# The New-York Times.

VOL. XVI.....NO. 4713. NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 2, 1866. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

# EUROPEAN NEWS.

## Arrival of the Australasian at this Port.

## The Rumors About Napoleon's Failing Health.

## His Exasperation Against the United States on Account of Mexico.

## Still Harping on the Supposed Alliance Between America and Russia.

## General Feeling of Distrust in Regard to the Eastern Question.

The Royal mail steamer *Australasian*, Capt. Cook, which left Liverpool at 4 o'clock on the afternoon of Oct. 20, and Queenstown on the evening of the 21st, arrived here yesterday. Her advices have been chiefly anticipated by the Atlantic Cable dispatches.

The Newfoundland lines were down both on Wednesday and Thursday, and we, consequently, have no later news from Europe by the Cable.

### FRANCE.

### The Health of the Emperor—No Serious Grounds for Fear—How the Emperor Feels About Mexico—His Fury Against the United States—The Princess Charlotte—The Russo-American Phantom—What is to Become of the Pope?

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Friday, Oct. 19, 1866.

Strange stories continue to circulate about the Emperor's health. But there appears to be no other serious grounds for these stories than people's fears. Nevertheless, His Majesty is not exactly well, and he takes great pains to conceal the fact. His case would probably be best described by saying that he falls easily ill, for his symptoms are not always the same. Sometimes it is rheumatism—a very vulgar complaint for a sovereign; sometimes a renal weakness, and sometimes something else. But in all that there is nothing particularly serious. He may live yet a long time, or he may not. He has had enough, indeed, poor man, to worry him in these latter days; that needle-gun, the Pope, MAXIMILIAN, and poor CHARLOTTE! It is too much even for the phlegmatic Dutchman that he is. It shows the cost of foreign intervention, and how much better it is to stay at home and mind one's own business.

HIS FEELING TOWARD AMERICA.

But he is more than worried about Mexico; he is mad, fighting mad, at the Americans about this business. He has SEWARD on the brain. What right had Mr. SEWARD to interfere in his nicely-laid plan for putting up a barrier against the Yankee nation? What right had he to bring to grief the big thing of the Napoleonic reign? One has no difficulty in understanding his fury.

The English Press are trying to add fuel to the flame. They say that Gen. DIX is coming out because he has backbone on this Mexican question, and because the present Minister has not; that he is coming to watch over the faithful execution of the treaty of evacuation, and that his mission is almost a hostile one. Thus the General will meet with a cold reception, and the first part of his ministry will not be a bed of roses. But he will soon overcome this, for people all over the world like a frank and square man, who boldly stands up for his country right or wrong. But whether they like the ground the General takes or not, he is fortunately absolved from anything like bending by the ignoble conduct of this Government during our war. The position is now such that we can give and demand justice; but the least this interchange of justice is embellished with expressions of love and friendship, the better for the interests of truth and the dignity of the two nations.

THE PRINCESS CHARLOTTE.

As for the Princess CHARLOTTE, there seems not to be much improvement in her mental condition, and the fact causes, as it should, universal regret. It appears that the Princess, who had thrown all the ardor of her youthful imagination into the building up and perpetuation of the new throne, desired to throw her private fortune, left her at his death by her father, into the Mexican scheme; but the careful old King, knowing MAXIMILIAN's inclination for throwing money out of the window, gave the safe-keeping of the principal (five millions of dollars) to her two brothers, the present King of Belgium and the Count of Flanders. These two gentlemen, acting on their own inclination, but in accordance with the advice of the Emperor of Austria, refused to give her the money; and it was for this that she refused in turn to visit her relatives at Brussels and at Vienna, and that the Count de Flanders has been obliged to leave Miramir. Thus, after being refused material aid by the man who put her husband on the throne of Mexico; after being refused by her brothers the use of her own money, which she wished to bring to the support of the tottering throne, and after being refused the Concordat by the Pope, her reason gave way. The people who sent her there, who were the warmest in support of the scheme, and were the last to wish her good-by and God speed, are the first to refuse her demands and to turn their backs on her. And when she asks the reason she gets for reply: "Oh, the United States! The United States!" She, too, by this time, poor woman, must hate the United States. But it is all only a retribution for that meanest of all human actions—that of insulting a man when he is down.

THE RUSSO-AMERICAN PHANTOM.

The phantom of an alliance between Russia and the United States continues to haunt the uneasy minds of certain French politicians. They foresee the day when a powerful Russian and American fleet may control the Mediterranean, and the Mediterranean, you know, is France's tender spot, as well as England's. Two more American ships in the Mediterranean, and the Marquis de Montholon will be demanding explanations!

But this is not the worst, for I imagine no sensible people are as yet frightened by this alliance, although the time may come when they may be. But what looks bad just now for France and England is, that Russia and Prussia are preparing for war on a grand scale—Russia against Turkey, and Prussia against France, so we believe. All the indications point that way. There is logic beside in such a war. France is yet weak, because she has no needle-gun, and, at best, is preparing for her army an inferior one. Prussia is about to proclaim her King Emperor of Germany, and by a war with France the whole German people may become united, and a German empire become a glorious reality. Russia on her side wants the Bosphorus, and she must have it. Russia and Prussia combined, by their superior strategic position, and by the possession of superior Prussian and American war inventions, may reasonably hope to defeat France, Austria and England, and gain, on one side, all of Germany, and on the other the Black Sea and the Danubian Principalities down to Constantinople. The programme is a splendid one, and, if gained at all, will be gained at a dash—*à la Prussienne*. We hear Frenchmen say that it will not be fair to attack them when they are occupied about their Exhibition. Neither will it. But the French went to Mexico while we were engaged in a war, and could not help ourselves, and they tried to bring about a mediation on terms which would have given the South its independence. So, while regretting that any war should come to disturb the progress of an event so important to civilization as the Great Exhibition, yet we should not exactly cry over it.

THE ROMAN QUESTION.

What is to become of the Pope? It is now generally conceded that he will stay where he is, and make friends with Victor EMMANUEL. The best friends of Italy regret this, because, if the Pope were out of Rome, the organization of the new Kingdom of Italy could be effected more rapidly, and on a more healthy basis than if he were present. In the latter case the King will be obliged to make some sort of treaty with his Holiness which will contain disagreeable provisions for both and which may prove to be permanent sources of trouble. Whereas if the present Pope were to abandon the place, and die abroad, a new Pope could enter Rome without any disagreeable restrictions to anybody—provided he accepted, as he no doubt would, the *fait accompli*.

COMPLIMENTARY.

The *amende honorable* made by the United States to Brazil for the affair of the *Florida*, has provoked in the French Press the highest compliments toward the United States. It is thus they say that the strong ought always to act toward the weak.

CHOLERA GONE.

On Sunday last we had no death by cholera for the first time, and the epidemic is gone. So we say, Adieu! and may we never see your hideous face again.

MALAKOFF.

### THE PRINCESS CHARLOTTE.

### Reasons for her Monomania—Her Father's Will.

*Paris Correspondence of the Frankfort Europe.*

It may be remembered that by the will of LEOPOLD I. the share of the inheritance coming to his daughter amounted to the sum of twenty-five millions of francs; but what is not generally known is that the deceased monarch, so remarkable for the order which he brought into his domestic affairs, and for his prudent economy, had stipulated in his will that his daughter should only have a right to the interest of that sum, and that a family council formed by the reigning King and the Count DE FLANDRE should administer the capital. The late King had learned, to his own cost and that of his daughter, to what extent the ruinous liberality of his son-in-law MAXIMILIAN went; and as the dower of the young household had been devoured in a few years, he wished by his last will to prevent the recurrence of such dissipation, in order to assure to the young couple a fortune equal to their high position in the world, until the end of their days. However, the restriction did not go so far as to place under posthumous sequestration that large sum; no, the Princess CHARLOTTE had the right to leave the capital to whom she pleased, but during her life she was forbidden to dispose of it without the advice and consent of her tutelary council. The Empress of Mexico wished to obtain the authorization of her two brothers to alienate the capital to the profit of Mexico, for the consolidation of her throne; but, alas! the two brothers have inherited the prudence of their father, and have remained deaf to the solicitation of their sister. *Inde iræ!* Thence the great anger of the Empress CHARLOTTE against her family at Brussels, secretly supported by the Court of Vienna in its resistance; thence the irritation of the Princess against the two Courts, and her refusal to visit them; thence a profound resentment, a great discouragement, a real despair, which have only been aggravated by the not less disagreeable resistance of the Holy See to the pretensions of the young sovereign of Mexico in the matter of the Concordat. Is anything more necessary to explain the moral perturbation at present suffered by this lady, young, intelligent, and so superior to her sex in general, who sees crumbling into ashes all the finest dreams that a youthful imagination could cherish?

### Little Hope of her Restoration to Mental Health.

A letter from Vienna says:

"Dr. RIEDL, Director of the Vienna Lunatic Asylum, has been summoned to Miramar, to consult with Dr. JILEK upon the case of the unfortunate Empress CHARLOTTE. I regret to say that little hope is entertained of restoring her to a perfectly healthy state of mind. The special monomania from which she is at present suffering is an incessant and unvanquishable apprehension that those around her are seeking to make away with her. She refuses to eat any food prepared for her, and nourishes herself, so it is said, upon raw chesnuts and cold water, nor will she even take this poor sustenance in the presence of any of her attendants.

"The only person who retains any influence over her mind is Count BOMBELLES, from boyhood upward the faithful follower and friend of FERDINAND MAX. Of him she appears to entertain no fear. The deepest sympathy is felt here for the Emperor of Mexico, whose affectionate disposition and tenderness of heart have won him friends throughout Europe, even among the sullen Venetians, who would veil their bonnets readily to the admiral of the fleet, while his brother, the kaiser, might look round in vain for a testimony of respect from the descendants of the Dodges."

### THE EASTERN QUESTION.

### Russia's Relations With the Western Protecting Powers.

*Berlin (Oct. 17) Correspondence of the London Times.*

The language of the Russian Government press in regard to the rising shadow of the Eastern question is becoming so violent that it behooves me to notice it. While the official and semi-official papers of St. Petersburg are encouraging the insurgents, speaking of the overthrow of Turkey as a necessary and, indeed, imminent event, their Warsaw cotemporaries have opened a regular campaign against any Powers suspected of being inimical to Russian aggrandizement. Above all others Austria and France come in for a fair share of their wrath. On Russia's present relations with Austria I intend soon to enlarge more fully, but what the Czar's Government thinks of French policy at this moment, notwithstanding its apparent reserve, will be seen from the following. The *Russki Dnevnik*, a Warsaw Government paper, in the Russian language, intended to give the appropriate tone to the Russian civil and military service in Poland, among many articles of a similar bias, contains the annexed correspondence from Paris:

"Even before his departure from Constantinople the Marquis DE MOUSTIER began hostile operations against Russia. He has forbidden the Porte to cede some islands in the Mediterranean to Russia and the United States. At the same time a great intimacy is represented to have sprung up between France and Russia—a statement, it is thought, designedly made to conceal the intention existing at Paris of concluding an alliance with Prussia or England. Some foreign papers, it is true, finding a man like M. DE LESSEPS in the field, recommending a Franco-Russian league, remember that such an alliance might be in the interest of France, if she at all intends to solve the Eastern question. However this may be, certain it is that the recovery of the Ava Sophia would redound to the glory of Christendon, and that foreigners, unacquainted with the Greek religion, are incompetent to form a judgment upon the Eastern question. If Russia becomes the master of the Bulgarians, Bosnians, and Albanians she will derive as little advantage from their allegiance as does Turkey. She will guarantee them their region and nationality, but they are too poor to enrich Russia, nor will they render her armies more victorious than at present. It is not Russia who has revived the Oriental difficulty, but that difficulty has revived itself. The Paris Congress having been unable to settle it, did no more than cause its adjustment to be deferred. There is no particular acuteness required to prophesy that Turkey perhaps will have ceased to exist six months hence. Everybody now-a-days acknowledges that in the whole course of history a more absurd Government than the Ottoman never held sway. But the Eastern question is not confined to one locality only by the piercing of the Isthmus of Suez it will be removed from the Bosphorus to India."

### ROME.

### The New Protector of the Pope.

*From the Journal des Débats,* [illegible]

Being no longer able to preserve any [illegible] to the regular execution of the September Convention, the ultramontane journals now announce that another Catholic Power intends to take the place of France at Rome. This time it is no longer Austria. The *rôle* of Austria in Italy is finished forever. Besides, it has recently been discovered that Austria is abandoned to the Freemasons and Pantheists, and reliance upon her has ceased. The Power referred to is Spain. The Queen's Government is said to have declared that it considered the affairs of Rome as the "home" affairs of Catholicity, and that it proposed, in consequence, to take the place of France immediately after the departure of the army of occupation. This is what we are told, and seriously told. We really do not know whether such absurdities need to be discussed; we will merely observe that a pretension of this kind on the part of no matter what Power would infallibly have the result of hastening the conclusion sought to be postponed. It does not appear to be understood that if Italy has respected Rome it was because France was there, and because Italy has obligations toward France. If instead of a French garrison there had been an Austrian or Spanish garrison at Rome, it is more than probable that the Italian colors would be over the Capitol. But the French intervention had quite an exceptional character. The French were not strangers in Italy, and were not considered so by the Italians themselves. Not as is pretended because they were Catholics, but because they were allies, auxiliaries. The Italians well knew that France was not the enemy of their independence, for she had been its most powerful instrument. They well knew that the soldiers who were at Rome were the same who had fought for them at Solferino; they well knew also that when the French quitted Rome they would restore it only to itself or to Italy. Very different would be the position of any other Power. This time it would be the presence of the enemy in the heart of the national territory, and it would not be tolerated for a single day. The object of the September Convention was to bring the Pope face to face with his subjects, and the Italian Government undertook to guard against and repress all external attack against the present territory of the Holy See. But the idea that Italy would permit any other Power than France to garrison Rome is simply absurd. Not less absurd is it that the Government to which such a project is attributed should be Spain. Has not that unfortunate Government enough of its own affairs, home and foreign, without meddling with those of other people? With the influences ruling in that wretched Court, we can answer for nothing. Fortunately the invincible armada is occupied in bombarding South America.

### SWITZERLAND.

### Another Fearful Accident on Mont Blanc.

*Paris (Oct. 17) Correspondence of the London Times.*

The news of another disaster comes to us from Chamounix. It appears that the fine weather had attracted a considerable number of families to that place, and among others Capt. ARKWRIGHT, an Englishman, with his mother and his two sisters. On Friday morning last he resolved to attempt the ascent of Mont Blanc, and one of his sisters decided on accompanying him as far as the Grands Mulets. Early on the following morning Capt. ARKWRIGHT took his departure with two guides and a porter, and about 9 o'clock they were seen ascending the Grand Plateau. In advance of the party went SYLVAIN COUTTET, the proprietor of the new huts on the Grands-Mulets, attached by a rope to a coachman of the Hotel Royal, known by the name of NICHOLAS, who wished to profit by the opportunity to ascend Mont Blanc. On reaching the Grand Plateau the parties agreed to take the passage which had been usually followed before 1820, but which was subsequently abandoned in consequence of a catastrophe similar to the present. They adopted it in preference to the "Corridor" from its shortening the journey by two hours, and because they calculated on having much less ice to cut through, as was experienced during the Summer by three or four other parties. They were about half an hour in their ascent when SYLVAIN COUTTET, who was in advance, suddenly heard above him a loud detonation. He looked up, and to his horror saw an avalanche rushing down with fearful rapidity. He instantly shouted out to those who were below him, "Save yourselves! to the right! to the right!" He threw himself in that direction, advanced a few steps, struck his staff into the snow, and clung to it with all his might, and his companion NICHOLAS did the same. They both threw themselves flat on their faces and buried their heads in the snow. They had hardly done so when a tremendous crash followed, and the immense mass thundered along quite close to them—so close that they were all over splashed with the fragments of the ice. In a few minutes, when the avalanche had passed, they raised themselves up, and looked about for their unfortunate companions. They saw nothing—nothing but a furrow under them, and further down on the Grand Plateau a mass of blocks of ice.

COUTTET and NICHOLAS descended in all haste in the same direction, and searched everywhere in the hope of hearing a cry or moan to indicate that some had survived the catastrophe. They at last perceived an arm. At great risk to themselves they reached the spot, and dragged out from between the blocks a dead body, the skull crushed and the breast laid open. They laid it on the snow and resumed their search, but found nothing more. They resolved to descend and announce to the sister and to the other families that there was no hope beyond the faint one of finding on the following day the three other bodies buried in the ice. They reached the Grands-Mulets, where Miss ARKWRIGHT had been left, and informed her that it was useless to wait any longer, and that she herself must, without a moment's delay, descend with them. The writer of a letter from Chamouni says:

"Imagine the scene that took place—the lamentations of the mothers, of the three widows, and of the nine orphans. The pen is powerless to describe it. Mrs. ARKWRIGHT bewailing her son; her two daughters weeping for their brother; but calm and firm, and relying on the will of God, who tries them so cruelly. They are still hoping, unfortunately, against hope, for the recovery of the bodies of the victims."

On Sunday morning, fifteen men, selected from among the most intrepid of the population, left on the search. They proposed to pass the night on the Grands-Mulets, in order to begin early the following morning clearing away the avalanche; and many others have offered themselves to act on the following days if necessary. Fortunately, the weather was fine, and favorable to their perilous work. An American family, who did not wish to have their names mentioned, gave the Mayor 250f. for the three widows.

### HAVANA.

### Visit of the Captain-General to Matanzas and Cardenas—Arrival of the Rhode Island from Port-au-Prince—Remarkable Suicide—The Quarantine—Kane, the Supposed Spy—News from Hayti—The Late Storm—Vessels in Distress at St. Thomas.

From Our Own Correspondent.

HAVANA, Friday, Oct. 26, 1866.

Capt.-Gen. LERSUNDI returned on Thursday from a visit to the towns of Matanzas and Cardenas, where he had gone on a special invitation of the municipal authorities and citizens of those towns. He was received with a great deal of enthusiasm, nearly every house being ornamented—being hung with festoons of flowers and draped with the national colors. LERSUNDI will leave here in about two weeks, immediately on the arrival of his successor, Gen. MARZANO. Since the days of TACON, no Captain-General has succeeded in gaining the respect of the people to such a degree as LERSUNDI, and his departure is regretted by both the natives and Spaniards. Invitations for a grand ball had been issued during the week, to be given at the Palace on Thursday evening, and, as all balls are pretty nearly alike, I shall only mention that it was attended by Capt. FAIRFAX, and the subordinate officers attached to the U. S. steamer *Rhode Island*, dressed in full uniform, being chaperoned by Mr. SAVAGE, the well-known U. S. Vice-Consul, who introduced them to the Captain-General, and all seemed to enjoy themselves hugely. American naval officers were at a premium here, and the Cuban belle who succeeded in catching one of our naval heroes was envied by all her companions. The whole affair went off with *éclat*, the dancers keeping the floor until after sunrise.

The steamer *Rhode Island* arrived here on the evening of the 25th from Port-au-Prince, having left the latter port on the 22d. When passing Cape Maisi she passed a vessel of about 250 tons, bottom upward, but could not make out her name, having only the word "London" painted on her stern. She is supposed to have been lost during the late storms. When off the south side of the Island, the *Rhode Island* parted with the United States steamer *Bienville*, bound north, she having 22 cases of yellow fever on board, supposed to have been contracted at St. Thomas. Acting Volunteer Ensign KANE, of the United States steamer *Mackinaw*, the supposed spy, is on board of the *Rhode Island* and will leave for New-York to-day. KANE is a New-Yorker and has been in the navy for some time. It is alleged that he received from different parties in St. Domingo, who are interested in getting up another revolution in Hayti, a number of letters, promising or contracting to deliver them to certain parties in Port-au-Prince, who are inimical to GEFFRARD; but instead of doing so, it is stated that he sold the letters to GEFFRARD, causing the arrest of some and compelling others to fly from their homes. The charges are made by Mr. PECK, our Minister to Hayti, and Admiral PALMER caused him to be arrested. You will find out the whole of this as soon as his examination takes place in Washington.

The following is the list of the officers of the *Rhode Island*:

Rear-Admiral, JAMES S. PALMER; Admiral's Secretary, F. T. Mason; Captain, D. M. Fairfax; Lieut.-Commanders, E. E. Potter, John J. Reed; Masters, Allan D. Brown, H. C. Taylor, W. H. Wheeler; Paymaster, J. N. Carpenter; Chief-Engineer, Geo. Sewell; Assistant-Surgeon, G. B. Lecompte; Midshipmen, B. B. Bradford, Louis Belrose, A. H. Fletcher, W. H. Bronson, W. H. Elliott, J. M. Wilson; First Assistant-Engineer, H. W. Scott; Second Assistant-Engineers, Geo. R. Holt, John Van Hosenburg, H. A. Windsor; Third Assistant-Engineers, Fred. Scholer, James D. Lee; Carpenter, Jas. McDonnell; Boatswain, Thos. Bennett; Captain's Clerk, Austin Potts; Paymaster's Clerk, Geo. R. Jones.

The health of the officers and crew is excellent, only one man being on the sick list. The *Rhode Island* brings no important news from Hayti, no revolutionary outbreak having taken place lately, the President keeping a sharp lookout and punishing the disaffected severely, which makes him even more unpopular with the people than formerly, by whom he is feared and hated.

The late storm has done a great deal of damage to the shipping in the West Indies. The *Rhode Island* encountered the storm in lat. 29, about 250 miles east of Nassau, on the morning of Oct. 2, having passed Cape Hatteras on the 30th of September.

The following vessels have arrived in distress at the Island of St. Thomas:

Sept. 30—Spanish brig *Javen Eustaquio*, from Porto Rico, for Bremen, with a cargo of tobacco.

Oct. 2—English brig *Maggie*, of Bathurst, with hides from South America.

Oct. 3—American ship *Rising Sun*, from Liverpool, for New-York; assorted cargo.

Oct. 8—French bark *Montandevert*, from Cayenne, for Havre.

Oct. 3—Old brig *Hertha*, from Liverpool, for Laguayra.

Oct. 3—English bark *Cornawl*, (*Cornwall?*), of Swansea.

Oct. 5—Spanish brig *Castro de Garay*, from Havana, for Falmouth.

Oct. 5—English brig *Campbell*, from New-Scotland, for Trinidad.

Oct. 16—English brig *Alma*, from New-York, for St. Thomas.

All of them were more or less damaged; some of them will have to unload to repair damages.

A man named JOSÉ GRANADO, a very eccentric individual, died on the 17th, at Manzanillo, of voluntary starvation, not having taken any alimentary substance for the space of forty-three days. The case is well vouched for by his relatives and those attending him; also, by the affidavits made at the inquest. I think there are few cases like this. It takes a great deal of resolution or insanity to commit such an act voluntarily.

In Jamaica the late storm did a good deal of damage to the crops. Eight vessels were lost completely.

Admiral PALMER was not present at the ball given at the Palace, though specially invited, he being indisposed, and therefore remained on board, sending an apology. He felt better yesterday, and, accompanied by Acting Consul-General SAVAGE, paid a visit to the Captain-General, being received without any show, according to his request. To Capt. FAIRFAX, of the *Rhode Island*, your correspondent expresses his thanks for his kind attentions and the information furnished.

THE QUARANTINE

is still in force. The *Eagle*, from New-York, not having a case of sickness on board, had to undergo a quarantine of three days, lying in the broiling sun, sufficient to give every passenger not alone the cholera, but also to drive him distracted if he is any ways nervous. The fault lies partly with the consignees of the different vessels, who are of sufficient importance to make an energetic protest, the Board of Health being favorably inclined; but it seems as if they did not care sufficiently to exercise either their muscles or their influence. The consequence of all this has been a great injury to shippers in the United States, and to the smaller merchants on this Island, who, as a class, are more industrious and more enterprising than their richer neighbors, who seek shelter behind their money-bags, and seem to care little whether their agents or correspondents are satisfied or not.

The transactions in sugar since the sailing of the *Morro Castle* have been larger than previously, caused by the holders showing more disposition to make some reduction in the price, No. 12 selling at 7½ reals. There is more inquiry for vessels to the United States at reduced rates, shippers paying 75c. ℔ box, and $3 50 ℔ hogshead for molasses. Exchange continues firm, and consequently the transactions are somewhat limited. Exchange on New-York, 60 days' sight, is held at 22@23 ℔ cent. discount; London, not to be had less than 20 ℔ cent. premium; while France are at 7 ℔ cent. premium, without operations.

QUASIMODO.

### Rumored Landing of a Cargo of Negroes—Movements of the Governor-General—Arrival of Admiral Palmer.

HAVANA, Saturday, Oct. 27.

Rumors were current during the early part of the week of the landing of a cargo of negroes near Incaro and Cardenas. The rumors were not quite unfounded from the fact of officers having been sent there by the Governor-General to investigate the matter.

The Governor-General has lately made a trip to Matanzas and Cardenas and met with enthusiastic reception at both places. On Thursday evening he gave a grand ball at the palace, which was numerously attended. The United States steamer *Rhode Island* arrived in the afternoon of the same day, and several of her officers attended the ball. The *Rhode Island* comes from Port-au-Prince, and has Admiral PALMER on board.

The agent of the Government here, to purchase two monitors in the United States, is to leave by to-day's steamer for New-York.

### THE BALTIMORE TROUBLE.

### REMOVAL OF THE POLICE COMMISSIONERS.

### Gov. Swann Removes the Police Commissioners—The Reasons for his Action—No Danger of an Outbreak—Gen. Grant at Baltimore—Gov. Swann has an Interview with President Johnson.

BALTIMORE, Thursday, Nov. 1—12:15 P. M.

Gov. SWANN has removed the Police Commissioners of this city from office, and declares that he will call on the President to preserve the peace of the city, if he should find it necessary.

### Gov. Swann Goes to Washington—Official Notice of Removal of the Commissioners—Some Personal Collisions on the Streets.

BALTIMORE, Thursday, Nov. 1—7 P. M.

Gov. SWANN went to Washington this afternoon.

This evening the Secretary of State served an official notice in which, after reciting the charges against the Commissioners, the Governor says that having carefully considered all the testimony adduced for or against said complaint, and being fully satisfied, after mature deliberation, that the said complaint is well founded, and that it is his duty to relieve said Commissioners from their offices as Commissioners of the Board of Police of Baltimore City, for official misconduct, and that he does adjudge and declare the said SAMUEL HINDES and the said NICHOLAS L. WOOD be, and they are hereby removed from office.

There is some excitement on the street to-night, with several personal encounters. One man, who was badly beaten, was carried into the headquarters of the Republican Party.

### Governor Swann's Decision.

BALTIMORE, Thursday, Nov. 1—10 P. M.

Gov. SWANN's decision is a lengthy document, covering some thirty pages of manuscript. The following are the main points in the document. The Governor says:

I have duly considered the charges which have been preferred by certain citizens of Baltimore, who were denied the right to vote at the late municipal election for Mayor and members of the City Council, against the Police Commissioners, in connection with the testimony submitted for my guidance in the case, and have arrived at conclusions which I shall proceed briefly to state:

The refusal of the Police Commissioners at the opening of this investigation to appear before the Governor upon his summons to answer the charges of misconduct in office, I look upon as an offence for which they might have been held responsible without any further inquiry into the evidence of official misconduct in the late election.

It is true that the Commissioners, through their counsel, have to some extent retraced their steps, and announced their willingness to appear and answer any questions the Governor might have to propound. But I do not understand that they have yielded the point of jurisdiction to which they still adhere. Their action in declining to respond to the summons of the Governor places them in the attitude of the State officers, made by the law, subject to his direct supervision, treating with contempt the power specifically delegated to him by the Legislature, and the still higher power confirmed by the twelfth section of the twentieth article of the Constitution, to take care that the laws be faithfully executed. How is the Governor, it may be asked, representing the sovereignty of the State, to discharge an imperative duty imposed upon him by the organic law, in conflict with rebellious officers, setting his authority at defiance, and denying his right to hold them accountable for official misconduct or a palpable violation or neglect of their duties? The police law invests these Commissioners with almost absolute power, fearful in its scope in the hands of designing men, without a check somewhere to protect the public interest. The Legislature never intended any such thing. The State of Maryland is at this very moment threatened with invasion by armed hordes from other States. Military organizations have been formed in the City of Baltimore for the open and avowed purpose of resisting the authority of the laws. No single step, so far as I am informed, up to this time has been taken by the Police Board to suppress this tendency to anarchy and rebellion now so threatening, and to excite riot and bloodshed among our people. It is well known that so far as the action of the Governor is concerned no pretext has been furnished for these revolutionary proceedings. Is the Governor, to whom these officers are made directly responsible by the law, to rest quiet and see the laws of the State violated, the public peace disturbed, the State invaded by armed revolutionists in complicity with those whom the Police Board are encouraging by their apathy, and make no effort to protect the dignity of the State against insult and outrage? But the Legislature did not leave to implication this power of the Police Commissioners in the discharge of their official duties as State officers.

The Governor then proceeds to review the law governing his action, and proceeds to argue that the exclusion of the newly-registered voters at the last municipal election by the judges was a flagrant violation of their duties, and says the examination of the judges of election (all Radical in their proclivities, with one or two exceptions), produced a most unfavorable impression upon his mind as to their conduct in future if continued in office. Entertaining the intolerant view that loyalty resided only with those who support their policy, is it not a reasonable inference that they would claim, in the absence of any instructions from the Police Commissioners who refuse to interfere, to challenge the votes of all who do not come up to their standard? If they ignored the obligation of a second ballot-box for rejected votes, so plainly pointed out by the law, surely it would be no greater stretch of authority to go behind the registry and recognize whom they please as legal voters?

The Governor next reviews the registration law, and the various decisions under it, and the election laws, and sums up as follows:

"The evidence in the case proves beyond a doubt that the Police Commissioners have violated the law, and rendered themselves liable to the charge of misconduct in office, by creating, or permitting to grow up under their eyes and with their complicity, a violent partisan organization, treating all as disloyal who do not adopt the views of the Radical party; by denying the right of the Governor to entertain jurisdiction of the charges of official misconduct preferred against the Commissioners; by appointing to office judges of election, special policemen and clerks, exclusively from their own party, and in many instances incompetent, and in some of the precincts the most disreputable characters, and denying appointments to any other class of our citizens; by delegating to the Marshal and officers under him the power to appoint special policemen without themselves inquiring into the qualifications or moral standing of said officers, thus attempting to throw the responsibility of the bad appointments which they were ready to accept upon their subordinates; by suffering the judges of election to throw aside the boxes for rejected ballots, and giving them no advice as to their obligation under the law to use them, and refusing to remove them from office for so manifest a violation of duty.

The Governor concludes as follows:

The Governor of the State cannot shrink from his duty to the people. The threats of armed combinations at home, of invasions from other States to overthrow our laws, could hardly be expected to deter him for a single moment from the unflinching exercise of all the functions with which he has been clothed. The people of the State of Maryland have been registered by Union men not the less so because conservative in their sentiments, and these voters only passed upon by the proper officers after full examination into their qualifications, the constitutional oath administered to one and all, and their names entered upon the official registry as legal voters. They are adjudged to be so by our highest tribunals. They ask at the hands of the Executive that they may not be excluded by a powerful partisan combination under the control of the Police Commissioners, not powerful in numbers, but because of the authority which they have heretofore exercised under their commissions from the State, claiming that there is no loyalty but in the extreme Radical Party, and turning a deaf ear to the demands of any other class of our citizens. In the discharge of my official duties in this case, I can know no party. I must see that the authority of the State is maintained in the interest of the whole people. If the laws are objectionable, the Legislature, which made them, and not the Governor, is responsible. He is the executive, and not the law-making power. He would bring disgrace upon the State if he should do injustice to the humblest citizen. The appeals to the returned veterans by weak and thoughtless men to raise the standard of rebellion against the constituted authorities of the State, cannot fail to meet the condemnation which it deserves among all order-loving citizens, of whatever political party. They would be doing here, if they heeded such advice, (which I am sure they will not) just what they have been fighting to rebuke in the rebellious States. The first shot fired upon the American flag, in the hands of the recognized authorities of this State, besides subjecting them to the severest penalties of the law, would cause the laurels which they have won in the struggle of the past to fade and wither in their hands. They will not, I am sure, permit themselves to be lured from their path of duty as law-abiding citizens by impulsive and reckless leaders, when they have the Courts always open to their grievances. While to them I speak in the language of friendly admonition and sincerest regard, I cannot characterize with too much indignation the intrusion into Maryland to intervene in her domestic affairs of a well-known revolutionist and agitator from an adjoining State, who, repudiated already by the leading journals of the party with whom he is coöperating for this wicked attempt to excite bloodshed and provoke another civil war, has already retired from the field of his treasonable machinations to secure himself from the contempt which his conduct has everywhere provoked. He must not forget that the strong arm of the law is impending over him, and that the State of Maryland will know how to protect herself at the proper time against all such disturbers of the peace and safety of her people.

Impressed as I am with the utter demoralization of the Police organization, as it now stands, I shall do what I can do to restore it to its proper relation with the State and the law upon which it is founded. I have no desire to appeal to the General Government for aid to enable me to execute the laws and to protect our citizens against threatened riot and bloodshed unless impelled to take this step by the further resistance of the Police Commissioners and their followers, to the laws of the State. If that contingency should arise the responsibility will be upon those who provide it. I stand upon the Constitution and laws of the State, and there I will continue to stand, until the trust imposed upon me by the people of the State of Maryland shall be delivered back into their hands, in spite of all threats of personal violence and the blustering efforts of intimidation, which have already disgusted discreet and thinking men throughout the country. I can only say for myself that the remnant of a life now half spent would be purchased at too dear a cost in the high position which I occupy as Governor of the State of Maryland, by the dishonor of my State and the degradation of her people.

THOMAS SWANN,
Governor of Maryland.

It is understood the Police Commissioners had an interview with Gen. GRANT this afternoon. They informed the General of their view of the case, and claimed that they were perfectly able to preserve the peace of the city. Gen. GRANT also had the newly-appointed Police Board before him. What took place is not definitely known; but it is reported that the General advised them not to attempt to establish their authority by force, but to rely entirely upon legal measures before the Courts. It is understood they design to apply to Judge MARTIN, of the Superior Court, to-morrow to be sworn in, when it is the purpose of the counsel for the old Board to appear and argue the case. The Commissioners have a very large force on duty to-night. Special policemen have been sworn in. All the station-houses are strongly guarded. The city is quiet.

### The Old Police Commissioners in Consultation with Their Counsel—Their Probable Course of Proceeding.

BALTIMORE, Thursday, Nov. 1.

The old Police Commissioners are in session with their counsel and advisers.

It is not known definitely yet what they will do, but it is believed they will take some such course as the following:

Under the law which creates the Board of Police Commissioners, it is claimed that they have most ample powers.

They can in any emergency increase their force without limit, and call out the military if they deem it expedient.

They can also summon the Sheriff, who, with his *posse*, is made subject to their orders.

They have assumed, it is understood, the ground, first, that they are not guilty of official misconduct; and next, under the following clause in the new Constitution of the State, they maintain that as they are elected to office by the Legislature, the Governor has no power to remove them, on the ground that the clause below quoted annuls and abrogates the provisions of the law under which the Governor acts, which was passed prior to the enactment of the new Constitution.

The clause in the new Constitution referred to is as follows:

"ACT 2. Section 17. The Governor may suspend," &c., "and may remove for incompetency or misconduct all civil officers who received appointments from the Executive for a term not exceeding two years."

It is claimed that as the Commissioners are elected by the Legislature and not by the Governor, therefore the Governor cannot remove them. On this ground it is understood the Commissioners will go into Court, and, in the meantime, resist by lawful means, arrest and otherwise, all parties who may assume or attempt to exercise any of their functions, or the functions of a Police officer. If United States troops come, they will protest to the commander that they are simply exercising their lawful functions, and that they are not in either insurrection or rebellion, within the meaning of the clause in the Constitution of the United States in reference to that subject. But if the Government troops forcibly eject them from the possession of the Commissioners' office, Marshal's office, Police stations, &c., they will submit under protest, and await the decisions of the Courts.

They profess the greatest solicitude to avoid any collision with the General Government, and to prevent a popular outbreak.

It is now said that Mr. FORD is not to be a Commissioner, and that GEORGE B. BARRY and Capt. HORN, (as before named), are to be appointed, but nothing is positively known as yet.

### Movements of Gen. Grant, &c.

BALTIMORE, Thursday, Nov. 1.

Gen. GRANT returned to Washington to-night.

Mr. LATROBE left Annapolis for Washington this afternoon.

### RICHMOND.

### The Rothschilds' Suits for the Recovery of Tobacco Valued at $200,000.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

RICHMOND, Thursday, Nov. 1.

In the Hustings Court to-morrow will be called for trial one of the suits brought by the ROTHSCHILDS to recover possession of a large amount of tobacco seized by JOHN S. LOOMIS, Treasury Agent, as Confederate property, under the act of Congress relating to captured and abandoned property. The present is an action brought against the warehouse keepers, but the United States steps in and defends the suit in the name of the Government.

The other two suits are in Chancery and have been brought in the Circuit Court. In the trial to-morrow Hon. S. H. CHANDLER and Judge AMES appear for the United States, and Messrs. OULD and CRUMP for the other side. The ROTHSCHILDS first applied to the Secretary of State for the release of this tobacco, but he decided it was a matter not under his control, and referred the application to the Secretary of the Treasury. Mr. MCCULLOCH held that having been seized, the tobacco must be sold by the Government, and stated that the claimants had their remedy in an action in the Court of Claims. Instead of hearkening to this sensible advice, the ROTHSCHILDS immediately instituted these various suits in the State Courts, their first steps being to procure an injunction, by which, some time ago, Col. LOOMIS was restrained from selling the tobacco, since which time it has been in possession of the Sheriff of Henrico County. The ROTHSCHILDS may succeed in their suits in the State Courts, but under the ruling of Mr. MCCULLOCH it is difficult to see what good success will do them. The Government can hardly violate the law and surrender the property in obedience to the order of any State Court. The value of the property in controversy is stated at about two hundred thousand dollars.

The District Court of the United States met at Norfolk to-day, but had no business before it; Mr. CHANDLER, the District-Attorney, having arrived here this evening.

### THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

### Three Connecting Lines to be Laid from Heart's Content.

The New-York, Newfoundland and London Telegraph Company have decided upon several important improvements and new enterprises, in order to insure perfect telegraphic connections with the prominent cities of the United States and Europe. A new land line is to be constructed from Heart's Content to Placentia, in Newfoundland. From thence a new cable will be laid to St. Pierre, (Miquelon,) and from that island across to Sydney, Cape Breton, where it will connect with the present land lines. An entirely new line will also be built from Heart's Content, N. F., to Port Hood, Cape Breton, where it will connect with the present lines coming to the United States. The present land line in Newfoundland is to be entirely rebuilt of the best material, and great care will be taken that in the construction of the other two new lines above-mentioned, only the best workmanship and stock shall be employed.

The two cables across the Gulf of St. Lawrence are and have been in excellent condition. It will be seen by the above statement that the New-York, Newfoundland and London Telegraph Company will soon have three distinct lines connecting with the Atlantic Cable, which will leave no chance for accidents by severe weather preventing the United States from being in daily and hourly telegraphic communication with Europe.

### The Delay of Atlantic Telegraph Dispatches Explained—Letter from Secretary Saward.

ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH COMPANY,
LONDON, Oct. 19, 1866.

*To the Editor of the New-York Times:*

I am instructed by the Directors of the Atlantic Telegraph Company to ask of you the favor of being allowed to give an official contradiction to the statement which they have with regret, from time to time, observed in the columns of the New-York Press, relative to the supposed responsibility of that Company for the serious delays which have, several times since the opening of the cables, taken place in the transmission of intelligence between Heart's Content, Newfoundland, and the United States. The Atlantic Telegraph Company is in no way responsible for those delays. The entire line between Heart's Content and New-York is owned and managed by two Companies, whose Directors are American citizens, and whose head offices are in New-York. The New-York, Newfoundland and London Company owns the line from Heart's Content to Port Hood, and at the time the cables were laid their own cable across the gulf was broken down, and the land wires in Newfoundland required reinsulation; they had abstained from incurring the necessary expenses of repairing these lines, owing to the repeated delays experienced in laying the cables across the Atlantic, which, not unnaturally, had inspired many minds with distrust as to the eventual accomplishment of the enterprise.

Immediately after the success of the Atlantic Cable they repaired the St. Lawrence Cable, and they have since laid a second cable by its side. They are also, we are assured, engaged very actively in reinsulating their lines across Newfoundland; but these pass through a very wild country, and will take a considerable time to repair.

As soon as these lines are put into such a condition as will warrant the expectation that telegraphic communication can be carried on between Europe and America with certainty and dispatch, the Directors will be prepared to make a material reduction in the tariff, and until that time arrives they hope that the people of the United States will give them credit for doing everything in their power for the interests of the public on both sides of the Atlantic.

I am, Sir, yours respectfully,

GEORGE SAWARD,
Secretary and General Superintendent of the Atlantic Telegraph Company.

### THE PACIFIC RAILROAD.

### The Eastern Division Completed to Fort Riley—Celebration of the Event.

ST. LOUIS, Thursday, Nov. 1.

A large excursion party left here this afternoon for Fort Riley, Kansas, to celebrate the completion of the Union Pacific Railway (Eastern Division) at that point. Among the Western gentlemen invited are Gens. Sherman, Pope, Hancock, Marcey, Easton, Haines, Nichols, Nickeever, Gov. Fletcher, Senators Brown, Henderson, Congressmen Sloan, Hogan, Anderson, Blow, (Missouri,) Howard, (Michigan,) Schuyler Colfax, Thos. H. Nelson, (Indiana,) Gov. Denison, (Ohio,) H. J. Jewitt, (Ohio Central Railroad,) Thos. L. Jewitt, (Pan Handle Road,) Wm. H. Clement, (Little Miami Railroad,) Mayor Thomas, John D. Perry, President; Adolphus Weir, Vice-President; Gen. Palmer, Treasurer; Chas. B. Sanborn, Secretary, Union Pacific Railway; officers and directors of the Missouri and Pacific Railroad, and a considerable number of prominent citizens and ladies of St. Louis.

Another large party, consisting of distinguished railroad men and prominent citizens of Philadelphia and New-York, will join this one at Leavenworth to-morrow, and immediately start for Fort Riley and Junction City, the present terminus of the road.

# IMPORTANT FROM MEXICO.

## Defection of a Mexican Regiment in the Imperial Service.

## The Soldiers Murder the Austrian Officers and Join the Liberals.

## Maximilian Shuts Himself Up in the Castle of Chapultepec.

## HIS EARLY ABDICATION EXPECTED.

NEW-ORLEANS, Thursday, Nov. 1.

A private letter from the Mexican capital announces the defection of a regiment of Mexicans, organized with Austrian officers, who murdered all of the latter and went over to PORFIRIO DIAZ at Oajaca.

The Austrian band at the capital has ceased to give its open air concerts, because of the riotous conduct of the populace.

The Emperor, by reason of sickness and distress of mind as to the health of the Empress, has shut himself up in the Castle of Chapaultepec. His early abdication was expected.

### Reception of Gen. Gillespie at Matamoras—Expected Attack on the City by Troops Under Gen. Tapia.

NEW-ORLEANS, Thursday, Nov. 1.

Brownsville dates to the 27th ult. have been received.

Col. Gillespie, from Gen. SHERIDAN, arrived on the 25th, and was kindly received by CANALES in Matamoras.

Gen. TAPIA sent from Mier Col. BENITZ to CANALES, ordering him in JUAREZ's name to turn over the command of Matamoras to one of three officers serving under CANALES, and report at Chihuahua to JUAREZ in person. The three officers refused to accept the command. Col. BENITZ went to CORTINA, who is closely investing CANALES, and is ready to support TAPIA. The result of the interview is not known.

TAPIA was expected daily before Matamoras with 800 men, and ESCOBEDO will accompany him.

Col. FERRINA, the special agent of ORTEGA, arrived at Brownsville at the same time as Col. GILLESPIE, and as Col. BENITZ says he has plenty of arms and men, there was every probability of CANALES declaring in favor of ORTEGA.

RICHARDSON, the new Collector of Customs of the District of Brazos, at Jago, has arrived at Brownsville and entered upon his duties.

### WESTERN MEXICO.

### Confirmation of Reported Excesses by the Liberals.

SAN FRANCISCO, Thursday, Nov. 1.

A letter from Guyamas, dated the 19th ult., confirms the report of the excesses committed by the Liberals after the capture of TANORI and others. Gen. LANGBERG surrendered as a prisoner of war, but was shot from behind, and his body was hung to a tree and bonfires were kindled under it.

### THE PACIFIC COAST.

### A Murder Trial—Arrivals.

SAN FRANCISCO, Thursday, Nov. 1.

In the case of CHARLES DUANE, indicted for the murder of WILLIAM C. ROSS, the jury rendered a verdict of not guilty; whereupon a *nolle prosequi* was entered in the case of JOHN DUANE, indicted as accessory to the murder.

The bark *Fanny*, from the Arctic Ocean, brings 600 barrels whale and 150 barrels sperm oil, and 1,500 pounds bone.

The schooner *Amanda Ayer*, from Ochotsk Sea, brings 62,000 codfish.

### San Francisco Coinage—Markets—Gold From Columbia River.

SAN FRANCISCO, Thursday, Nov. 1.

The amount of gold coined here at the Branch Mint during the past month is $2,312,000.

Wheat is firm at $1 95 per 100 lbs.

The steamer *Pacific*, from Columbia River, brings $229,000 in treasure.

Mining Stocks are quiet. Savage, $1,350; Imperial, $93; Chollar, $109; Belcher, $60; Yellow Jacket, $665.

Legal-tenders, 71.

### GEORGIA.

### Meeting of the Legislature—Opposition to the Constitutional Amendment.

MILLEDGEVILLE, Thursday, Nov. 1.

The Governor's message strongly opposes the adoption of the Constitutional Amendment, and says the amendment is equally novel and unjust. He computes the funded debt of the State at $5,840,000. He says the planting interests of Georgia can never be what they once were. He deprecates oppression of the debtor class by creditors. The message is very long, and mostly devoted to State topics.

The Speaker of the House opened the session with a speech opposing the Constitutional Amendment, which was received with applause.

### FORTRESS MONROE.

### Marine Disasters—Arrival of Major-Gen. Schofield—The United States District Court in Session at Norfolk.

FORTRESS MONROE, Thursday, Nov. 1.

The schooner *Lucy Alexander*, from Arriecibo for Baltimore, arrived to-night, and reports that brigs *Cantor* and *J. W. Wilson*, for Baltimore with cargoes of sugar, were lost in the early part of October, near Arricibo, and brought part of the crews and passengers.

Maj.-Gen. SCHOFIELD, accompanied by Brig.-Gen. BLUNT and staff, arrived this afternoon from Richmond on an inspecting tour. He was received by a salute from the Fort and reviewed the troops of the garrison. He returns Saturday to Richmond.

Rev. Mr. MCCLOSKEY, brother of Archbishop MCCLOSKEY of New-York, President of the American College at Rome, has been here on a visit to some old friends, and went North to-night.

The United States District Court was held this morning at Norfolk, Judge UNDERWOOD presiding. Very little business beyond the delivery of the charge to the Grand Jury was transacted. In consequence of the absence of the District-Attorney, L. H. CHANDLER, the Court adjourned until the first Tuesday of December.

In administering the oath to jurors, the portion requiring the oath of allegiance to the Government was omitted. In the charge, the Judge said their attention would be called, when Court next met, to some criminal business, such as offences against the revenue and postal laws. No reference was made to the case of JEFFERSON DAVIS.

### CANADA.

### Trial of the Fenians Postponed.

TORONTO, C. W., Thursday, Nov. 1.

The trial of eight of the Fenian prisoners has been postponed until the second week in November to allow their counsel further time to procure evidence. The Crown counsel stated that he was not ready to proceed against the others at present.

### Cabinet Council.

OTTAWA, C. W., Thursday, Nov. 1.

An informal meeting of the Cabinet took place yesterday. It is understood that the Ministers will proceed to Montreal and hold regular sessions there, commencing to-morrow.

### Trial of the Twenty-six Fenian Prisoners at Montreal.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

MONTREAL, Thursday, Nov. 1—7:35 P. M.

The Governor-General has issued a proclamation appointing an extraordinary term of the Court of Queen's Bench for the District of Bedford, Canada East, to commence on the 3d of December, for the trial of the Fenian prisoners now in jail in Montreal. They are about twenty in number, being the prisoners captured on the occasion of the Fenian inroad to Missisquoi last June, from St. Albans.

## THE SOUTHWEST.

### Political Matters—An Official Agent Taking Notes—The Amendment—Cuthbert Bullitt.

From Our Own Correspondent.

NEW-ORLEANS, La., Thursday, Oct. 25, 1866.

Political matters in Louisiana and the entire South are becoming desperately mixed. The people are waking up to a full realization of the necessity of acting on the Constitutional Amendment, and it is being discussed by everybody with an earnest fervency which has not been elicited by any other subject since the close of the war. Hon. THOS. N. STILLWELL, of Indiana, has been here, ostensibly on a trip for the purpose of obtaining information regarding the South for his own gratification, but really as an agent of the President, to feel the pulse of the people on the Amendment question. Unfortunately for him he did not pursue a proper course here to obtain reliable information, so he allowed himself to be captured by men who make their living out of political offices. Instead of communicating with the masses directly, he only had interviews with individuals who are supposed to be representative men, but are in reality the turbulent and discontented writers and speakers who furnish the greater portion of the fuel with which the Radicals fire the Northern heart against the South. He also lent his influence to secure certain changes in Federal offices in this State, thereby excluding from his confidence a large number of influential citizens who would have been most happy to have conferred with him on the objects of his mission. His report to the President will nevertheless be truthful, as he will probably be forced to say that an overwhelming majority of the Southern people are violently opposed to the proposed Amendment. He could say, however, with equal truth that many of the more moderate men of the South are fast becoming its friends, because they are accepting the advice of the true conservative men of the North, and look upon it as the only compromise which can be effected between Congress and the President on the subject of Southern admission. He could also state that there are others here, who have been unconditional Unionists from the commencement of the war, including members of the present Legislature of this State, who will refuse to support it because its terms are too lenient. They think that some greater punishment than temporary disfranchisement should be inflicted on men who were prominent in the rebellion, and a few go even so far as to recommend the permanent disfranchising of every man who has the slightest taint of treason in his record. Radicalism in the North is mere childish passion when compared with the sentiments of this latter class of men.

Your readers are already familiar with the arguments, *pro* and *con*, which float about the South, regarding the Amendment; but they probably do not know that a most powerful influence is at work here, which is making converts daily. I refer to an anticipated financial crash. Immediately following the war the South was, comparatively speaking, flooded with foreign capital. Business men were obliged to apply to the North for loans of money with which to establish themselves in trade, commerce received a new and lively impulse, and the demand for goods to replace articles worn out during the existence of the blockade of the Southern ports, built up new business houses everywhere; but not on a substantial basis. Reaction has already commenced, and in New-Orleans to-day the money market is fearfully disturbed and very tight. New-York Exchange is barely salable, not because it is not needed, but because people have no money with which to buy it. The banks have ceased loaning money, and every body seems to be inclined to curtail expenses, and they all grumble about the hard times. The great impulse toward this reaction is found in the threatened and actual withdrawal of Northern capital, and the swamping of business interests resulting from it. It is useless to deny these startling facts, and it is still more useless to attempt to give any other reason far the withdrawal of Northern money than the disturbed political condition of this section. Radical emissaries, writing from the South, have so distorted facts that it is the generally accepted opinion that a situation nearly approaching anarchy exists here. On the other hand, writers interested in upholding the South have been equally guilty of misrepresentation in stating that the utmost quiet reigns throughout the country, and that the people are all inclined to be loyal and law-abiding citizens. The natural sequence of all this is mutual distrust politically, which readily affects monetary affairs. For purely commercial reasons then, the Amendment will gain some friends, as it is thought that its adoption will be received as another proof of the honesty of the Southern people in submitting to Federal rule.

A telegram from Washington this morning announces the probable removal of Col. CUTHBERT BULLITT from the office of United States Marshal of the Eastern District of this State; and although it has been known for some time that most earnest efforts have been made in Washington to effect that object, the announcement was somewhat unexpected. Col. BULLITT, whose reputation for consistent and persistent loyalty is equalled by that of no other gentleman in the South, is known as one of the most ardent supporters of President JOHNSON's policy in the State, and while on that account he has not a few political enemies, he has hosts of personal friends who will regret to see the report of his removal verified. At present, however, the control of Federal positions here seems to have passed into the hands of a clique of reckless adventurers, who poison President JOHNSON's mind against every one outside of their own ring. The prospective enactment of a bankrupt law by Congress makes the patronage of the Marshalship a fat thing, and it is supposed that Mr. KING, of the *Times*, of this City, in order to secure it, has used his influence in procuring the appointment of Mr. MCKEE, whose citizenship here dates from the commencement of cotton operations under BUTLER's *régime*. Should the report prove true, the President will most assuredly be held responsible for an unwarranted exertion of his power in an unfortunate direction. Col. BULLITT not long since offered his resignation, to be accepted if his displacement would in any manner assist in strengthening the President, but it was supposed at the time that some one less objectionable to the people at large than Mr. MCKEE would succeed him.

The Sheriffs of some of the parishes of this State, it will be remembered, were ordered by a proclamation of the Governor to hold elections for the purpose of returning members from unrepresented districts to the reassembling of the Constitutional Convention of 1864. The riot of the 30th of July effected an indefinite adjournment of the Convention, but did not revoke the proclamation, and the majority of the Sheriffs failed to execute its requirements. Gov. WELLS, after consultation with the proper authorities, both here and in Washington, has resolved to take steps to remove the disobedient officers, and will probably appoint other men—Radicals if he can find them—in their places. The official promulgation of the proclamation removing the Sheriffs will probably occur about the 15th of next month, and will be followed by an attempt to reconvene the Convention. Your readers will remember that more than a month since I predicted that the Convention would be reassembled; but at that time it was not considered certain that Congress would abolish the present State organization. Now, however, it is proposed to take time by the forelock, and give Congress a Convention of loyal men already organized, with which to commence its experiment of reconstruction. It is the ambition of the leaders of the movement to make Louisiana the black board on which the new problem will be ciphered out. If allowed to do so, the Convention would undoubtedly adopt the Amendment, and would probably expel members who are known to entertain anything but Radical views. Such is the programme under consideration now, but it may all be changed at the beck of BUTLER, BANKS, STEVENS and SUMNER, if they choose to rub out everything and commence anew again.

E. P. B.

## THE LOUISIANA CONVENTION.

### Powers and Authority of Popular Conventions in the Several States.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Oct. 20, 1866.

*To the Editor of the New-York Times:*

In a former communication I gave something of the history of the Louisiana Convention, its work and the terrible tragedy which caused its adjournment. I also stated the President's position; that the reassembling and purposes of the men who had proved themselves devoted to the Union were so treasonable as to excuse, if not justify the wholesale slaughter by its enemies. There is such monstrous deformity in the sentiment and the action of the President upon this subject, that I will not allow myself to discuss it from a moral point of view. I merely pass to the history of Conventions of the people in the United States as precedents to show what may be in store for us in the future.

The English colonies upon this continent were established by royal grants to different subjects. To the colonies were conceded the rights of local legislation; the Crown and the English Parliament claiming the right of supervision over the colonial Legislatures. This claim led to the evolution and to the establishment of the independence of the States. The principle proclaimed, and ever since embodied in the State Constitutions, was, and is, that all Governments derive their powers from the consent of the governed, and that the people have the right to change and alter their Governments at pleasure. Acting upon this axiom, all of the thirteen colonies, except Rhode Island, adopted State Constitutions, by Conventions, in which were generally incorporated the great principles of *magna charta*, upon the model of the English Government, dividing the powers among three bodies of magistracy, executive, legislative and judicial, and limiting the powers of each by restrictions so clear as not to be misunderstood.

As to the independent nationality of each State, as acknowledged by the treaty of peace with Great Britain, there was always a good deal more of theory than the truth of history or practical utility in the assumption. But conceding that the States thus stood when the Convention of 1787 assembled at Philadelphia, perhaps the best theory is that these States, by common consent, again acting through State Conventions, incorporated the Constitution of the United States upon the Constitution of each and every State; and that, so far as it spoke, the common compact became the supreme law of the land. There was a mutual covenant, which restricted the States in terms from exercising great powers, and, by inference, restrained them from exercising all the national powers surrendered. Among the duties thus imposed upon the nationality was the guaranty to every State of a Republican form of Government and against domestic violence; and to every citizen the privileges and immunities of the citizens in the several States. Within these restrictions all future organic changes of the State Governments have to be controlled. But by whom, how and when, are questions of the gravest consideration. The new States have generally been admitted, either by enabling acts, or else by forming State Constitutions and presenting them to Congress; but in all cases there have been acts of admission by Congress, and appropriate legislation to put the State Governments into operation. It has generally been claimed that it was the duty of Congress to examine whether the State Governments were Republican in form, by which, I apprehend, is meant: did they conform to the Constitution of the United States] and genius of our institutions? And even this is never so material, since the organic as well as statute laws of States are subservient to the supreme law of the land. But as to when and how a State Government may effect radical changes, so as to revolutionize the whole order of society, is a question of far more importance. We have seen that States can cede portions of their territory to the common Government, so as to enable the inhabitants to create new States, with different institutions, (while slavery existed,) and with more enlarged rules of suffrage; so, by express grant, new States may be erected within the boundaries of existing States, by the consent of Congress and the Legislatures of said States.

And behind these questions is always one which now so much concerns the non-reconstructed States, viz.; *What is* a State, and *who* may determine the conflicting claims of magistracies in those States? The case of Rhode Island and its history, as judicially given in LUTHER *vs.* BORDEN (7 Howard) is worthy of all study. The able reasoning of Chief Justice TANEY, and the precedent established, (that as to who is in the lawful possession of the State government does not depend upon the almost unanimous action of the people, as expressed in Convention, in the adoption and ratification of a new Constitution and the election of magistrates under it, but upon that action being taken with the consent of the existing Government, acting under the old Constitution, (in that case a colonial charter,) and in that case, more especially, that the Courts must follow the political authorities in determining the conflict.

Let us take the case of West Virginia, which Gov. WISE denounces as "the bastard child of political rape," and Secessionists and Copperheads persist in calling "bogus." The theory assumed is that because a Convention, called by the Legislature of Virginia, passed a secession ordinance, and ranged itself in the Confederacy in the war against the United States, the Government of Virginia, which rejected the Constitution of the United States, ceased to be a Government which the political authorities of the nation was bound to respect. A Convention was called and tolerated in West Virginia, which recreated a Government for the whole State; it was recognized by the political authorities; a Legislature representing less than a third of all Virginia, consented to the division of Virginia, and the creation of a new State, including only those counties a majority of whose inhabitants were faithful to the Union; the political authorities of the nation sanctioned this division; and by appropriate legislation West Virginia is as firmly in the Union to-day as Maine, Vermont, or any other State.

The existence of the civil war and the hostile attitude of Virginia is only valuable to show that no part of the people of Virginia, not acting in harmony with the Union, had the right to object. They professed to be acting as part and parcel of a foreign Power, a "Confederacy" to which Virginia bore the precise relations which it had occupied toward the United States. But had the same thing been done in time of peace; had a part of Virginia called a Convention in the name of the whole, adopted a new Constitution, Republican in form; organized a Government under it; and been recognized by the political authorities as *the* State of Virginia, the precise same consequences would have followed, and there would have been no appeal but to the bayonet.

Let us apply these principles to the State of Louisiana, of South Carolina or any other non-reconstructed State. The President assumed that by the rebellion they lost their organizations as States; *he* caused Conventions to meet under his own directions; and *he* has recognized the States thus reorganized as States of the Union; and denounces in no measured terms a coördinate department of the Government, for not taking the same view. If for the sake of the argument we admit the correctness of this view, let us follow it to its legitimate results. Congress already opposes the President; suppose, in 1868 a President should be elected, who agrees with Congress; and then suppose Conventions of the people should be called, it matters not by whom, and that these Conventions should do precisely what President JOHNSON declares it is the purpose of the Louisiana Convention to do—that is, to disfranchise all who participated in the rebellion and enfranchise the freedmen; and that the new Constitution thus framed should be submitted to the whole people and ratified, and the new Government organized and recognized, protected and defended by Congress, the President and the Supreme Court—will any one tell us where would be the appeal of the disfranchised? They have none in Maryland, West Virginia, Tennessee or Missouri to-day; they would be still weaker in South Carolina, Mississippi and Louisiana.

Now, in the spirit of caution, I implore the Southern disloyalists, who are so defiant, to look well to the situation, and to ask themselves what they are to gain by their provoking course.

LOUISIANA.

## NATIONAL POLITICS.

### Senator Harris on the Political Issues of the Canvass—His Views of the President's Action.

Senator HARRIS, of New-York, at a recent Republican meeting in Brooklyn, made the following address:

FELLOW-CITIZENS—But a single week has to elapse before you are to discharge an important duty as freemen of the State of New-York. An election approaches which for importance exceeds any that has occurred within your experience. An important issue is to be decided, one which involves the welfare, if not the safety, of your country. The President of the United States has ostentatiously, and I think rashly, submitted to the States an issue for them to decide. It is a simple, plain issue, but of immense importance. It comes out of the rebellion. It is insisted by the President that the rebel States have a right to have their representatives admitted to seats in Congress unconditionally. On the other hand, the Congress insist that the representatives of the rebel States shall not be received until those States shall give more security for their future good behavior. Upon this issue the President has seen fit to go to the country, to the people, to the polls; and this issue is to be decided by you on the 6th of November. Already several of the States have passed upon this issue. The little State of Vermont, loyal to the core, led off with 25,000 majority, 5,000 more than ever before. Maine, with her long sea-coast and army of Federal officeholders under the patronage of the President, followed suit to Vermont with 27,000 majority, 10,000 more than ever before. Well, the thing went on until the 9th of October, when Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana,and Iowa pronounced their verdict upon this issue against the President. On the 6th of November, Illinois, Minnesota, Kansas, Wisconsin, Michigan, Massachusetts, and New-York are to pronounce a verdict. Well, I have not a doubt as to any of these States but New-York. Can it be that the noble State of New-York is going to dissent from this verdict? ["No, no."] Now let us discuss this issue that we are to decide on the 6th day of November. It is but a little more than a year and a half since the War of the Rebellion terminated. It was a great event in our history. You well remember the time. We all supposed the cause of justice and liberty had finally triumphed. LEE, with his gallant army, had been compelled to surrender. They surrendered as prisoners of war, and with their physical power was surrendered their political power, and it seemed that peace had finally returned. Just at this time, while the country was full of rejoicing, our noble President—a man whom we all loved—[applause]—and almost idolized—was murdered. The War of the Rebellion and our President died at the same time, and it became the duty of ANDREW JOHNSON to enter upon the work of reconstruction. The people received him with confidence, though but five short weeks before he had disgraced the office and them; but they are a generous and forgiving people. They referred to his record and found it satisfactory. They found that record full of sentiments that found an echo in every loyal heart. They found him saying that a traitor lost his citizenship and became a public enemy. Well, such sentiments satisfied the people, and there were those who thought they saw the finger of Providence in the removal of LINCOLN. They thought he was too magnanimous and kind, and that the work of restoration should be guided by a sterner man. Now I have no doubt but that if Mr. LINCOLN had lived this whole work of reconstruction would have been completed permanently in sixty days: for if LINCOLN was generous he was just. Everything was ready for it. The whole country, North and South, was ready for it. The North were willing to forget their sacrifices of blood and treasure and receive back the rebels under proper guarantees, such as they were then willing to give. The rebels knew what treason was and what it meant. They knew their cause was irretrievably lost, and that they had placed halters over their necks; that by the laws of every civilized country traitors have forfeited their lives, and they were ready to accept any terms which their conquerors might dictate. WADE HAMPTON, one of their most prominent leaders, when asked by the people of South Carolina what was their duty, said: "We are a subjugated people, and it is our duty to submit to any terms which our conquerors see fit to impose." That was the prevailing sentiment of the South at that time. They were ready to accept any terms with protection of their lives and property and forgiveness of their crimes. This was the condition of things when ANDREW JOHNSON began the work of reconstruction. Let us see. What ought he to have done? He had only two alternatives allowed by the Constitution. Congress was not in session. He could only govern these States by military power. That he had a right to do until Congress should assemble. That was the course taken by LINCOLN in reference to Tennessee. When our armies had gained possession of Tennessee before the rebellion was crushed, what was done? No Provisional Governor was appointed as was done subsequently by Mr. JOHNSON I remember very well how one day, when seated in the Senate, and ANDREW JOHNSON was sitting near me, when in came a nomination from Mr. LINCOLN. "I nominate ANDREW JOHNSON, of Tennessee, to be a Brigadier General in the army of the United States." It took us all by surprise. We all knew ANDREW JOHNSON was not a military man, and what was Mr. LINCOLN wanting of Mr. JOHNSON as General? Thus the inquiry run around in the Senate. But it was enough that ABRAHAM LINCOLN had proposed it. He was at once confirmed by the Senate as Brigadier General, and the next day President LINCOLN made an order that Gen. ANDREW JOHNSON should be Military Governor of Tennessee. He never deemed that he had a right to appoint to this post ANDREW JOHNSON—citizen. Well, now, President JOHNSON might have appointed some of his Generals as Military Governors of the rebel States, in his work of reconstruction, there being no law providing for Provisional Governors, and Congress not being in session. What else could he have done? He could have issued his proclamation at once, reconvening Congress, and submitting the whole matter to them for the proper and necessary legislation. That he could have done and ought to have done. Bu he went out of his jurisdiction and alone undertook to reconstruct. He assumed that he was the Government—legislative as well as executive—and the moment he entered upon the work of reconstruction he violated the Constitution. Now, I assert here—and I am not afraid of any responsible lawyer of Brooklyn or New-York taking issue with me—that ANDREW JOHNSON had no more right to appoint Provisional Governors than the Chairman of this meeting. There are four or five things which ought to have deterred him from doing what he did. First—There is a law of Congress declaring that no man shall be appointed to civil office which has not been created by act of Congress. The office of Provisional Governor is one unknown to law. Again, there is a law of Congress that every man appointed to office shall take an oath, the substance of which is that he has not sought, accepted nor performed the duties of any office in the rebellion. He utterly disregarded this law, and there were but two of his Provisional Governors who could take this oath. Again, there is a law of Congress providing that no officer shall receive compensation until it has been fixed by act of Congress. In this case he has fixed the salaries of his Provisional Governors without any regard to Congress. Again, there is another law declaring that no money shall be paid out of the Treasury until an appropriation has been made by act of Congress. In this case these Provisional Governors were paid by ANDREW JOHNSON out of the War Department fund set aside by Congress. In all these points the President utterly disregarded his legal duty. Some law writer has said that "power is always at war with its own boundaries," and it has been thus with JOHNSON from the very first hour he assumed the duties of Government. He has exceeded them whenever his own caprice dictated. Now let us follow him and see what work he has made with reconstruction. In his proclamation he declares that all the rebel States have been, in their rebellion, deprived of all civil government. This is undoubtedly true. They have dissevered all connection which bound them politically to the United States by the act of rebellion. A great deal has been said as to whether a State can go out of the Union. This does not matter. The rebel States were disorganized communities, without, as JOHNSON says, any civil government, and held by military power. Now, under these circumstances, he appoints these Provisional Governors and directs them. Nothing could be more directly a usurpation—to call Conventions to reconstruct their States, and he directs that all persons should be allowed to vote upon their taking oath to the Constitution. This, you perceive, would admit all rebels to engage in the work of reconstruction. JEFF. DAVIS would be a voter under these proclamations. When Congress met on the 4th of December, 1865, JOHNSON expected they would ratify all he had done. He had said that all his work with regard to the various rebelStates would be submited to the approval of Congress. Well, Congress wanted no difficulty with the President. They accordingly raised a joint Committee of Fifteen, selected from every shade of party, and containing three of the President's own friends. This Committe, through long sittings, took a large amount of testimony as to the condition of the Southern States. But observe the course of the President. Immediately on discovering that Congress were going to look into this thing for themselves, he begins by discharging the Provisional Governors and turning the State Governments over into the hands of the officers who were elected by rebels under his proclamations. He ordered elections for Senators and Representatives in Congress, and had brought to the doors of Congress sixty-three members—rebels, and elected by rebels. Mr. SEWARD asked me what objections I had to admitting a loyal man as a representative. I told him it would be time to answer that question when I saw one. But it is said that we have no right to prescribe terms and conditions on which the Southern States are admitted. HENRY J. RAYMOND said the moment the rebel States laid down their arms they were restored to their former positions, with their rights and dignity unimpaired. Now, ANDREW JOHNSON, himself, did not believe this, for he insisted, when he entered upon the work of reconstruction, that these States should accept terms. He insisted that they should abolish the ordinance of secession, repudiate the rebel debt, and ratify the Constitutional Amendment abolishing slavery. Congress and the people will be derelict to their duty if they admit those States upon any other terms. There is another point in which the President has violated his duty. It is in regard to the appointment of officers. There is a provision in the Constitution that the President may appoint to office and fill vacancies that may happen during the recess of Congress. This is the extent of his power with regard to offices. This has happened in innumerable instances. He has nominated officers during the sessions of the Senate who were rejected by the body, and when Congress adjourned he appointed and instituted, or legally changed the domestic rights and relations of a State adhering to the Union and shedding her blood to save it. President LINCOLN's proclamation of emancipation excepted Kentucky from its operation and applied exclusively to the seceding States. Gen. PALMER's order incited slaves to escape from their masters, and though ostensibly confined to the negroes "crowding" Louisville, was nevertheless, with his knowledge and countenance, used as similar license in, and executed throughout the whole State, and under its cover, with his sanction, of slaves "crowding" around Provost-Marshals and obtaining passports until but few were left at home, and farmers generally, and many residents of cities and towns, were suddenly left without their accustomed and necessary help, the long established system of labor terribly disturbed, and citizens excited almost to revolution.

As regards the authority from the War Department, it was stated that to authorize is not to order; the one is mandatory, the other merely permissive and discretionary; and according to the facts, the whole was the voluntary act of Gen. PALMER as the originating and ruling spirit, not controlled but only uncontrolled by the War Department. But had he pleaded a peremptory order, it could not have shielded him from the penal consequences of an illegal act. The Judge continued as follows: "Aiding Kentucky slaves to run away from their owners was not a belligerent act justified by the war. It could not subserve any legitimate purpose of the war against the rebellion. Instead of strengthening, it weakened the Federal cause. Neither the Secretary of War, nor even the Federal Government, therefore, had constitutional power to abolish Slavery in Kentucky by military force, nor to take the property of her citizens and throw it away.

Any such order would have been unconstitutional and void. And a void order is no justification. Had there even been such an order in this case, Gen. PALMER would have been as guilty for his passport as he could have been of robbery, had he, under the like pretence, robbed the Kentucky Bank of all its money for his own use. He pleads, however, no such order, and had the Secretary of War known the disguised purpose and actual consequences of Order No. 32, we must presume that he would not have sanctioned it. But if he ordered it or connived at or encouraged it, he too was guilty of an unholy and criminal conspiracy against the Constitution of the Union and the laws of Kentucky. Then, according to the law and the admitted facts, JOHN M. PALMER was guilty of the felony well charged in the indictment."

The only suggested or remaining ground of the judgment below was, that ELLEN was not a slave when the judgment was tendered. But the statute, for the violation of which the appellee was indicted, was in full force when the indictment was dismissed, and authorized a judgment for its prescribed punishment. ELLEN's emancipation could have had no more effect on the prosecution than her death while a slave would have had on the action of trespass for her abduction. The decision was given as follows: "The effect on this prosecution of the late repeal of the statute since the dismission of the indictment, cannot be now judicially anticipated by this Court. It will depend on the legislative intent as to its operation on crimes committed before the repeal, and the interpretation of the repealing act is not involved in the only question now before us. Did the Circuit Court err in dismissing the indictment? And, adjudging that it did, our revisory jurisdiction is exhausted. Wherefore, the judgment dismissing the indictment in this case is reversed and the cause remanded for further proceedings."

### The National Union State Convention in Nashville.

The National Union State Convention, which met in Nashville, Tenn., Oct. 27, had been twice postponed previously on account of the prevalence of the cholera, and was very slimly attended, although some of the most influential men in the State were present. The attempt to hold a mass meeting in the evening was a failure. The Convention was called to order by Hon. JOHN S. BRIEN, and Hon. EDMUND COOPER, of Bedford County, presided. Addresses were made by Judge BRIEN and others. The resolutions adopted cordially indorse the Administration of President JOHNSON, approve the Declaration of Principles made by the National Union Convention at Philadelphia, in August last, and avow "undiminished faith that the virtue and intelligence of the American people is sufficient to save the nation from the perils which at present threaten our system of Government." Others of the resolutions are as follows:

*Resolved*, That we will continue to perform our political obligations, and labor earnestly to secure the ascendency of conservative principles in the administration of the Federal and State Governments, and urge our fellow-citizens of this and other States to perfect organizations, and resist, by all orderly and peaceful means, the enchroachments of the Radical Party upon the guarantees of the Constitution, and upon the rights and liberties of the people.

That we oppose the Constitutional Amendment now pending for ratification, and object to its mode of presentation, and its proposed mode of adoption; that we regard it as insidious in its intention and unjust in its operation upon the States and people of the South; that its real purpose is to destroy its equality and impair the dignity of the said States, and place questions which, under the true theory of the Government, are confided exclusively to the control of the several States under the direct control of Congress; and that the Southern States can never ratify it consistently with the safety and honor of their people.

That the action of a portion of the Legislature of Tennessee, in assuming to ratify it, was in known defiance to the wishes of nine-tenths of the people of the State, and was so clearly illegal and violative of the spirit and intent of the fifth article of the Constitution that it should be held as null and void.

That we invoke the majority in the Legislature of Tennessee, at its approaching session, by every consideration of prudence and patriotism, to abstain from the attempt to place upon the statute-book laws in known repugnance to the sentiments of the people and calculated to produce strife and dissension; and that we appeal to them to pursue a course which may restore harmony to the State and permit a return to prosperity.

### The New Senator from Oregon.

*From the San Francisco Alta.*

Much interest is felt in regard to the position of HENRY W. CORBETT, the new United States Senator from Oregon, on the reconstruction question, not only in his own State, but here. A public meeting was held in Portland on the 1st inst., for the purpose of doing him honor, and giving him an opportunity to define his position. His speech was short, and the only noteworthy passages in it, as reported in the *Oregonian*, are the following:

"In the Constitutional Amendment submitted to the States by the present Congress, I see embodied all those guarantees and adjustments that will give security and perpetuity to the Union and equal justice to all. To that amendment I have given my hearty and unqualified support. I feel that great and fearful responsibility rests upon the man who is to sit in the councils of the nation for the next six years, during which time we hope once more for a true and permanent Union, the stability of the Government, and under it prosperity at home and wholesome respect abroad. It is unnecessary at this time to explain more fully my position, where I am so well known as at my own home, where I have always contended for the Union, the whole Union, and nothing less * * * * *

I claim there is something due to the majesty of the Government, something due to the well-being and good order of society, something to deter people from the attempt to destroy one of the best Governments under the sun, without a just cause. What shall be that pledge? What shall be that guarantee? Nothing less than the adoption of the Constitutional Amendment will satisfy our nation. Whether the people will require more than this from the Southern States it is for them, the people who quelled the rebellion, to say on what terms they shall be restored to all the rights and privileges of those who have been true to the Union in her darkest days.

As a guarantee of my future course, I shall only refer you to my past record. I intend it shall be equally consistent. In attending to business for individuals of the State, I shall know no party. I feel a deep interest in our State, and promise to do all in my power to develop its resources and to advance its interest in every consistent and legitimate way. Whether, in this respect, I shall be able to fill the seat of the present occupant, there may be some reasonable doubt. If an earnest will and a willing hand will accomplish it you will have my best efforts."

He says it is "unnecessary" for him to explain his position, beyond an indorsement of the Constitutional Amendment, which is not inconsistent with conservatism. Something more than this was evidently expected from him by those who called him out. It may be, however, that he thinks it better for his influence in the Senate not to speak too much. All that he has said is well said and well thought. He talks like a man who profoundly understands the old adage, that a six-horse team cannot haul back a hasty word that is once spoken in public.

### The Nevada Conventions.

The National Union and Democratic Conventions in Nevada fused and nominated JOHN D. WINTERS for Governor. The San Francisco *Alta California*, in speaking of the Conventions, says:

"Mr. WINTERS has been a Union man throughout the war. The same, however, cannot be said of several of the other nominees on the same ticket with him.

We have in this action nothing but a repetition of the error which there is reason to fear has made shipwreck of conservatism in the Atlantic States—the fusion of Union men with a party which occupied a position of semi-treason during the struggle for the preservation of the life of the nation. It is not so glaring to be sure, as in Pennsylvania, where an undoubted Copperhead is the candidate for Governor; nor yet as in New-York, where the Union Gen. DIX has been shoved aside by the Democratic politician HOFFMAN, for there can be no question raised as to the loyalty of WINTERS; still no good can come of attempting to fuse ingredients which are as antagonistic as oil and water.

It would have been far better if the Conservatives had nominated a ticket of their own and boldly presented themselves before the people. Defeat under such circumstances would have been productive of more good in the future than success with the present combination. The nomination of WINTERS was nothing but a concession to the loyal sentiment of the State, made under the apprehension of defeat. Let them win the day but once and then what will be the chances for the nomination of any man who has been true to his country by the Democratic Party? That organization is filled with hungry aspirants for office. If the Democrats were sure of success this year in Nevada, Mr. WINTERS could not have obtained a nomination for a constableship at their hands.

### The Iowa Election.

*From the Muscatine Journal.*

Mr. PRICE's majority in the Second District, all official but Jackson County, is more than 7,000. The majority for the State ticket in this District is about 7,500. Mr. PRICE's majority is less than that of the State ticket in every county of the District except Muscatine. The Democrats tried hard here, as elsewhere, to "swap off" against Mr. PRICE, but the Republicans gallantly refused to see it, and his majority in the county is some fifteen more than that of the State ticket.

Mr. WILSON's majority in the First District is about 6,000. We believe the State ticket is something more. Col. ALLISON's majority in the Third District is about 6,000. The opposition there ran a man of great personal popularity, and succeeded in getting ALLISON behind the State ticket, for which, it is probable, the majority in the district is about 7,000. LOUGHBRIDGE, in the Fourth District, has about 6,000 majority. From the Fifth District the returns are not quite full. Gen. DODGE's reported and official majorities are a little over 5,000. Gen. TUTTLE carries Fremont, Decatur and Shelby Counties by about 200 majority in all. The majority for DODGE is a little under 5,000, that for the State ticket considerably more. The majority for Judge HUBBARD, in the Sixth District, with twenty small counties to hear from, is 5,283. The majority for the State ticket in that big district will hardly be less than 6,000, In round numbers the different districts may be set down as follows:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| First District | 6,000 | Fifth District | 5,500 |
| Second District | 7,000 | Sixth District | 6,000 |
| Third District | 7,000 | | |
| Fourth District | 6,000 | Repub. majority | 38,000 |

We believe the official count will show that Col. ED. WRIGHT and his associates received rather a larger than a smaller majority than thus indicated. We believe the majority of last year has been fully doubled.

### Views of Gerritt Smith.

The Salisbury (N. C.) *Old North State* publishes the following extracts from a letter written to a citizen of that State by GERRITT SMITH:

"Happy should I be to see our country brought to a just and permanent peace on the following terms:

1. No more punishment—there has been enough.
2. No confiscation.
3. No disfranchisement of Southern offenders.
4. The national debt paid, and the secession debt blotted out.
5. Impartial suffrage. I believe in universal suffrage, but in this instance I would insist only upon impartial suffrage—impartial among all men, white, black and red.
6. In deep sorrow for the suffering and poverty of the South, let the nation exempt her for some five or ten years from the imposition of direct internal taxes. In these taxes I do not include duties on foreign goods.
7. Mutual forgiveness, and, as far as possible, forgetfulness of the wrongs which each has done the other."

### Letter from Gen. Custar on Political Questions.

A dispatch from Detroit to the Buffalo *Express* gives the following extract from a letter written by Gen. CUSTAR to Col. A. T. MCREYNOLDS, of Grand Rapids, dated at Fort Riley, Oct. 22:

Under no circumstances would I vote for a man who, in time of war, had sympathized with the enemies of his Government, and rejoiced at every defeat which you and I and other loyal soldiers suffered, while every victory we won was a source of regret, rather than a cause for rejoicing.

I am not prepared to characterize the Constitutional Amendment as being a palpable and flagrant violation of the Constitution, and whose adoption would be considered fatal to the existence of the Union. We, the victors of the late war, have a complete and undeniable right to name the terms upon which Peace shall be established and the Union restored.

I believe that every man who voluntarily engaged in the late rebellion against the Government justly, and in accordance with the expressed terms of the Constitution, forfeited every right held under the Government, including the right to live, hold property, &c.

I can only sympathize with the men who, when we were weakened by the losses of battle and disease, voted us men and money to fill our depleted columns, and whose sympathies were in unison with ours from the beginning to the close of the war.

With respect, yours, &c.,

GEORGE A. CUSTAR.

### POLITICAL ITEMS.

A meeting of the original signers of an address [illegible] issued to the soldiers and sailors of Massachusetts, was held in Boston on Tuesday afternoon, the object of the meeting being to take action with reference to a more thorough dissemination of the address, and the furtherance of the propositions set forth therein. The principal one of these propositions is the formation of a party irrespective of political views, having for its design the equalization of the bounties of soldiers and sailors, and the defeat of those who opposed the passage of the equalization bill in the last legislature. It also proposes to effect the enactment of a license law to govern the liquor traffic, from the enforcement of which an annual income of a million dollars would be drawn by the State, which amount would in seven years extinguish the whole sum, principal and interest, required to equalize the soldiers' bounties, and thus relieve the citizens from any additional taxation. The address is signed by many of the officers and leading members of the Massachusetts Army and Navy Union.

Adjutant-Gen. SCHOULER, of Massachusetts has written a long letter, in which he opposes the election of Gen. BUTLER in the Fifth District for these reasons: First, that he (Gen. BUTLER) is not a resident of the District, and is therefore "not before the law eligible to the office" for which he is nominated. Second, he cannot vote for him because he is pledged and determined to impeach the President. Third, because he believes him to be opposed to Gen. GRANT. On the last point he says: "I have a most devoted regard for Gen. GRANT. I believe in him. I hope and believe that he will be the candidate of all true patriotic men for the Presidency two years hence. He is our best and bravest, and should have our highest place."

SILAS SCHOCRAFT, of Indianapolis, Ind., a colored man, has issued an address to the patriotic and loyal men of the State, in which he asks that his people may have a voice in the selection of their legislators and rulers. He says:

"We do not ask for 'social equality,' that some prate about, nor for eligibility to office. Not at all. We believe we can maintain our distinctive nationality in church, school and social affairs, yet exercise the elective franchise and not disturb in the least the equilibrium of the great body-politic."

The Portland *Oregonian*, of Sept. 24, says: "A member of the House went before a magistrate last Thursday and made affidavit that he had been offered $2,000 to resign his seat, and that a man known as Capt. PORTER was the person who approached him with the offer. Two other persons are sworn to have offered bribes to the same member, or to other members of the Legislature. Warrants were therefore issued for the arrest of Capt. PORTER and the other parties accused; but finally, at the instance of the member who made oath that he had received the offer, it was decided to drop the matter for the present."

Hon. ABIJAH M. IDE has written a letter accepting the National Union nomination for Congress in the Massachusetts Second District. In the course of it he says: "Loyalty to the Constitution, not to party opinions, should be the only test of representation. There are such things as purely sectional interests and sectional opinions—sectional heresies, if you please; but the fact that all these sectionalisms exist, and require mutual treatment and reconciliation, is the conclusive reason for their just and immediate representation in the Government."

The Harrisburgh (Penn.) correspondent of the Chambersburgh *Repository*, after carefully inquiring into the expression and affinities of the next Legislature, has prepared a table giving the first choice of most of the members for United States Senator, placing the eight members from Alleghany County doubtful. The table foots up as follows: CURTIN, 39; CAMERON, 11; STEVENS, 7; GROW, 7; doubtful, 19. The Union Republican caucus will consist of eighty-three Senators and Representatives.

Col. A. J. FLETCHER, the Secretary of State of Tennessee, has been intrusted with a large portion of the executive business, owing to the feeble health of Gov. BROWNLOW, and the Nashville *Staats Zeitung* earnestly recommends him as the Radical candidate for Governor at the next election.

The Convention of the Equal Rights League, of Indiana, meets on the 6th of November, in the Colored Baptist Church of Indianapolis.

### The Southern Exiles in Mexico—Card from Gen. Price, Gov. Harris and Others.

The Nashville *Union & American* publishes a card addressed to that paper, and dated Carlotta, Mexico, Oct. 10, signed by twenty-five of the Southerners, who have colonized there, and denying the report that the village had been sacked and burned, and a large majority of its inhabitants carried off as prisoners by the Liberals. They state that they have not been molested, and that the colony is prospering, the only enemies they had to fear being the petty bands of robbers to be found there, as in all other Spanish countries. About twenty American colonists were surprised, captured and robbed at Omealca, and carried off as prisoners by a band of guerrillas, in May last, and about a week afterward six other Americans met the same fate at the hands of a squad of the same band at La Punta, but these places are ten or twelve miles distant from Carlotta, and within about three miles of each other. These Americans had "squatted" upon land held by the Liberals as a sort of outpost; and some natives there who had been harshly treated by some of these settlers complained to this guerrilla band, who detained the Americans as prisoners for a few weeks. Upon their reaching the presence of Gen. GARCIA, of the Liberal army, they were immediately set at liberty, the party that captured them being severely denounced for having interfered with them. The card says: "The Imperial Government is giving to colonization all the encouragement that could b reasonably expected or desired at its hands. The Liberal party, we are satisfied, is not disposed to oppose or retard colonization." The signers to the card are the following: Isham G. Harris, Sterling Price, J. G. Stoudenmire, R. M. Course, H. O. Brown, J. M. Glass, James T. Barron, W. H. Adams, Jas. D. White, W. G. Johnson, (Texas,) A. A. Russell, A. J. Scarborough, G. Malcolm, Isaac J. Course, James E. Harris, R. M. Calhoun, J. H. Anderson, F. A. Beazly, N. O. Green, G. W. Cox, W. Sherwell, (Virginia,) A. Bell, Marshall Blakely, (Kentucky,) John A. Robinson, M. D., (Alabama,) and L. C. Bell.

### Ford's Theatre—The Surgeon-General's Office.

For several months past the Quartermaster's Department has been engaged in fitting up the buildings formerly known as Ford's Theatre, for use as the office of the Surgeon-General. Three floors have been placed in the building. In the southwest corner of the building there is a spacious iron stairway with doors opening on each floor, and also opening into the adjoining three-story brick building, which was included in the purchase. The lower floor of this building, on the south of the theatre, is to be used as a medical laboratory, the second story by the Surgeon-General, and the third story by the *attachés* of his office. The first and second stories of the theatre building will be occupied by the Clerks of the Surgeon-General's office, while the upper story will be used as a United States Army Medical Museum. The building on the north has also been fitted up and will be assigned exclusively to the use of the photographers attached to the office. In this building a fine skylight has been erected, and the rooms have been fitted up in a very convenient manner for the purposes for which they are intended. In the upper story cases for the exhibition of the specimens of the museum are being rapidly fitted up, while on the other floors bookcases, desks, &c., are being made and put in place. When the Government took possession of the building, it was found that the front wall was insecure, and the Quartermaster-General ordered it to be torn down and rebuilt. The wall is surmounted by a handsome cornice, and the front is being laid off to imitate stone work. The entire building is supplied with water and gas, and is heated by steam apparatus. The work has been done under the immediate supervision of Brevet Brig-Gen. C. H. TOMPKINS, assisted by Mr. G. F. GILBERT, General Superintendent, Mr. EDWARD CLARK being the architect.

### The Vermont Officers' Reunion—Letter from Gen. Wm. F Smith.

The following letter from Gen. WM. F. SMITH, was read at the reunion of the Vermont officers on Thursday evening:

NEW-YORK, Oct. 22, 1866.

DEAR GENERAL: I have been working very hard to get matters so arranged as to allow me to absent myself from here to meet my fellow soldiers and statesmen at their annual reunion on the 25th inst. It is, however, impossible, and you, who have served with me so long, will appreciate my regrets at having to give up that promised pleasure. You know that the organization of the First Brigade of Vermont Volunteers was due to my exertions and my faith in the reputation they would win, if they could act in a body. You are also aware that I took the greatest interest and pride in them through the entire war. It was very pleasant to me to hear always from every one who became acquainted with their acts and valor, and sturdiness in the field, that among a million and a half of armed men kept in the field by the North, the Vermont troops were second to none in reputation among all the soldiers.

I hope Vermont may never again be called on to furnish a volunteer soldier to defend the United States; but if the United States should ever again need volunteers, in order to insure success she must have a good sprinkling from Vermont. I think if your legislators appreciated fully the high reputation our State won through its volunteers, they would give those brave men something to bequeath to their children, in the shape of a simple medal, suggestive of their services and the unfading glory they won in the field. Please present my deep regrets at my inability to be present this year, my wish to become a member of the Association, and my hope of being with you on your next meeting.

Your sincere friend,

WM. F. SMITH, Bvt. Maj.-Gen. U. S. Army.

To Gen. G. J. STANNARD.

### Col. Lynch.

The Milwaukee *Wisconsin* of the 27th says:

"Information was received here on Thursday that the Col. LYNCH, one of the Fenian invaders sentenced in Toronto to be executed in December, is ROBERT B. LYNCH, formerly of Milwaukee. He was for a number of years City Clerk, and when the Twenty-fourth Regiment was recruited enlisted in it. After being mustered out of service he went South, and left Louisville, Ky., with the Fenian army of invasion, as a correspondent of the Louisville *Journal*. Mr. LYNCH has a brother and a family in this city. They did not suspect that the Col. LYNCH arrested was ROBERT B., until Thursday, when a letter was received from him. It contained but a few lines which he had managed to smuggle through, he not being allowed to hold communication with any person but his counsel, and simply stated where he was, and desired that no uneasiness be felt on his account. Mr. LYNCH was well known to most of our citizens, and is about 45 years of age."

## LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

### CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

### Dinner to Cyrus W. Field—The Secretary of the Treasury on Danger to Ocean Passengers—The Brazilian Minister Addresses the Chamber.

The Chamber of Commerce held its regular monthly meeting yesterday, A. A. Low, Esq., President, in the chair.

Messrs. WILLIAM W. ADAMS, Jr., LEONARD J. STEARMAN and THOMAS WALSH were elected members of the Chamber.

Mr. FRANCIS S. LATHROP was reëlected a member of the Arbitration Committee.

Mr. GEORGE OPDYKE, Chairman of the Special Committee appointed to make arrangements for a reception to CYRUS W. FIELD, reported that in response to circulars which had been addressed by the Committee to all the subscribers of the Chamber, they had received a sufficient number of favorable replies to warrant their deciding to make the final report in favor of giving a dinner to CYRUS W. FIELD, at the Metropolitan Hotel, on Thursday next. The report was adopted.

Mr. WILSON, Assistant Secretary of the Chamber, read the following communication, addressed to the Chamber:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT., Oct. 20, 1866.

GENTLEMEN: The continued loss of life and property in steam navigation, notwithstanding the laws hitherto enacted on the subject, suggests the necessity of still further regulation or legislation; and the fact that the laws relative to customs and navigation are now undergoing an entire revision and codification to be presented to Congress at the commencement of its coming session, renders it desirable that all contemplated dangers should be put in form at an early day.

I shall be pleased, therefore, to receive the opinion and advice of your board as to whether the general safety demands any changes or additions in or to the existing laws on this subject, as well as suggestions regarding the precise measures that may be appropriate.

The views so communicated to the Department will receive its careful consideration.

I am, Gentlemen, very respectfully,

H. McCULLOCH,
Secretary of the Treasury.

The Chamber of Commerce, New-York City.

A Committee was appointed with instructions to consider the subject of the communication and, to report at the next meeting of the Chamber.

The following communication on the subject of the destruction of records of Southern indebtedness was read:

NEW-YORK, October, 1866.

*F. S. Lathrop, Esq., of the Chamber of Commerce of the State of New-York:*

DEAR SIR: A communication from GEORGE L. POTTER, Esq., my attorney at Jackson, Miss., informs me that the books of records, papers and executions of the District Court of the United States for the Southern District of Mississippi, during the late rebellion, were removed from Jackson, in Mississippi, to Selma, Ala., as he was informed by Mr. WM. H. BROWN, the Clerk of the said court, where they were destroyed in the conflagration of that place. In this sad disaster, the documentary evidence of very many and large amounts of indebtedness, judicial mortgages, or liens of real estate, justly due from citizens of Mississippi to numerous citizens of New-York, as well as of the Eastern, Western and other States of the Union, are forever lost, until the Congress of the United States shall pass an act restoring to plaintiffs their rights at law, and in equity.

The influence which your honorable body, in behalf of the commercial community, suffering from the effects of the late rebellion, in bringing the subject to the attention of Congress, can thereby exert to accomplish the object, is so manifest, it is hoped that the matter, when brought to the attention of the chamber, will receive such attention as the importance of the subject in their wisdom deserves. Respectfully yours,

HENRY E GRANNIS.

The communication was referred to a Committee consisting of ALEX. W. BRADFORD, F. S. LATHROP, GEO. OPDYKE, S. B. RUGGLES and L. BIERWITH.

A communication was received from Mr. ROSING, of the Hanseatic Delegation in this City, presenting a pamphlet entitled "A Free Ship under an Enemy's Flag," which treated of the rights of persons and property in time of war. A vote of thanks was awarded to Mr. ROSING for his pamphlet.

Senor D'AZANBUJA, the Brazilian Minister, was then presented to the Chamber, and delivered an address on the subject of establishing telegraphic communication between the United States and Brazil.

On motion of Mr. OPDYKE, the subject, together with a number of pamphlets and manuscripts which the Brazilian Minister had presented to the Chamber, were referred to the Executive Committee.

The President exhibited some specimens of telegraphy of likenesses sent from one point to another, an invention by which the exact handwriting of the sender is reproduced magnetically to the receiver of the dispatch. They had been sent to Mr. LOW by Mr. FIELD.

The Chamber then adjourned.

### THE EIGHTEENTH WARD WIFE-SHOOTING CASE.

### Preliminary Examination of Mr. Anderson Before Justice Dodge—The Prisoner Committed to Await the Result of His Wife's Injuries.

Mr. WM. T. ANDERSON, who was arrested on Wednesday night upon the charge of shooting his wife, at No. 172 East Twenty-third-street, (full particulars of which have been detailed in our columns,) was brought before Justice DODGE yesterday morning for examination. Officer LITTLE, of the Eighteenth Precinct, made an affidavit setting forth the facts that he heard the cry of "Murder" at about 6:10 o'clock on the evening of the tragedy; that he went to the door of the house from whence the cries proceeded, and was met by Mrs. ANDERSON, who was bleeding profusely from a wound in the forehead and left breast. He asked her who did it. She said her husband, and that he was still in the house. He thereupon entered the room where the deed was committed, and meeting the almost crazed husband, immediately took him into custody. The wounded woman is recovering very rapidly, and as her injuries are only superficial, the physician thinks she will soon be able to be about again. Mr. ANDERSON was committed to await the result of her injuries.

### THE ROBINSON LIBEL CASE.

### The Further Examination of the Case Before Justice Dodge Yesterday—Motion of Counsel to Discharge the Complaint.

The famous case of ROBINSON *vs.* LEVY and MARTIN for libel, (full particulars of which appeared in the TIMES of Tuesday,) was brought up for examination before Justice DODGE yesterday afternoon, at the Jefferson Market Police Court. Mr. CHAUNCEY SCHAFFER, counsel for the defendants, moved for their discharge on the ground that the prosecutor had consented to withdraw the prosecution of the prisoners if they would agree not to prosecute him (ROBINSON) for false imprisonment in case the said matter was dismissed. The counsel admitted that LEVY, one of the defendants, had executed a general release to ROBINSON in the matter, and he, in consideration therefor, had consented to withdraw the prosecution. After listening to the arguments on both sides, the Judge took the papers and reserved his decision.

### Reception at the Five Points House of Industry.

Yesterday the annual reception at the Five Points House of Industry took place in the Chapel of the Institution. Quite a large party of ladies and gentlemen assembled to witness the exercises, and at 2 o'clock Superintendent HALLIDAY marshaled his little array of three hundred children, and marched them into the chapel. All appeared with clean and tidy clothes and well washed hands and faces, though not a few with their little feet bare. Among them were children of all ages, between three and fifteen, the dark faces of several little contrabands being conspicuous among the smaller children.

The exercises commenced at 2 o'clock, and consisted of singing, repetition of Scripture texts, and answering geographical and arithmetical questions. In mental arithmetic a little girl with a pink jacket and an intelligent face, particularly distinguished herself. With a few exceptions most of the answers given were correct, and showed that the children had been really taught to think and not to answer merely from memory.

After the conclusion of the exercises, Mr. MINGINS, Superintendent of City Missions, Mr. BELL, Mr. SMITH and others, addressed the children. Mr. MINGINS said he had seen much of schools and other places of instruction, and that he did not fear contradiction when he stated that the children of the Five Points House of Industry were better instructed than those of any public school he had ever visited, and that they reflected credit on themselves and their teachers. Mr. MINGINS also called the attention of the audience to the fact, that here, in our very midst, under the shadows of our schools and churches, was a field of missionary labor more extensive than those offered by foreign lands. We were apt, he said, to make a great fuss when a missionary was sent to Timbuctoo or elsewhere, while we paid no attention to the wants of those at home. In this City there were 60,000 children between the ages of five and fifteen who had no means of instruction whatever, and were growing up as ignorant and vicious as the veriest heathens of far distant lands.

Mr. HALLIDAY said that of the children then present—about 300—only one-third belonged to the family—that is, lived there entirely, the others being clothed, fed and instructed at the institution, but going to their own homes at night.

At the conclusion of the exercises, the little ones marched out of the chapel to a lively tune, and partook of their evening meal.

The last annual report of the institution shows that during 1865, the average daily attendance at the school was 327, the whole number enrolled during the year being 1,664. The total amount of donations received in 1865 was $48,069 91; the expenditures, $37,183 90. The number of meals furnished was 422,461. During the present month, Mr. ROSE has again presented the institution with $10,000.

### POLICE COURTS.

### The Tombs—Before Justice Hogan.

A KNOCK-DOWN ROBBERY BY WELL-KNOWN THIEVES.

CHARLES ST. JOHN, a resident of South Newark, Conn., entered the dram-shop situated on the corner of Water and Oliver streets, about 2 o'clock yesterday morning, and soon after engaged in a friendly game of cards with several of the select characters who nightly frequent such dens, being known in that locality by the euphonious title of "Night Owls." ST. JOHN remained in the place until daylight, when he rose from the card-table haggard from want of sleep and the deep potations of the night. As he passed out of the door, the stranger signified his intention of going on board his vessel, then lying in the East River, at the foot of Jackson-street. On reaching the street he was joined by THOMAS KELLY, *alias* John Collins, and PATRICK MADDEN, *alias* "Old Sow," both well known to the Police as old offenders and desperate characters. These men invited ST. JOHN to take another drink with them, which invitation was at first declined by the countryman, but he finally agreed to accompany his new-found friends. They accordingly piloted him to an alleyway near by, and after entering shut the door behind them. The two ruffians then made a desperate assault upon their unfortunate victim, knocking him down and beating him about the head and body, when one of the thieves seized ST. JOHN by the throat and so held him while the others stole his gold watch and chain. Both men then decamped with their booty, and concealed themselves in a garret at the corner of Water and Dover streets. Officers FINN and CREIGHTON of the Fourth Ward Police were apprised of the robbery, and they succeeded in running their game to earth, though they found the room door barred and barricaded. This, however, did not deter the officers, for they broke through a partition wall by sheer force, and secured both MADDEN and KELLY after a desperate struggle. Both prisoners were then locked up for the time being, in the Oak-street Station-house, Mr. ST. JOHN fully identifying them as his assailants. On the accused being arraigned before the magistrate they assumed a nonchalant and defiant manner, MADDEN going so far as to make a desperate effort to escape from his captors after they had succeeded in bringing him to the bar. The scene in the court-room at this moment was a pecularly exciting one. When the affidavits were all drawn up, the prisoners were committed for trial, the magistrate declining to fix any bail. MADDEN is 37 years of age and a native of Ireland. KELLY declined to answer any of the usual questions, except that he impudently gave his age as "thirteen," while he is evidently twenty-five years of age. None of the stolen property was recovered.

LARCENY BY A RAG-PICKER.

On Wednesday last three pieces of dress goods, valued at $75, were abstracted from the store of GEORGE C. ENGLAND, No. 112 Duane-street. An hour or so after the discovery of the theft the doorman of the Third Ward Station-house found the stolen property in the possession of JOSEPH SANGUINI, a rag-picker, who had the goods concealed in his bag beneath a quantity of rags and fragments of paper picked up on the streets. The prisoner was yesterday brought before the Court, when he was held for trial and locked up in default of $1,000 bail. SANGUINI is a native of Italy, 60 years of age, and lives on the corner of Baxter and Chatham streets.

SACRILEGIOUS ROBBERY BY A BOY.

Soon after Saint James Roman Catholic Church, at No. 30 James-street, was opened for the day yesterday morning, PETER GOUGH, aged 16 years, crept in and on reaching the altar, obtained possession of a silver chalice and plate valued at $50, with which he escaped to the street. When there he exhibited the chalice to some friends, who inquired where he had obtained it, and he gravely informed them that he had won it at a target excursion. He subsequently attempted to dispose of the piece of plate at a pawnbrokers, when an investigation was made, which resulted in the discovery of the theft. Officer TAGGART, of the Fourth Precinct, arrested young GOUGH and recovered possession of the stolen chalice and plate. When arraigned before the Court, Rev. CORNELIUS F. O'CALLAHAN, Assistant Pastor of the Church, preferred a complaint against the prisoner and he was held for trial. GOUGH confessed his guilt.

AN EX-CONVICT TURNED DOMESTIC.

WM. LITTLEFIELD, of No. 70 Laight-street, engaged LIZZIE JONES, *alias* CORNELIA DUNHAM, as a domestic, on Friday of last week. She performed the duties pertaining to the station very acceptably until Tuesday morning last, when she disappeared, taking with her a quantity of female clothing, valued at $40, and the property of Mrs. LITTLEFIELD. Detective FIELD, of the Fifth Precinct was called in, and he yesterday succeeded in finding the girl concealed in a disreputable house in Greene-street, and found her in possession of all the stolen property. The prisoner was fully committed for trial. It appears that LIZZIE had been but recently discharged from the Penitentiary, where she served out a sentence of one year's imprisonment for a similar offence. When taken down stairs to her cell she cried bitterly.

A POLICEMAN ABANDONING HIS WIFE.

Officer THOMAS O'SHEA is attached to the Fourth Precinct Police, and it appears that he and his wife KATE have not lived in the most harmonious manner. Indeed, KATE charges him with having frequently quarreled with and beaten her. In consequence of these disagreements a separation was agreed upon. Yesterday morning Mrs. O'SHEA appeared before the magistrate and made an affidavit to the effect that her husband has wilfully deserted and abandoned her and her three children, refusing to afford them the necessary means for their support. During the afternoon Officer O'SHEA appeared in Court in obedience to a summons issued by Justice HOGAN, accompanied by a large number of witnesses. The wife also arrived with a similar display of wordy friends. An examination was then held, and a great deal of conflicting testimony heard on both sides, when the magistrate ordered the defendant in the case to furnish bail in the sum of $500 for the prompt payment of $5 per week for the support of his family. No doubt this trouble will bring him before the Board of Police Commissioners on trial day.

A SNEAK THIEF.

Detective WOOLDRIDGE, of the Sixth Precinct, noticed three well-known sneak-thieves loitering about KELLY's pawn-shop, in Worth-street, yesterday afternoon. He attempted to arrest them, but only succeeded in securing JOHN CLARK, 18 years of age, whom he found inside the pawnbroker's endeavoring to pledge a silk mantilla, an alpaca skirt, a cambric handkerchief, marked "M" in red thread, and a pair of soiled kid gloves. The prisoner gave a confused account of the manner of his obtaining possession of the property. He was temporarily committed by the Magistrate to enable the officer to make search for the owner of the various articles. Any one having lost such wearing apparel can see the recovered articles at the Worth-street Police-station, where they remain for identification.

CONFIDENCE MEN.

Henry Sterney and William Corbett, both confidence men, were arrested by Detective Field, of the Fifth Precinct, and arraigned before the Magistrate yesterday. It appears that as the steamer *St. John* was about leaving her dock for Albany on Wednesday evening, the accused met Walter Bradshaw, a resident of Princetown, N. Y., and engaged him in conversation, informing him that they were going up the river by the boat the next day, and they invited him to stay over and stop with them at their hotel, offering to pay his expenses. The offer was accepted. As the two confidence men marched off with their intended victim they were followed by the detective. On reaching Canal-street the prisoners exhibited to Bradshaw two checks on the First National Bank for $1,800, and desired him to make them a loan of $400, agreeing to repay in a few hours. The unsophisticated countryman was about complying, when the officer took a hand in the game and arrested both the swindlers. They were remanded for further examination.

## Jefferson Market—Before Justice Dodge.

ROBBED HER MISTRESS.

A young girl, named Mary Jane Howard, was yesterday arrested on the charge of theft preferred against her by Frances L. White, of No. 36 Greene-street. It appears from the complaint that the accused was formerly a domestic in the employ of Miss White; that on the 10th of October a merino wrapper, valued at $50; five dresses, at $80; two children's dresses, at $15; a woolen shawl, at $3; a gold bracelet, at $; and a pair of ear-rings, at $5, were all missed from the house, and that subsequently a pawn-ticket representing the stolen property was found in Mary's possession. The prisoner was committed for examination, in default of $1,500 bail.

ALLEGED ATTEMPT AT AN ABORTION.

A female physician, residing across town, was yesterday arrested and brought before Justice Dodge on the charge of attempting to produce an abortion on the person of a young girl named Lizzie Clark, who lives at No. 31 Charles-street. The particulars of the affair are quite too revolting for publication. The prisoner was committed for examination.

FELONIOUS ASSAULT.

George H. Holmes, a starter on the Dry Dock and East Broadway Railroad Line, yesterday caused the arrest of Patrick Mooney and Andrew Toole, who, as he alleges, were formerly car-cleaners in the employ of the same Company, but through his instigation were discharged. On Wednesday night, as he was standing in front of the depot in Fourteenth-street, he observed the accused standing near him, and as he stepped into the street to start a car, one of them, he believes, hurled a large cobble-stone at his head, which struck him and rendered him insensible at once. From the fact of their known enmity to him, and their proximity to the scene, he believes they were the assailants, and therefore charges them with the commission of the deed. They were committed for examination.

## Female Fighters and Petty Thieves.

COURT OF SPECIAL SESSIONS.

Before Justices Kelly and Dowling.

There were only twenty-nine cases for trial in the Special Sessions yesterday—an unusually light calendar. These were classified as follows: Assault and battery, 15; petty larceny, 13; indecent exposure, 1. There were, in addition, two prisoners, who had been previously tried, brought up for sentence. More cases were yesterday conducted by counsel than has been done on any trial day for many weeks. The consequence was, that as much time was consumed in disposing of a very short calendar as would otherwise have been consumed in trying twice the number of cases.

A HARBOR MASTER ASSAULTED.

James M. Whitcomb, a Harbor Master, complains of having been assaulted by Nicholas Phillips, master of the propeller *Alfred R. Smith*. It appears that Capt. Phillips was making his vessel fast to Pier No. 5 East River, when Whitcomb ordered him to keep away from there. The Captain persisted in bringing his propeller to that dock, and Mr. Whitcomb cut the line which had been made fast. Thereupon Capt. Phillips threw a handspike at Whitcomb, which struck that gentleman on the head. The prisoner was found guilty of the assault and fined $50.

A DRUNKEN WATCHMAN.

On Sunday last a fire occurred in a liquor saloon in Maiden-lane, and the property having been abandoned to the insurance company, the company placed a private watchman on the premises to take charge of the property. This watchman feeling lonely at night got a boy named John Schultz to keep him company. The watchman seemed to think that the best way to save the liquor in his charge was to drink it, so he and Schultz both got drunk. Next morning some wines, champagne and bottled cocktails were missing, and the proprietor of the store, Thomas Griffith, found them in possession of young Schultz. Owing to a technical flaw in the complaint Schultz was acquitted of the charge of larceny.

NO MONEY AND NO HOME.

Mary Healey, a middle-aged Irish woman, was charged with having stolen six yards of muslin from the store of Richard W. Levins. The prisoner plead guilty to the offence, and when asked where she lived replied: "I don't live nowhere, yer honer; I works out for my living, but I aint got no place to work now, nor no place to sleep, nor no money." The magistrate said he thought she would be as well off in the Work-House for a couple of months. "Yes, yer honor," said the woman; "I'll be better off, and I know I deserve to go; so thank yer honor for sending me there."

A QUARREL ABOUT LOVERS.

Emma Clark was arraigned for an assault committed by her upon Hattie Allen. It appears from the testimony that Hattie and two other girls, all of them street-walkers, were in a lager-beer saloon on Monday night, when "Jimmy Mack," the prisoner's "lover," came in and entered into conversation with one of the girls named Lucy. Emma afterwards coming in, and being excited by the demon jealousy, wanted to fight the offending girl who had won the smiles of her true love. A disturbance in the saloon was prevented, and Emma went into the street and waited for her rival's appearance. The three girls came out of the saloon and a furious free female fight followed. Emma and Hattie and Lucy were finally rescued from the gutter by the fickle "Jimmy," each one covered with mud, and bearing bloody marks of sharp nails and sharper teeth. Hattie had received a cut over the eye at the hands of Emma, and for this she brought complaint. Hattie appeared in Court with numerous friends to assist her, while the unfortunate prisoner seemed abandoned of all, even the faithless "Jimmy" having forsaken her in the hour of her distress. It was intimated that he had gone over to the enemy, which was quite probable, as the enemy was certainly the best looking. Justice Dowling listened patiently to the long story, and then concluded that as the fight seemed to have been about an even thing all around, to discharge the prisoner. He also cautioned the other girls against trying to win the affections of other girls' lovers, intimating that there were enough for all, and that they were not worth fighting for at best.

A MAN EATER.

Michael Malloy was charged with having assaulted Officer Thomas Hibbard, and trying to bite his nose off. The officer testified that while walking in the street the prisoner called to him and asked him some insulting question. He made no reply, but turned to walk away, when Malloy struck him on the back of the head with some weapon and knocked him down. While lying on the sidewalk, partially stunned by the blow, the prisoner scratched his face badly and tried to bite his nose off. The prisoner alleged, as an excuse, that he was drunk at the time, but the Court found him guilty and sentenced him to the Penitentiary for six months.

A DISHONEST NURSE.

Elizabeth Downey, a little hump-backed Irish woman, was arraigned upon a charge of petit larceny. Mrs. Sarah Duffy, who keeps a little tin-store, testified that she had employed the prisoner as a nurse, but that on coming home a few days since she found Elizabeth feeding the baby brandy for the purpose of putting it to sleep. She also found that a silk dress and some other articles of wearing apparel were missing. On investigation she ascertained that Elizabeth had pawned the articles and appropriated the money. The prisoner admitted the accusation, but said: "I tuk them, yer Honor, because she wouldn't pay me my wages—I'd been at work a month and she wouldn't pay me a cent. But it's what I might have expected from a tinker—bad luck to me for working for a tinker any way. But it's lies she's telling you about the baby. It was an ugly little divil, and I only give it a small drop to stop its crying." The Court found Elizabeth guilty, and sentenced her to the Penitentiary for one month. As the deformed little creature was led away to the cells, she invoked curses upon the "bloody tinker" in language both emphatic and profane.

FIREMEN IN COURT.

A large number of firemen were in Court, waiting for the decision in the case of Silas W. Rankin, who was charged with having assaulted Officer John McArthur. It appears that at a presentation made by the members of Engine Company No. 22 a few evenings since a large number of invited guests were present, among them Hon. Wm. A. Darling, who made a speech on the occasion. Some "roughs" smuggled themselves into the engine-room and behaved in a disorderly manner, and it was reported that they had picked Mr. Darling's pocket. Officer McArthur was requested to put the disorderly ones out of the room, and he immediately seized upon Rankin. A scuffle ensued, during which the officer was kicked several times, and he therefore made complaint against Rankin. The firemen sympathized with the prisoner, testifying that he was in no way disorderly, whereupon he was discharged. The acquitted individual was congratulated upon his victory over the officer, and departed surrounded by a large crowd of firemen.

A MAGNANIMOUS EMPLOYER.

Mr. Augustin Smith, a wholesale dealer in paper, charged John French, Frederick Shenkemyer, John Hariot, John Gallner and John Speigler with having stolen from him a ream of paper valued at $15. From the testimony it appears that the two first-named prisoners were porters in the store, and had been in Mr. Smith's employ for eighteen years. Two of the others were junk-dealers, and the fifth one was their porter. The porters of Mr. Smith arranged with the junk-dealers to sell them the paper for about one-fifth its value, and they sent their porter get it. He was met by a policeman who searched his cart and found the paper in a bag, and subsequently ascertained that it had been stolen from Mr. Smith. The porters of that gentleman plead guilty to the offence, but the other three protested that they were innocent. After hearing the testimony the Court found all five guilty, but was inclined to be lenient with the two who had pleaded guilty. The Court and Mr. John Sedgwick, Assistant District Attorney, not only consented to release the penitent porters, provided Mr. Smith would take them back in his employ, but importuned that gentleman to do so. Mr. Smith hesitated for a time, but on being informed that it rested entirely with him whether the men should go to the Penitentiary or into his employ again, he consented to take them back, and they were released with an admonition from the Court. The other three, the receivers of the stolen property, who had purchased it, knowing it to have been stolen, were remanded for sentence.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Mary Burke, petty larceny, Penitentiary 3 months; Emily Mehrwall, petty larceny, remanded; Thos. Madden, petty larceny, remanded; Charles Irvine, assault and battery, remanded; William Ross, petty larceny, House of Refuge 1 year.

# LAW REPORTS.

## Court Calendar this Day.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.

*Parts I., II. and III.—Adjourned without day.*

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

*Adjourned without day.*

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

*Held by Barnard, J.—Court opens at 10 o'clock A. M. Call of the Calendar at 12 o'clock M.—Reserved Causes.*

| Nos. | Nos. |
|---|---|
| 45—Morrison vs. Wright et al. | 195—Same vs. same. |
| 102—Garison vs. Mahone. | 212—Lutz et al. vs. Butsby. |
| 131—Salem vs. Freckhch. | 285—Finnell vs. Finch. |
| 164—Melville vs. Melville. | 289—Wagner vs. Morrison. |

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM.

*Held by Hearn, J.—Calendar called at 10 o'clock A. M., for Non-Jury Causes only.*

| Nos. | Nos. |
|---|---|
| 335½—Ketchum vs. Gresan. | 414—Coleman vs. Ranney. |
| 353—Ferguson vs. Beach. | 415—Underhill vs. Waldron. |
| 3 8—Webber vs. Ulman. | 420—Lurey vs. Davidson. |
| 404—Price vs. Springstein. | 426—Hertz vs. Hertz. |
| 383½—Schoefer vs. Cassedy. | 432—Phillips vs. Dane. |
| 421—Acker vs. Kerstadt. | 433—Balt vs. Cohen. |
| 422—Park vs. Kerston. | 434—McElroy vs. Correll. |
| 418—Rothernel vs. Bradley. | 437—Lussier vs. Rosenstein. |
| 416—Knapp vs. Jablarski. | 442—Cerrent vs. Cook. |
| 448—McCormack vs. McCune | 443—Kurzman vs. Harris. |

## Seamen's Wages—Desertion—Seamen not Bound to do Cook's Duty in Port—Pleading Articles.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—SOUTHERN DISTRICT.

Before Judge Shipman.

*Thomas F. Catlaw vs. Robert M. Ward et al., owners of the ship Chattanooga.*—The libellant brings this suit to recover the sum of $195 which he alleges as his due for services rendered as seaman on board the *Chattanooga* voyage from the port of New-York to Saguenay in Canada, and thence to Europe. The libel is so loosely drawn that were it for any other matter than the recovery of a seaman's wages, which Courts of Admiralty are bound to favor, it would be summarily dismissed as unfit to furnish a proper foundation for a decree. The well-known obligation of courts of Admiralty to protect seamen often leads them to disregard technical rules, where a strict adherence to them would produce delay and expense.

By the most liberal construction and the broadest inferences aided by the evidence, the Court is able to gather enough from the libel to warrant a decree in a case of this nature.

The libel alleges that the libelant shipped on the *Chattanooga*, as a mariner, at the wages of $35 per month, and that he signed shipping articles for the voyage. This voyage is very imperfectly described, but in such general terms that it might be made to cover any voyage whatever. The allegation that he signed shipping articles for the voyage is without any qualification, and the shipping articles must, therefore, be presumed to have been in conformity to the act of Congress. There is no suggestion in the libel to the contrary. The discussion on the argument, therefore, that the shipping articles were void, and the libelant entitled to the highest rate of wages, under the statute, was out of place, and needs no comment here. The pleadings count upon a valid contract made in conformity to the act of Congress. The libelant's proctor had the means of ascertaining whether or not the shipping articles were valid. They were here in the custom-house, within a stone's throw of the court-room, and no excuse is suggested why they were not examined, and if void so declared in the original libel, or by amendment at or before trial. The libel, as already intimated, alleges in effect that the articles are valid, and the Court will, in this stage of the case and in this condition of the pleadings, assume their validity.

The libel also alleges that the libelant performed the voyage as a seaman till the vessel arrived at Gloucester, England, on or about the 21st of November, 1864, "since which time he was duly discharged from the service of said vessel without payment of the wages due to him as such mariner, and earned on board." And further, (in the same article,) that when the vessel arrived at Gloucester she was sold to British merchants, and that three months wages were not deposited with the American Consul at that port for the libelant, and that he is entitled to recover the same in this suit under the act of Congress.

The answer alleges that libelant shipped as an able seaman under false representations, and that he proved incompetent and unable to steer, and therefore only an ordinary seaman.

That the ship arrived at Gloucester, Eng., Nov. 7, 1864, and that before the cargo was discharged the libelant deserted the ship, and thereby forfeited any wages that might be due him—and that this desertion was inserted in the log according to the act of Congress.

That the alleged sale of the ship did not take place till long after the libelant deserted her.

It appears by the evidence that the libelant performed the voyage to Gloucester, and that a short time after the arrival of the ship at, and while she was lying at the dock in that port, he quitted her without leave, and was gone several days. The mate of the ship, who testified on the trial, and was called by the respondents, states the circumstances under which the libelant left. The cook had been discharged and the libelant was ordered to that duty. He declined and went on shore. He had, during the sickness of the cook on the voyage, performed that service, and it was quite natural that he should be called on again when the cook's place was vacant. But he was not obliged to perform the service, as the ship was in port, when, in the absence of any proof to the contrary, the Court will presume a cook could have been obtained. Having shipped as a seaman, he was not obliged to perform the quite different duty of a cook, unless the necessities of the ship required it. As she was in port no such necessity existed. While at sea the master had the right to order him, or any one of the crew who had the requisite capacity, to perform that duty for the ship whenever the regular cook was disabled. To require him to perform that service when no necessity existed was a breach of the original contract contained in the shipping articles, which would authorize the libelant to treat it as at an end if he chose. He could have remained on board, and performed, or offered to perform his regular duty if he had preferred to do so. In that case he would have been entitled to his full pay for the voyage, and up to the time the vessel was sold in the foreign port, with three months' wages added, as provided by statute. But he voluntarily chose to leave. The order to do the cooking was not made in any spirit of unkindness, or as a punishment. It was not a degradation, as insisted on in the argument, for he was qualified for this duty and had cheerfully performed it at sea, during the disability of the cook. Still it was a service, which, under the circumstances, could not, under the contract, be required of him in port. It justified him, therefore, in treating the contract under which he shipped as at an end if he chose. He did so, and voluntarily quit the ship. The contract was thus abrogated by the unconstrained act of both parties. For the service performed under the contract, the owners are liable, and for no more. The sale of the ship took place long after the contract had thus terminated, and the libelant has therefore no claim for three months' wages, as provided by statute for crews belonging to ships at the time of sale in a foreign port. The owners incurred no penalties—the seamen no forfeiture of wages already earned.

The allegation in the answer that the libelant falsely represented himself as an able seaman, and proved on the voyage incompetent to perform the duties pertaining to that class of mariners, is not sustained by the proofs.

It follows that the libelant is entitled to recover whatever is due on his contract down to the time when both parties treated it as at an end. I find that there is due him the sum of fifty-seven dollars and twenty-one cents, ($57 21,) including interest. Let a decree be entered for that sum with costs.

For libelant, Mr. Nash; for respondent, Messrs. Benedict, Tracy & Benedict.

## The Contract to Furnish New-York with Gas for the Next Twenty Years Declared to be Illegal—A Permanent Injunction Ordered—Opinion of the Supreme Court.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM—NOV. 1.

Before Justice Barnard.

*Christopher Pullman vs. The Mayor, &c., of New-York.*—Justice Barnard yesterday delivered the following opinion in the matter relating to the twenty years' gas contract, about which so much has been said recently. The decision of the Court is that the injunction against the Mayor and Common Council be made perpetual:

OPINION.

The Act of 1860 (Laws of 1860, p. 2,056) authorizes the Supervisors of the County of New-York to raise by taxation certain sums for certain specified objects, and among others the sum of $763,745 for lamps and gas. It then provides as follows:

"The said several sums shall be applied only to the objects and purposes for which the same are hereby appropriated, and neither said Corporation nor any member or officer thereof, nor any department nor head of department or other official shall incur any liability for any of the objects and purposes specified to an amount beyond the same so appropriated." And again: "The Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York shall not be liable upon any contract made, or expenditure authorized or liability incurred by any board, officer or department, or officer of said Corporation for any object or purpose which is not expressly authorized by this act, nor for any contract made or expenditure authorized, or liability incurred by any board, department or officer of said Corporation, for any object or purpose named in this act beyond the amount appropriated to such specific object or purpose." I do not understand it to be claimed that these provisions of the act are unconstitutional. There are then but two questions, viz.: First—Does a proper construction of the act prohibit defendant from making the contract in question? Second—If it does, are the consequences of making such contract sufficient to call for a preventive remedy? That the first question requires an affirmative answer, seems to me almost too clear to admit of argument. If the appropriation is made for the sole *object* and *purpose* of procuring the lighting of streets for *one year* only, then as the proposed contract in question extends beyond one year, and contemplates binding the Corporation to take gas for more than one year, and imposing on it a liability to pay for the use of such gas for those other years, it is prohibited under the clause declaring that the corporation "shall not be liable upon any contract made, or expenditure authorized, or liability incurred * * * for any object or purpose not expressly authorized by this act." If the appropriation is to be regarded as not limited to procuring gas for one year only, but is intended to authorize the procuring of so much gas as can be procured for that amount without any limit as to the term within which it shall be supplied, then as this proposed contract contemplates rendering the corporation liable for a much larger sum than that appropriated, it is prohibited under the clause declaring that the corporation "shall not be liable for any contract made, or expenditure authorized, or liability incurred * * * for any object or purpose named in this act beyond the amount appropriated to such specific object or purpose." It may be that the attention of the Legislature was not called to the consideration of the question whether it might not be necessary to make a contract for the supply of gas extending over a term of years, and that if their attention had been called to the consideration of such question provision would have been made to meet the case. But if no provision was made to meet the case because attention was not called to the subject, it becomes simply a *casus omissus* which the Court is not authorized to supply. On the other hand, it may be that the attention of the Legislature was called to the subject and that they determined there was no necessity for a contract for longer than a year. Whatever consequences ensue from this want of power to make a contract for a term of years, must be ascribed to the Legislature; the possibility of such consequences do not authorize either the Common Council to transcend their powers, or this Court to sanction them in so doing. With reference to the second question, viz.: Are the consequences to flow from this unlawful contract sufficient to call for a preventive remedy?—it is urged that if the contracts when executed will be void, no damage can arise from their execution, and consequently an injunction should not issue. This contract, if made, confers rights of property and is to last for twenty years, and the fact of its having been granted might prevent embarrassment in the way of its being subsequently set aside. In the People *vs.* Mayor, &c., 32 Barb. 102, it was held that under such circumstances the preventive remedy, by way of injunction, was not only lawful, but was the best and safest remedy which could be adopted. Here the parties, defendants, are trustees, their co-trustee seeks to enjoin them against committing a breach of their trust, and they come in and say that although the Court shall decide that the act which we are about to do would be a breach of our trust, yet the Court should permit us to go on and do it. Under such circumstances, even the possibility of inconvenience arising from such breach will be sufficient to call on the Court to prevent its commission. I have not considered the question whether it is more expedient to have gas furnished from year to year, than upon a contract for a term of years, nor whether the terms of the proposed contract are for the best interests of the City, as in the view which I have taken of this case, these matters are not material to its decision. Injunction must be continued.

## An Important Supreme Court Decision—The Citizens of New-York Have the Right to Examine all Public Records, Books, Documents, &c.—If Permission to Examine is not Granted, a Mandamus Will Issue Compelling Custodians of Public Records to Exhibit Them.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM—NOV. 1.

Before Judge Barnard.

*The People ex rel. Richard M. Henry vs. Charles G. Cornell, Street Commissioner.*—In this case, the leading facts and circumstances of which have been published in our columns, a decision, accompanied by an important opinion, was rendered yesterday by Justice Barnard. The relator, Mr. Henry, insisted upon his right to examine books, records, &c., in the Street Commissioner's office. Access to them was refused, and thereupon he applied to the Supreme Court for a *mandamus* to compel Cornell and his clerks to allow him to make such examination as he desired. The following is the

OPINION.

The question presented in this matter is this: Has a corporator of a municipal corporation a right to have a general inspection, and take copies of the public documents and records of the corporation of which he is a member, under such rules and restrictions as will preserve the safety of the records and prevent any serious interruption of the duties of the *custos*? Upon the argument, I was strongly of opinion that such corporator had such right, and subsequent reflection and investigation have confirmed that opinion. It was claimed, and strongly urged on the argument, that such corporator had a right to inspect such records only when he had some private interest, for the enforcement and protection of which the inspection of certain documents is necessary, and that even then the inspection must be limited to those documents, and it was claimed that this rule was established by the English decisions. I have examined the English authorities referred to on the argument, and also such as I have been able to discover in the books, and think that none of them so restrict the right of inspection, while many of them distinctly uphold the right of a general inspection. In Rogers *vs.* Jones, 5 D. and R., p. 484, it did not appear on the moving papers that any question was involved, in the cause of which could justify an inspection of the Court rolls, yet the *mandamus* applied for was ordered to issue. In King *vs.* Shelley, 3 T. R., 142 the respondent offered to show everything connected with the demandant's title, but the demandant claimed the right to general inspection, and *mandamus* went accordingly. In Herbert *vs.* Ashburn, 1 Wils., p. 297, a rule was made requiring the plaintiff to show cause why the defendant should not have liberty to inspect the books of the sessions of the Corporation of Kendale. It was objected that the party is not entitled to see the books, unless he can show to the Court, by affidavit, that they contain matters relating to the thing in question, which is whether the Park bonds be within the town or corporation of Kendale. *Sed per curiam.* "These are public books which everybody has a right to see," and the rule was made absolute, without hearing the other side. Upon the facts appearing before the Court in the above three cases, the decisions made therein could only be made upon the ground that a corporator, from the mere fact of being a corporator, had a right to a general inspection of the books and records of the municipal corporation of which he was a member; consequently the Court must be regarded as having, in making these decisions, decided in favor of such right. Thus we see an eminent writer on the subject of municipal corporations, (Glover on Municipal Corporations, p. 262,) lays down the following text as being derived from the decisions: "Every corporator has a right to inspect all the records, books and other documents of the corporation, upon all proper occasions; and if, upon application, the officer who has the custody, refuse to show them, the Court will grant a *mandamus* to enforce his right." There are some cases which at first blush would appear to be authorities against the right of general inspection, but on close examination they do not turn out to be so. Thus in King *vs.* Babb, 3 T. R. 580, the Court, while deciding that upon a rule of inspection made in a suit, the party is restricted in an inspection of such documents as have a bearing on the subject matter of the litigation, yet do not undertake to decide that any such rule of restriction obtains when a corporator sues out a writ of *mandamus*, founded solely on his right to inspect as being a corporator. In King *vs.* Allgood, 7 T. R., p. 746, it was held that a rule for inspection could not be made unless a suit were pending. This doctrine, however, was distinctly overruled in King *vs.* Lucas, 10 East. 235. In King *vs.* Lucas it was held that the demandant had a private interest to subserve in the inspection called for. This was undoubtedly good ground for making the order. But the bare placing, by a Court, of its decision on one good ground, neither expressly nor impliedly decides that there are not other equally good grounds. The Court in King *vs.* Lucas, does not undertake either to overrule the first three cases I have referred to, nor to deny the right of a corporator to a general inspection. A good ground applicable to that particular case existed for granting the order, and the Court chose to, and did put its decision on that ground. The English authority seems to me to be in favor of and not against the right of a corporator to a general inspection. I see no principle upon which it can be held that a corporator of a municipal corporation has not a right to a general inspection of the public records. It is true that the whole body of the corporators, acting through their legally constituted representatives, as well perhaps as the Legislature under which the corporation holds its charter, may make laws and ordinances restricting the right of general inspection; but unless there is some such restriction, I am unable to see any principle upon which it can be held that a corporator has not a right to a general inspection of public records of the corporation. In the language of the Court, in Herbert *vs.* Ashburn, "These are public books which everybody has a right to see." I have been referred to no express enactment, either by the corporation or the Legislature, restricting the right of inspection, nor have I been furnished with any argument showing that any such restriction is necessarily implied from the framework of the charter of the corporation and the acts of the Legislature in reference thereto. If the learned counsel cannot find any such express enactment, nor furnish any such argument, it would be fair to assume that no such enactment exists and that no such argument can be furnished. I have been unable myself to find any such positive enactment, and am unable to see any implied restriction in the framework of the charter, or in the various legislative acts relative thereto. The citizens within the corporate limits constitute the corporation, while the Mayor, Aldermen and Common Council, Street Commissioner and others are its officers or agents, to whom are confided, under certain restrictions, the care and management of the property, business and interests of the corporation. If, from the bare facts that corporations can only act through officers or agents, and that, therefore, officers are appointed to whom the care of the property, business and interest of the corporation are intrusted, and who are subject to removal before the time for which they are appointed has expired, and who are also subject, on the expiration of their terms, to be replaced by others at the will of the corporators, it results that immediately on the appointment of such officers the corporators have no longer any interest in the manner in which their property, business and interest is cared for, conducted and looked after by their agents; then it also follows that the corporators would have no right to inspect the books and papers in the custody of the officers relating to their official business. If, however, the corporators, notwithstanding the appointment of such officers, still retain an interest in the manner in which their property, business and interests are cared for, conducted and looked after, then it follows that they have a right to as full knowledge of all the official acts of their officers as the officers themselves have, so as to enable them to ascertain whether their officers have performed their duties in such manner as is acceptable to them, with a view to determine whether they will continue them in office or not. It cannot be seriously questioned but that the corporators, notwithstanding the appointment of officers to conduct the business of the corporation, still retain a very great interest in the mode and manner in which it may be conducted, and, consequently, upon the above reasoning, have a right to full knowledge of all the official acts of their officers, and, of course, a right to all the means of knowledge which their officers possess in their official capacity. I have come, therefore, to the conclusion that both on authority and principle, the relator is entitled to the inspection he asks and also to make such copies of public documents as he desires. There is one argument against granting the writ remaining to be noticed. That argument is that it would be very inconvenient to allow every citizen that chose so to do to come into the office and inspect documents and make copies of them; and it is suggested that if they be allowed so to do, larger accommodations and a larger clerical force would be required. I do not understand that there is any serious difficulty in procuring larger accommodations and more clerical force if that should be found necessary. But this is a mere anticipated difficulty which I apprehend will not practically occur. If it should occur I see no difficulty in providing means to remove it. Of course the Street Commissioner has the right and power to prescribe reasonable general rules as to the hours during which citizens may inspect the records of his office, and also such reasonable general rules as shall be necessary to preserve the records from loss or mutilation. *Mandamus* must issue.

## Landlord and Tenant—When Injunction will not Issue to Restrain Summary Proceedings—Important Opinion of the Superior Court.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—NOV. 1.

Before Justice Barbour.

*S. M. Pettingill & Co. ads. Mary Y. Bean.*—This was an action between landlord and tenant. Messrs. Pettingill & Co. commenced proceedings against their tenant, before Hon. H. D. Russell, City Judge, to remove her from premises that she had rented of them, on the ground that she was holding over after the expiration of her term. While the proceedings were pending before the City Judge, the tenant procured an injunction from Judge Garvin, restraining the plaintiffs from proceeding before the City Judge, alleging in her complaint, among other things, that the City Judge had no jurisdiction of the case. A motion was made before Judge Barbour by the tenant to continue the injunction. The counsel for the landlords, Mr. Amos G. Hull, cited: 2 Rev. Stu. 514; Laws of 1857, vol. 2, p. 509; 25 Wen. 284; 2 Rev. Sts. 516, sec. 47; 1 Selden, 383; 21 How., 224; 1 Bosworth, 645; 8 How. p. 168; Cong. special proceedings, 467. Mr. Dodge cited Story's Equity, p. 240. Judge Barbour dissolved the injunction and wrote the following

OPINION.

This action is brought to obtain a judgment, whereby the defendants shall be enjoined and restrained, until the 1st of May, 1867, from prosecuting certain summary proceedings which have been instituted against the plaintiff by the defendants to remove her from a dwelling-house occupied by her as tenant, upon the alleged ground that she is holding over after the expiration of her term. The motion before me now is for an injunction until trial and judgment in this action. The complaint sets forth a lease, under seal, whereby the premises are let to the plaintiff for the term of one year from the 1st of May, 1866, which lease contains the following provision: "The said party of the second part covenants * * * to vacate said premises at any time upon receiving ten days' notice from said parties of the first part, at their option," and also a further provision by way of agreement, which declares that if default shall be made in any of the covenants contained therein, the lessors may reënter the premises and remove all persons therefrom. The summary proceedings in question are alleged to be based on the giving of the ten days' notice and the refusal of the plaintiff to leave the premises after that period had expired. The complainant also alleges that previous to any such notice being given, the defendants promised and agreed to and with the plaintiff that they would waive the ten days' covenant, and permit her to occupy the premises the whole of the demised term, in consideration of an undertaking on her part that if such waiver were made she would repair and improve the premises at her own expense; and the plaintiff further avers that prior to the giving of such notice the repairs so contemplated were made by her. To support the case so made by the complaint, several affidavits have been read on this motion. I think the motion should be denied upon the following grounds: There are two questions which the magistrate before whom the summary proceedings for eviction are now pending, will be bound to determine upon the trial before him. First, whether the relation of landlord and tenant exists as stated in the complaint before him, and, Second, whether the tenant is holding over after her term has expired. As to the former, there will of course be no difficulty. The latter fact will be established, *prima facie*, by the lease itself, proof of notice to quit, and a refusal of tenant to go. But if the defendants in those proceedings shall succeed in establishing the fact that the landlords for a sufficient consideration, had, prior to any notice, agreed even by parol with the tenant, to waive and abandon their right to give the ten days' notice, or in other words, had undertaken that they would not exercise such right, it will follow that at law as well as in equity the subsequent giving of the notice in violation of that agreement must be held to be void and of no effect, and therefore that the tenant is not holding over contrary to the terms of the sealed lease. There is not a single question raised by the complaint in this action which may not properly be inquired into and determined by the magistrate before whom the summary proceedings have been instituted. He has full jurisdiction to hear and determine all those questions, and for that reason this Court ought not by its injunction to restrain the plaintiffs in the summary proceedings from prosecuting the same. The motion must be denied with $10 costs.

E. W. Dodge for plaintiff, Amos G. Hall for defendants.

## Jeff. Davis and the Assassination.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S OFFICE.

Robert Murray, United States Marshal.

The charge made against Jefferson Davis for complicity in the assassination plot against the life of President Lincoln, it would appear, is about to be submitted to some further investigation. It will be remembered that it was charged that Judge-Advocate-General Holt had, by unworthy means, urged the preferring of the charges against Mr. Davis, and that he subsequently published a pamphlet in which he detailed at length the circumstances under which the said charge had been made. From this account it appeared that Sanford Conover, *alias* Charles A. Dunham, volunteered to find a man who had stated that he knew sufficient about the case to warrant such a charge being made, whereupon Wm. Campbell, *alias* J. A. Hoare, was named as the person alluded to; that in order to obtain the attendance of the said Hoare, sums of money were advanced at various times to the aforesaid Conover; and that Hoare did appear before the Judiciary Committee of the House of Representatives and testify accordingly. Hoare subsequently admitted that his statement of the whole affair was false, and without any foundation in truth. It appearing that the whole story had been served up by Conover, the Committee recommended that he be arrested. Accordingly, Judge-Advocate Turner, of Washington, ordered the arrest to be made, and upon Conover making his appearance in the City he was arrested by U. S. Marshal Murray, and sent on to Washington yesterday.

## City Judge's Chambers.

Before Judge Russel.

Yesterday, Mollie Marshall and Hattie Briscoe were brought before the City Judge on a writ of *habeas corpus* and *certiorari*. They were charged with having stolen from a certain minstrel a diamond ring, in the house of Mary Bell, in Crosby-street. Mr. Charles S. Spencer, who appeared as counsel for the prisoners, contended that the affidavit was not sufficiently explicit to warrant their detention, and moved for their discharge. Mr. George W. Blunt, who appeared for the people, argued that the papers were ample for the purpose of the committal of the prisoners to await the action of the Grand Jury. The Judge decided to hold the prisoners, believing that the affidavit showed probable cause, and that he was therefore justified in holding them. He dismissed the writ, and remanded the prisoners.

## Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—NOV. 1.

By Justice Barnard.

The Saratoga County National Bank *vs.* Thomas Richardson, et al.; motion denied. Richard Barnes *vs.* Alexander Holland, Treasurer, &c.; motion granted and referee ordered to hear and determine.

By Justice Sutherland.

Enoch Coe *vs.* Jackson S. Schultz, et al.; temporary injunction vacated and motion to continue it denied, with $10 costs to defendants.

# MONETARY AFFAIRS.

## Sales at the Stock Exchange—Nov. 1, 1866.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| $5,000 | U. S. 5s, '74...C. Indorsed | 105¾ | 200 | At. Mail S. Co. | 114 |
| 8,000 | U. S. 6s, 5-20s. C. '62 Ex-int. | 110¼ | 100 | do....s60 | 113 |
| 20,000 | U. S. 6s, 5-20s. C. '64 Ex-int. | 107 | 100 | do....s30 | 113⅝ |
| 3,000 | do. | 106⅞ | 100 | do....s30 | 114 |
| 4,000 | U. S. 6s, 5-20s, R. '65 | 107⅛ | 300 | do. | 115 |
| 4,000 | U. S. 6s, 5-20s, C. '65 Ex-int. | 107⅛ | 100 | do....s30 | 115 |
| 30,000 | do. | 107⅛ | 100 | do. | 115⅝ |
| 110,000 | U. S. 6s, 5-20s. C. '65 New Issue | 109 | 100 | do. | 115⅞ |
| 41,000 | do. | 109⅜ | 200 | do. | 116 |
| 7,000 | U. S. 5s, 10-40s, C. | 100⅝ | 200 | Union Nav. Co. | 113⅞ |
| 30,000 | do. | 100⅝ | 100 | do. | 113⅝ |
| 31,000 | T. Notes, 7 3-10s, First Ser. | 107 | 100 | Boston W. P. | 31½ |
| 270,000 | do....2d Ser. | 106 | 200 | do. | 31⅝ |
| 50,500 | do....3d Ser. | 105⅞ | 100 | Pac. M. St. Co. | 238 |
| 3,000 | Tenn. 6s......x-c | 72⅝ | 700 | do. | 237 |
| 5,000 | Virginia 6s | 65 | 200 | do. | 239 |
| 3,000 | N. Car' 6s......x-c | 59½ | 20 | do. | 238 |
| 10,000 | N. Car. N. Bs. | 59½ | 10 | do. | 239 |
| 10,000 | Missouri 6s | 84 | 305 | do. | 238 |
| 10,000 | do. | 84⅝ | 100 | do....b10 | 236 |
| 2,000 | Mo. 6s, Pacific R. Issue | 84⅝ | 300 | do. | 236 |
| 450,000 | O. & M. Cer. | 36⅝ | 200 | N. Y. Central | 119⅝ |
| 130,000 | do. | 36½ | 100 | do....s60 | 115 |
| 280,000 | do. | 36⅝ | 200 | Erie Railroad | 85⅞ |
| 10,000 | do....b20 | 36 | 1500 | do. | 85⅝ |
| | | | 2300 | do. | 86 |
| | | | 100 | Erie R. Pr. | 86 |
| | | | 100 | do. | 86⅛ |
| | | | 100 | Hudson R. R. | 126⅜ |
| | | | 10 | N. Y. & N. H. | 115⅜ |
| | | | 4000 | H. & St. J. Pr. | 85 |
| | | | 300 | Reading R. | 116⅜ |
| | | | 3000 | do. | 116⅝ |
| 20,000 | Ohio & M. Pf. C. | 80 | 1800 | do. | 116⅝ |
| 20,000 | N. Y. Cen. 6s, '83 | 93 | 1500 | do. | 117 |
| 6,000 | Hud. R. 1st M. | 102½ | 600 | Mich. Cen. | 115 |
| 1,000 | Chi. & N. W. Int. | 91 | 100 | do. | 115¼ |
| 35,000 | C. & N. W. Con. Conv. Bds...x-i | 84¾ | 300 | Mich. S. & N. I. | 93 |
| 2,000 | Chi. & N. W. 1st M | 89 | 400 | do. | 93⅝ |
| 500 | do. | 88 | 300 | do. | 93¾ |
| 7,000 | Mil. & St. P. 2d | 83 | 1500 | do. | 93⅝ |
| 5,000 | P., Ft. W. & Ch. 1st | 105 | 800 | do. | 93⅞ |
| 3,000 | Ch. & Gr. R. 1st. | 72½ | 1200 | do. | 94 |
| 17,000 | C. & R. I. P. & R. 7s. | 94 | 10 | Panama R. | 270 |
| 30 | Bk. of Commerce | 118 | 100 | Ill. Central R. | 126⅜ |
| 300 | Canton Co. | 56½ | 200 | do....b10 | 126¼ |
| 51 | West. U. Tel. | 52½ | 200 | do. | 126½ |
| 128 | do. | 52⅝ | 100 | Cleve. & Pitts. | 93¼ |
| 60 | Del. & Hud. C. | 159¾ | 2000 | do. | 93⅝ |
| 300 | Cum. Coal P. | 67¾ | 1500 | do. | 93¾ |
| 200 | do. | 67½ | 200 | Chi. & N. W. | 62⅛ |
| 100 | do....s30 | 66⅞ | 600 | do. | 62 |
| 600 | Amer. Coal | 71 | 210 | do. | 62⅛ |
| 400 | Wlks. Coal | 72 | 1500 | do. | 62 |
| 800 | do. | 71½ | 200 | do. | 62 |
| 5 | do. | 75 | 100 | do....b30 | 62 |
| 82 | West. U. Tel., Rus. Extension | 97 | 600 | do. | 61⅝ |
| 300 | Quick. Min. | 55⅝ | 100 | do. | 61½ |
| 400 | Butler Coal | 20 | 600 | Chi. & N. W. P. | 81⅝ |
| 100 | do. | 20¼ | 2000 | do. | 81¼ |
| 100 | Wyom. Val. Co. | 37 | 200 | do. | 81⅝ |
| 100 | do. | 36¾ | 100 | do....s3 | 81⅝ |
| 15 | Adams' Ex. Co. | 86 | 1000 | Cleve. & Tol. | 120 |
| 15 | do. | 87 | 1500 | Chic. & R. I. | 112 |
| 2 | Amer. Ex. Co. | 80 | 600 | do. | 112¼ |
| 100 | Central Coal Co. | 56 | 1200 | do. | 112⅜ |
| 200 | Mariposa Pref. | 30¼ | 1700 | do. | 112 |
| 100 | do. | 30⅛ | 200 | Tol., Wab. & W. | 55⅝ |
| 400 | Alt. & T. H. Pr. | 80 | 100 | do....b15 | 55¾ |
| 200 | do. | 77½ | 100 | do....b15 | 55⅞ |
| 800 | Mar. & C. 1st P. | 41½ | 300 | do. | 55⅝ |
| 200 | M. & C. 2d P. | 21¾ | 200 | do. | 55¾ |
| 400 | Mil. & St. P. | 62 | 100 | T., W. & W. Pr. | 75 |
| 300 | Mil. & St. P. Pr. | 75½ | 600 | P., Ft. W. & C. | 109⅝ |
| | | | 1500 | do. | 110 |
| | | | 50 | Mil. & P. D. C. 1st Pr. | 100⅜ |
| | | | 150 | Mil. & P. du C. 2d P. | 90 |
| | | | 1200 | Alt. & T. H. | 52 |
| | | | 100 | do. | 52¼ |
| | | | 50 | do. | 52⅝ |

1 O'CLOCK BOARD.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| $3,000 | U. S. 6s, 5-20s. C. '62 Ex-int. | 110¾ | 100 | Mich. Cen. R. | 116⅜ |
| 5,000 | U. S. 6s, 5-20s, C. '65 | 107⅛ | 200 | do. | 116⅛ |
| 3,500 | U. S. 6s, 5-20s...C. New Issue | 109⅞ | 300 | do. | 117 |
| 10,000 | N. Car. 6s....x-c. | 60 | 200 | Reading R. | 115⅞ |
| 40,000 | do. | 60¼ | 200 | Chic. & R. I. | 111⅝ |
| 50,000 | Ohio & M. C. | 36 | 200 | do. | 111⅜ |
| 20,000 | do. | 36⅛ | 300 | do. | 111⅝ |
| 10,000 | Tol. & W. 2d M. | 79½ | 100 | Erie R. | 85⅝ |
| 100 | Canton Co. | 56 | 300 | do. | 85⅝ |
| 200 | West. U. Tel. | 52⅝ | 500 | Clev. & P. R. | 93⅝ |
| 100 | Quick. Min. Co. | 55⅝ | 200 | Chi. & N. W. | 62 |
| 100 | Mar. Min. | 13⅞ | 400 | do. | 61⅞ |
| 500 | Mar. Pref. | 30⅜ | 1200 | do. | 61⅝ |
| 100 | Pac. Mail S. S. Co. | 237 | 500 | do. | 61 |
| 100 | N. Y. Cen. | 119 | 1000 | do. | 60⅞ |
| 300 | M. S. & N. I. R. | 94 | 400 | do. | 60 |
| 1000 | Tol., W. & W. Pr. | 74 | 200 | Chi. & N. W. P. | 81⅝ |
| | | | 500 | P. F. W. & C. | 110 |
| | | | 100 | Alt. & T. H. | 52 |

2½ O'CLOCK BOARD.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 17,000 | U. S. 6s, 5-20s. C. '62. Ex-int. | 110¾ | 1000 | Erie Railroad | 85⅞ |
| 110 | do. | 110⅞ | 3000 | do. | 85⅝ |
| 30,000 | U. S. 6s, 5-20s, C. '65 Ex-int. | 107⅛ | 200 | do. | 85 |
| 17,000 | do. | 107½ | 510 | Pac. M. S. Co. | 239 |
| 10,000 | U. S. 6s, 5-20s. C. '65 New issue | 109⅜ | 200 | do. | 239¼ |
| 5,000 | U. S. 5s, 10-40s. C. | 100⅝ | 200 | do. | 240 |
| 10,000 | Tr. Notes. 7 3-10s. Sec. Ser. | 106 | 500 | Reading R. | 116⅝ |
| 13,000 | Tenn. 6s. N. | 72½ | 100 | Mich. Cen. R. | 117 |
| 200,000 | O. & M. Cer. | 35⅝ | 400 | do. | 117⅜ |
| 5,000 | C. & N. W. Con'd Conv. Bs....x-i | 84⅝ | 350 | do. | 117¼ |
| 200 | Canton Co. | 55¾ | 1500 | M. S. & N. I. | 93⅝ |
| 500 | Cum. Coal. P. | 67¾ | 100 | Ill. Cen. R. | 126 |
| 100 | Quicksilver | 55¾ | 1500 | Clev. & Pitts. | 93⅝ |
| 200 | do. | 55⅝ | 400 | Chic. & N. W. | 61 |
| 200 | Mar. Pref. | 30⅞ | 400 | do. | 60⅞ |
| 50 | West. U. Tel. | 53 | 500 | do....b15 | 60¾ |
| 200 | do. | 52¾ | 100 | do. | 60½ |
| 100 | do. | 52⅝ | 100 | Chi. & N. W. P. | 81⅝ |
| 500 | At. Mail S. Co. | 118 | 1000 | Clev. & Tol. R. | 120⅛ |
| 200 | do. | 118⅛ | 100 | Chic. & R. I. | 111⅝ |
| 200 | do. | 119 | 200 | do. | 111⅛ |
| 200 | do....b10 | 119 | 100 | do. | 111⅞ |
| 100 | Adams Ex. Co. | 85⅞ | 100 | do. | 112 |
| 300 | Mil. & St. P. Pr. | 75⅝ | 100 | Tol., W. & W. | 55⅝ |
| 300 | do. | 75⅝ | 100 | Tol., W. & W. P. | 73¼ |
| | | | 1800 | P., F. W. & C. | 110⅝ |
| | | | 200 | do. | 110⅛ |
| | | | 200 | Alt. & T. H. | 51⅝ |
| | | | 100 | do. | 51⅝ |
| | | | 100 | Alt. & T. H. Pr. | 78 |

OPEN BOARD—10 A. M.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| $30,000 | O. & M. C....b3 | 36 | 100 | N. Y. Cen. | 119⅞ |
| 20,000 | do. | 36 | 100 | do. | 119⅜ |
| 20,000 | do. | 35⅞ | 100 | Alt. & T. H. | 51 |
| 15,000 | do....s3 | 35⅞ | 300 | do. | 51½ |
| 20,000 | do....c | 35⅝ | 200 | Tol., W. & W. | 55 |
| 200 | Rutland Mar. | 28⅞ | 100 | do. | 55⅝ |
| 200 | do....b10 | 28⅞ | 200 | do. | 55⅞ |
| 300 | Cum. Coal | 67⅞ | 200 | do....b3 | 55⅝ |
| 100 | do....b5 | 67⅞ | 100 | do. | 55⅝ |
| 100 | Wilkes. Coal....s30 | 71 | 2300 | Mich. S. & N. I. | 93⅝ |
| 100 | Canton Co.....s30 | 55⅞ | 400 | do....b10 | 93⅞ |
| 300 | Butler Coal | 20⅛ | 300 | do....b3 | 93⅝ |
| 200 | Spruce Hill C. | 4 | 100 | do. | 93⅝ |
| 200 | Quick. Mn. Co. | 56 | 100 | Ill. Cen. R. | 126 |
| 100 | do. | 55⅝ | 400 | Clev. & Tol.....x-d | 119⅞ |
| 200 | Mariposa Pr. | 30⅛ | 400 | Clev. & Pitts. | 93⅝ |
| 200 | do. | 30½ | 300 | do....b5 | 93⅝ |
| 300 | do. | 30 | 100 | do....s3 | 93⅝ |
| 100 | do....b3 | 30⅝ | 400 | Chi. R. I. & P. | 111⅜ |
| 100 | do....b10 | 30⅝ | 200 | Chic. & N. W. | 62 |
| 100 | do....s3 | 30⅛ | 300 | do. | 62¼ |
| 200 | West. U. Tel. | 52⅞ | 200 | do. | 62⅛ |
| 1200 | Erie Railroad | 85⅞ | 500 | do. | 62⅛ |
| 200 | do....b3 | 85⅞ | 100 | do....s3 | 62¼ |
| 300 | do. | 85⅝ | 300 | do. | 62⅝ |
| 300 | do....c | 85⅝ | 200 | Chic. & N. W. P. | 81⅝ |
| 100 | do....b15 | 85⅞ | 2100 | do. | 81⅝ |
| 1200 | Reading R. | 116⅛ | 200 | do....c | 81⅝ |
| 800 | do. | 116⅛ | 200 | do....b3 | 81⅝ |
| 400 | do....b3 | 116⅛ | 100 | do. | 81⅝ |
| 2800 | do....b3 | 116⅝ | 400 | do. | 81⅝ |
| 200 | do....b10 | 116⅛ | 800 | do. | 81⅝ |
| | | | 200 | P. F. W. & C....x-d | 110 |
| | | | 100 | At. Mail St. C. | 113 |

OPEN BOARD—1 P. M.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| $40,000 | O. & M. Cer. | 35⅞ | 600 | Mich. S. & N. I. | 93⅝ |
| 30,000 | do....b10 | 36 | 300 | do....b3 | 93⅝ |
| 20,000 | do....s3 | 35⅞ | 400 | do....b10 | 93⅜ |
| 50,000 | do....b3 | 36 | 100 | do....s3 | 93⅝ |
| 10,000 | do....b10 | 36⅛ | 400 | Cleve. & Tol....x-d | 120 |
| 100 | Canton Co....b5 | 56 | 200 | do. | 119⅞ |
| 300 | Rutland Mar. | 28½ | 400 | do. | 120⅛ |
| 200 | do. | 28⅛ | 600 | Chi. R. I. & P. | 111⅛ |
| 400 | Cum. Coal. | 67⅛ | 100 | do....b10 | 111⅜ |
| 400 | Wilkesbarre Coal | 71½ | 2300 | Chic. & N. W. | 60⅞ |
| 200 | Quick. Min. Co. | 55⅝ | 200 | do. | 61 |
| 100 | do....b15 | 55⅝ | 200 | do. | 61⅛ |
| 200 | Mar. Pref. | 30⅛ | 400 | do. | 61⅛ |
| 100 | do....s10 | 30⅛ | 100 | do....b30 | 61⅛ |
| 50 | West. U. Tel. | 53 | 200 | do. | 61⅛ |
| 300 | do....b3 | 52⅝ | 300 | Chic. & N. W. P. | 81⅛ |
| 300 | do....s3 | 52⅝ | 900 | do. | 81⅛ |
| 100 | New-York Cen. | 119⅛ | 200 | do....c | 81⅛ |
| 800 | Erie R....b3 | 85 | 300 | do. | 81⅛ |
| 200 | do. | 85½ | 300 | do....s3 | 81⅛ |
| 200 | do. | 85⅝ | 200 | do....b3 | 81⅝ |
| 200 | do. | 85 | 300 | P., F. W. & C....x-d | 110 |
| 800 | Reading R. | 116⅜ | 200 | do. | 110⅛ |
| 400 | do....b3 | 116⅜ | 100 | do....b10 | 110⅜ |
| 100 | Tol., W. & W. | 54⅝ | 100 | Mil. & St. P. | 62 |
| 300 | Mich. Cen. R. | 117 | 300 | do. | 61⅞ |
| 200 | do. | 117⅛ | | | |
| 2500 | Clev. & Pitts. | 93⅛ | | | |

OPEN BOARD—3½ P. M.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| $20,000 | Ohio & M. C. | 35⅞ | 400 | Mich. S. & N. I. | 93⅝ |
| 10,000 | do....b3 | 35⅞ | 100 | do....s10 | 93⅝ |
| 200 | Boston W. P. | 31 | 800 | do. | 93⅝ |
| 200 | do....b10 | 31⅛ | 100 | do....s5 | 93⅝ |
| 200 | Rutland Mar. | 28⅞ | 100 | do....s3 | 93⅝ |
| 100 | Cum. Coal. | 68 | 100 | do....b10 | 93⅝ |
| 100 | do....s30 | 67⅛ | 200 | Clev. & Pitts R. | 93⅞ |
| 100 | Mar. Min. Pref. | 31 | 600 | Clev. & Tol....x-d | 120⅛ |
| 200 | West. U. Tel. | 52⅞ | 200 | do. | 120⅛ |
| 500 | N. Y. Cen. | 119⅛ | 150 | do....b10 | 120⅛ |
| 100 | do....b10 | 119⅝ | 200 | Ch., R. I. & P. | 111⅝ |
| 300 | Erie R....s3 | 85⅞ | 300 | Chic. & N. W. | 60⅞ |
| 800 | do. | 85⅝ | 100 | do....b30 | 60⅞ |
| 600 | do. | 85⅞ | 1800 | do. | 60⅝ |
| 100 | do....b30 | 86⅛ | 100 | do....b3 | 60⅞ |
| 1400 | Reading R. | 116⅛ | 200 | Chic. & N. W. Pr. | 81⅝ |
| 500 | do....b3 | 116⅜ | 400 | do. | 81⅛ |
| 200 | do....b10 | 116⅛ | 100 | do....b5 | 81⅛ |
| 200 | do....b4 | 116⅛ | 100 | do....s4 | 81⅛ |
| 200 | Mich. Cen. R. | 117⅛ | 300 | P., Ft. W. & C....x-d | 110⅝ |
| 100 | do....s3 | 117⅛ | 100 | do. | 110⅛ |
| 100 | do....b5 | 117⅛ | 100 | do....b5 | 110⅜ |
| 100 | Mil. & St. P. | 62 | 300 | do. | 110⅜ |
| 200 | Mil. & St. P. Pr....b3 | 76 | | | |
| 200 | At. M. S. Co. | 120 | | | |

THURSDAY, Nov. 1—P. M.

The new month opens upon an extraordinary speculative excitement on the Stock Exchange. The volume of business transacted at the several Boards and in the Long Room of the Stock Exchange Building is larger than for any single day in October. The speculation in the Railways and on the Miscellaneous Shares is also taking a wider range, and withal there is a very much increased demand for the Public Funds of the United States. The last may be readily accounted for by the circumstance that *twenty-four millions of Gold*, equal to $35,000,000 in Currency, is let loose, or will be paid out as fast as called for for the November income on the Public Funds, to swell the private and corporate means of the country and to increase the temporary balances for employment in our great Money markets. There may be a qualification to this effect to the extent of the Gold Interest due to European Bondholders, which may not be reinvested on this side, but shipped directly or indirectly in Gold from the Treasury to London and the Continent.

The great dealers in the Funds on Wall-street did a very large business in the Consolidated 5-20s, July and January interest, at 109¼@109½ ℔ cent., and the old 5-20s of 1862 were in demand at 110¼@110½ ℔ cent. The latter come quoted higher from London, and the rise of 1 ℔ cent. in Gold here favored their transmission abroad. The inquiry for gold, for the most part on speculation, either to fill outstanding contracts or for another Bull experiment to advance the price to the neighborhood of 150 ℔ cent. again, was very active. The amount disbursed from the Treasury Office was nearly or quite six millions of dollars, but most of the payments were too late in the day for immediate effect on the market; indeed, it seemed quite evident that the effect, in a considerable measure, had been anticipated. There was no movement in Foreign Exchange corresponding with the advance in Gold. The remittances on Saturday, on the basis of 146¼ for Gold and 109½ on London, would probably have been large but for the rise in the former to 147½@¾ ℔ cent. Late in the day the price fell to 147@147¼ ℔ cent. Some use was again attempted in the Gold Room of the Baltimore trouble with the Police Department, but no serious significance was given to this cause.

The Money market worked steadily at 4@5 ℔ cent. to the Stock Brokers. The various transactions of the day, growing out of the collection and reinvestment of the November interest and the settlements between the Brokers of an immense business on the Stock Exchange.

The Stock Exchange was at fever heat through the forenoon, as may be discovered by reference to the official list of sales and the further considerable advance in prices since Wednesday. In the afternoon the effect of some heavy realizations on the advance by certain parties satisfied for the moment with the profits of their *Bull* interest in the market, was partially felt, and the dealings became feverish on several descriptions, lower by 1@2 ℔ cent. than the best sales of the morning. This was not the case, however, with such Stocks as Rock Island, Fort Wayne, Michigan Central, or the Steamship Stocks. The last advanced to 240 for Pacific and 119 for Atlantic. The Ohio and Mississippi Certificates were also well supported at the advance.

In the Long Room, at 5 o'clock, after the Boards had adjourned, there was renewed elasticity in the Railway and Miscellaneous speculation. The market was under much excitement, and the highest figures of the day were again made on Rock Island, Fort Wayne, Erie, Cumberland Coal, &c. The reports of the Money market, from the leading Brokers, were to the effect that notwithstanding the enormous settlement s of the day, larger Bank balances than usual were in many instances carried over at the close of business. The funds left off firm and Gold weaker than in the forenoon.

| | Wed. | Thurs. | | Wed. | Thurs. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| U. S. 10-40s | 100⅝ | 100⅝ | Northwest | 62⅛ | 60⅝ |
| U. S. 5-20s | 114¼ | *110⅝ | N. West Pref. | 81¼ | 81 |
| U. S. 7.30s | 106¾ | 107⅛ | Rock Island | 111⅝ | 111⅞ |
| N. Y. Central | 119⅞ | 119⅝ | Fort Wayne | 110 | 110⅝ |
| Erie | 85¼ | 85⅝ | Cumb'land Coal | 67⅝ | 67⅝ |
| Hudson | 126⅛ | 126 | Quicksilver | 56 | 55⅝ |
| Reading | 116 | 116⅝ | W. U. Telegraph | 52⅝ | 52⅝ |
| Mich. Southern | 92⅝ | 93⅝ | Mariposa Pref. | 30⅝ | 30⅝ |
| Illinois Central | 126 | 126 | Ohio Certificates | 35¼ | 35⅝ |
| Pittsburgh | 93 | 93⅜ | American Gold | 146⅝ | 147¼ |
| Tennessee 6s | 72¼ | 72⅝ | Bills on London | 109 | 109⅝ |

* Ex-coupon.

The following bids were made for the City Bank Shares:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| New-York | 120 | Irving | 109 |
| Merchants' | 116½ | Metropolitan | 128⅛ |
| Union | 124 | Peoples' | 125 |
| America | 137 | Shoe and Leather | 113 |
| Phenix | 108 | Continental | 103 |
| Tradesmen's | 140 | St. Nicholas | 106 |
| Dry Dock | 165 | Commonwealth | 110 |
| Butchers & Drovers | 127 | New-York County | 145 |
| Merchants' Exch'ge | 113 | Park | 150 |
| State of New-York | 112 | Manuf's & Merchants | 107 |
| Commerce | 117½ | Central National | 112 |
| Mechs' Bk'g Asso'n | 112 | Fourth National | 110 |
| Pacific | 160 | Ninth National | 116½ |
| Bank of N. America | 110 | Tenth National | 104 |
| Hanover | 110½ | Oriental Bank | 126 |

And the following for the Railway mortgages:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| N. Y. Cen 6s. 1883 | 93 | Tol. & W. 1st M. ext. | 91 |
| N. Y. Cen. 6s. 1887 | 95⅝ | Tol. & Wab. 2d M. | 79½ |
| Erie 1st mort. 1876 | 105 | Gt. Western 2d M. '83. | 71⅝ |
| Erie 7s, 2d mort. 1879 | 102 | Quincy & Tol. 1st M., '90. | 87 |
| Erie 7s, 4th mort. 1880 | 92⅝ | Mil. & Pr. du Ch. 1st M. | 100⅝ |
| Erie 7s, 5th mort. 1888 | 93 | Gal. & Chi. 2d M. | 100 |
| Hud. R. 7s, 1st M. 1869 | 102⅛ | Chi. & R. I. 1st mort. | 101 |
| Hud. R. 7s, 2d M. s. f. '85 | 104⅝ | Cleve. & Tol. S. Fund | 103 |
| Hud. R. 7s, conv. 1867 | 99 | N. J. Central 1st M. | 103 |
| Mich. C. nw. 1st M. 8s. '82 | 108 | Pitts., Ft. W. & Co. 1st M. | 104⅝ |
| Ch. B. & Q. 8 p. c. 1st M. | 112 | Pitts., Ft. W. & Ch. 2d M. | 97⅝ |
| Mich. So. 7 ℔ c. 2d M. | 97½ | Pitts., Ft. W. & Ch. 3d M. | 87⅝ |
| N. Ind. Goshen L. 1868 | 98 | Cleve. & P. 2d M. | 90 |
| Mich. S. & N. I. S. F. 7 ℔ c. | 95⅝ | Cleve. & P. 4th mort. | 76 |
| Ill. Cen. 7 ℔ c. 1875 | 104 | Miss & Mo. l. g. 1st M | 66 |
| Alton & T. H. 1st M. | 96 | Chi. & Al. 1st M. | 100⅝ |
| Alton & T. H. 2d M. pf. | 85 | Ohio & Miss. 1st mort. | 91 |
| Chi. & N. W. S. Fund | 96 | Peninsula R. R. bonds | 80 |
| Chi. & N. W. In't B. | 91 | Mil. & St. Paul 1st M. | 92 |
| Chi. & N. W. 1st M. | 89⅝ | Mil. & St. Paul 2d M. | 82⅝ |
| Cons. 7 ℔ c. conv. | 84⅝ | Joliet & Chic. 1st m. | 100 |
| Han. & St. Jo. L. G. | 97 | Chi. & Gt. East'n 1st M. | 72 |
| Han. & St. Jo. conv. | 75 | N. Y. & N. H. 6s | 93 |
| Del. L. & W. 1st M. | 100 | N. Y. & N. H. 7s | 102 |
| Tol. & Wab. 1st M. | 91 | | |

A new Stock Exchange firm is advertised on another page, under the style of Bockee, Spear & Co., No. 36 Broad-street, composed of Mr. Joseph A. Spear, of the Stock Exchange Board, Mr. Bockee, late with the Bank of North America, and Mr. Wheeler, formerly with W. H. Marston & Co.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND AND PACIFIC RAILROAD
FIRST MORTGAGE SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS
(THIRTY YEARS TO RUN)
FOR SALE BY
CLARK, DODGE & CO.,
No. 51 Wall-st.

# GENERAL MARKETS.

New-York, Thursday, Nov. 1.

The receipts of the principal kinds of produce since our last have been 16,240 bbls. Flour, 150 bbls. Corn Meal, 63,802 bushels Wheat, 88,365 bushels Corn, 7,600 bushels Rye, 81,648 bushels Barley, 26,511 bushels Oats, 338 bbls. Pork, 329 packages Cut Meats, 352 packages Lard, 883 packages Beef, and 296 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Continue quiet at $9 75@$10 for Pots and $13 75@$14 for Pearls. ℔ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Has been moderately dealt in at previous quotations, including Java at 25½c.@26c.; Native Ceylon, 19½c.@21c.; Maracaibo, 17½c.@20c.; Laguayra, 17½c.@19½c.; Rio, 17c.@19½c., and St. Domingo, 16½c.@17c., in gold, ℔ lb.

COTTON—Was less sought after and quoted rather heavy, but closed more firmly, the receipts having been on a less extensive scale. Middling grades ranged from 38½c.@41½c. ℔ lb. Sales and resales since our last, 3,650 bales, against receipts of 526 bales.

*Movements in Cotton at this Port.*

| | Bales. |
|---|---|
| Receipts, thus far, this week | 11,511 |
| Receipts last week | 15,688 |
| Receipts in October, 1866 | 52,284 |
| Receipts since Sept. 1, 1866 | 105,012 |
| Receipts since Jan. 1, 1866 | 467,101 |
| Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1866 | 511,650 |
| Exports since Oct. 1 | 12,699 |
| Exports since Sept. 1 | 34,173 |
| Exports since Jan. 1, 1866 | 322,479 |
| Exports year ending Sept. 1, 1866 | 495,309 |
| Receipts at all the shipping ports of the United States from the close of the war, May 1, 1865, to Sept. 1, 1866 | 2,571,043 |
| Receipts at all the ports from Sept. 1 to Oct. 22, 1866 | 118,000 |

DRY GOODS—The Dry Goods Exchange report today is as follows: *Jobbers' Prices*—Brown Sheetings—Standard A [illegible]; Standard M, 20c.; Standard O, 18c. Bleached [illegible]—Hill's Semper Idem, 33c.; Red Bank, [illegible], 13½c. Prints—Garner & Co., 20½c. [illegible], 19c.; Allen, 19c.; Wamsutta, 15½c. Hoop [illegible]—Bradley's Duplex Elliptic, 87½@$1 05; Empress Trail, $1 25; Meyer's I X L, 1¼ inch tapes, 48c.@78c. Shirts—J W L Standard Dress, No. 210, $27 50; J W L Standard Dress, No. 450, $37. Paper Collars—Metropolitan Collar Company—Byron, Garrote, No. 1, No. 19, Extra and Silver Corrugated, $10@$35. Magic Ruffles—No. 1, $6 25; No. 2, $7; No. 4, $8 50; Home-Made—No. 1, $4 50; No. 3, $5 50; No. 5, $6 50. Ginghams—Lancaster, 27½c.; Caledonia, 22½c. Cambrics—Washington, 15c.; Portland, 12c.

EGGS—Have been less plenty, and in good request, at firmer prices. Jersey, Extra brands, 32c.@33c.; State and Pennsylvania, 31c.@32c.; Ordinary Western, 29c.@30c.; Western, by express, 31c.@32c.; Canada, 31c.@32c. ℔ dozen.

FRUIT—There has been very little doing in foreign varieties since our last; prices have favored buyers. The receipts of domestic Apples are larger, and the demand is not so active. Grapes continue in large supply, at lower rates. We quote: Apples, Mixed, $3 50@$4 50; Apples, Baldwins, $3 50@$4; Apples, Greenings, $3 50@$4 25; Pears, Virgalieu, $15@$20; Pears, Duchess de Angouleme, $14@$16; Pears, Common, $4@$6; Pears, Sickel, $18@$20 ℔ bbl.; Isabella Grapes, 4c.@10c.; Catawba Grapes, 12c.@20c.; Delaware Grapes, 16c.@25c. ℔ lb.; Quinces, $2@$3 50 ℔ 100. Cranberries, Eastern, $12@$13; Cranberries, Jersey, $10@$12 ℔ lb. Dried Apples are scarcer and firmer. Peaches are held for higher rates. Apples, State and Western, 12c.@12½c.; Apples, Southern, 10c.@11c.; Peaches, Southern, peeled, 30c.@33c.; Peaches, unpeeled, halves, 19c.@20c.; Peaches, unpeeled, quarters, 16c.@19c.; Blackberries, 27c.@28c. ℔ lb.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been in moderate demand to-day, and held firmly. Sales since our last, 11,000 bbls., including very poor to choice Superfine State and Western at $9 75@$12; very poor to good old Extra State at $10 25@$11 85; ordinary to strictly choice do. do., fresh inspection, at $12@$13 60; round-hoop Extra Ohio, poor to good shipping brands, at $12 30@$13 60 ℔ bbl. We now quote:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Superfine State and Western | $9 75 | @$12 00 |
| Extra State | 10 25 | @13 60 |
| Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c. | 10 35 | @15 00 |
| Extra Ohio, round-hoop, ship'g brands | 12 30 | @13 60 |
| Extra Ohio, trade and family brands | 13 65 | @15 25 |
| Extra Genesee | 13 60 | @15 25 |
| Common to choice extra Missouri | 14 50 | @18 25 |

Southern Flour is scarce and quiet. Sales since our last, 370 bbls., in lots, at $12 75@$14 60 for poor to good, and $14 55@$17 25 for good to very choice extra brands, ℔ bbl. Canadian Flour continues scarce and nominal. Rye Flour is in fair demand, including Superfine at $7 10@$8 65 ℔ bbl. Sales 450 bbls. Corn Meal has been in moderate demand at $5 80@$5 95 for Western, $5 90@$6 for Jersey, $6 15 for City, $6 25 for Marsh's Caloric, and $6 25 for Brandywine, ℔ bbl. Sales 300 bbls.

GRAIN—Really desirable lots of Wheat were scarce and quoted firmer. Inferior and common qualities have been quiet and rather heavy. Business has been less active. Sales since our last, 107,000 bushels, including smutty White Canadian at $3 25; White Michigan at $2 35; very inferior to prime No. 2 Milwaukee and Chicago Spring at $2 23@$2 58, and Amber State at $3 25, ℔ bushel. Corn has been depressed and decidedly lower, closing heavily. Sales since our last, 149,000 bushels at $1 29 for inferior; $1 30@$1 32½, closing at $1 31, afloat, and $1 30@$1 32, chiefly at $1 31, in store, for sound Mixed Western; $1 32@$1 33 for Yellow Western, and $1 33½ for White Western, ℔ bushel. Rye continues quiet. Sales since our last 2,000 bushels at $1 35 for old Western, ℔ bushel. Barley is in less request and heavy. Sales since our last 81,000 bushels at $1 35@$1 43 for Canada West, free, and $1 18@$1 18½ for do., in bond; $1 25@$1 26 for two-rowed, and $1 22 for Western, ℔ bushel. Barley Malt continues quiet; sales 1,700 bushels at $1 45 ℔ bushel. Oats have been inactive at a reduction of 1c.@2c. ℔ bushel. We quote Chicago at 70c.@74c., Milwaukee at 70c.@74c., State at 73c.@75c. ℔ bushel. Sales 59,000 bushels.

HAY—North River bale continues in fair demand at $1 10@$1 15 for shipment, and $1 45@$1 65 for local use, ℔ 100 lbs. Straw, 70c.@$1 10 ℔ 100 lbs.

HOPS—A fair inquiry prevails for new at 35c.@62c.; old at 15c.@45c.; also foreign at 40c.@55c. ℔ lb.

MOLASSES—Has been less active but firm, including Porto Rico at 60c.@75c.; English Island at 61c.@62½c.; Cuba at 46c.@60c.; New-Orleans, $1 20@$1 25 ℔ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Continue in limited demand, including Spirits Turpentine at 84c.@86c. ℔ gallon; Crude do. at $6 62@$6 75; Rosin at $5 62@$14 ℔ 280 lbs.; Tar at $3 50@$4 ℔ bbl.

OILS—Have been inactive and heavy, including Crude Whale at $1 25@$1 40; Bleached Whale at $1 45@$1 50; Crude Sperm at $2 70@$2 75; Unbleached do. at $2 90@$3; Lard Oil at $1 35@$1 85; Red Oil at 95c.@$1 05; Linseed Oil at $1 48@$1 52 for English and American, ℔ gallon.

PETROLEUM—Is in moderate request at 21½c.@22½c. for Crude; 34½c.@38c. for ordinary to strictly prime White Refined, in bond, and 54c.@56c. for do., free, ℔ gallon.

POTATOES, &c.—The market for Potatoes is dull. Receipts are large, but many lots from the West are unsound, and such sell below our quotations. We quote: Peach Blows, $2 25@$2 50; Mercers, $2@$2 50; Jackson Whites, $1 50@$1 75; Buckeyes, $1 50@$1 75; Dyckman, $1 50@$1 75; Chilian Reds, new, $1 50@$1 75; Sweet Potatoes, $2@$3 50 ℔ bbl.; Onions, Red, ℔ bbl., $1 50@$1 75; Onions, White, ℔ bbl., $2@$2 25; Turnips, Russia, ℔ bbl., $1 25@$1 50; Tomatoes, ℔ basket, 50c.@$1; Cabbages, new, ℔ 100, $6@$8; Marrow Squash, ℔ bbl., 75c.@$1; Citron, ℔ bbl., $1@$1 25; Pumpkins, ℔ 100, $3@$6.

POULTRY AND GAME.—Receipts are lighter and the demand is better. We quote:

*Dressed Poultry.*—Turkeys, 22c.@24c.; Chickens, 23c.@25c.; Geese, 18c.@20c.; Ducks, 24c.@25c. ℔ lb. *Live Poultry.*—Turkeys, 18c.@20c.; Fowls, 19c.@21c.; Chickens, 18c.@20c. ℔ lb; Geese, ℔ pair, $2@$3 25; Ducks, ℔ pair, $1@$1 50. *Game.*—Woodcock, ℔ pair, 75c.@89c.; Partridges, ℔ pair, $1@$1 25; Pigeons, flight, ℔ dozen, $1 75@$2; Quail, ℔ dozen, $2 75@$3.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been quite heavy to-day, and prices have receded materially. The demand has been decidedly less urgent. Sales since our last, 4,500 bbls., in lots, at $34@$34 62, cash, and $32 75@$33, regular way, for new Mess, closing at $34 cash, for one-year old Mess, and $27@$27 50 for new Prime, ℔ bbl. Sales were also reported of 500 bbls. New Mess, for forward delivery, including all November, sellers' option, at $29 ℔ bbl. The stock on hand to-day, (C. Parker's Brooklyn yard not reporting,) was given in the regular statement at 28,267 bbls., against 47,665 bbls. Oct. 1. Cut Meats continue in slack request and quite heavy at 14c.@14½c. for Shoulders, and 16c.@18c. for Hams; sales 185 pkgs. Bacon is quiet at 15c. for Cumberland Cut; 16c.@16½c. for short rib, and 16½c. for short rib, ℔ lb.; sales 65 boxes. Lard is heavy and lower; sales since our last, 650 tcs. and bbls., in small lots, at 13½c.@15c. ℔ lb. Beef is in rather more request at $12@$18 50 for Plain Mess, and $17 50@$23 50 for Extra do.; sales have been reported of 460 bbls. Stock, to-day, 9,759 pkgs., against 6,625 pkgs. Oct. 1. Tierce Beef continues quiet, but steady. Beef Hams rule heavy at $40@$43 ℔ bbl. Sales 70 bbls. Dressed Hogs are quiet and down to 11½c.@11¾c. ℔ lb. Butter continues inactive at from 35c.@42c. for State, 43c.@55c. for Fancy do., and 18c.@37c. for Western, ℔ lb. Cheese is in fair demand at 7c.@17½c. ℔ lb. The movements in Butter and Cheese, during the past week, Messrs. Starin & Floyd, in their special report for the Weekly Times, notice thus: "We have no change to note in the market for Butter since our last report except an increase of dullness and depression in medium and low grades of State and Western. Fine State Butter continues in limited receipt, dairymen still persisting in holding their stock far above the market. The demand for Butter is principally confined to local wants and a small Eastern and Southern trade. We note some transactions for low Western for export on private terms. The demand for California, for fine Butter, appears to be entirely cut off, their markets are full of stock, and by telegraph from San Francisco of Oct. 29 the market is reported dull and inactive, the nominal rate for fine quality being 37½c. This is a period of the season when the trade should be characterized by great tone and activity, and the great cause of the present depression arises from the very wide difference that exists between receivers and producers in regard to the range of prices present and prospective that the crop of Butter can be handled at. It is evident that the trade will not shoulder the load now carried by the farmers and dairymen, and equally evident that present rates can only be obtained by feeding the market in small lots, for local consumption, which course will effectually shut out the shipping trade, as it now is, and leave the great bulk of the crop of Butter to be consumed in the dairy districts. The total receipts of Butter for the week ending this day are 9,408 packages. The market closes inactive at our quotations:

BUTTER.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Sussex, Orange and Chemung County Dairies—firkins, good to extra, ℔ lb. | 41 | @42 |
| Sussex, Orange and Chemung County Dairies—half-firkin tubs, good to extra, ℔ lb. | 41 | @42 |
| New-York State Dairies—firkins, good to extra, ℔ lb. | 40 | @41 |
| New-York State Dairies—firkins, fair to good, ℔ lb. | 37 | @39 |
| New-York State Dairies—half-firkin tubs, good to extra, ℔ lb. | 41 | @42 |
| New-York State Dairies—half-firkin tubs, fair to good, ℔ lb. | 37 | @39 |
| New-York State Dairies—fresh firkins, extra, ℔ lb. | 41 | @42 |
| New-York State Dairies—ordinary qualities, ℔ lb. | 35 | @37 |
| New-York State Dairies—Welsh tubs, good to extra, ℔ lb. | 38 | @39 |
| New-York State Dairies—Welsh tubs, fair to good, ℔ lb. | 35 | @37 |
| North Pennsylvania Dairies—firkins, fair to good, ℔ lb. | 35 | @37 |
| North Pennsylvania Dairies—firkins, ordinary, ℔ lb. | 31 | @33 |
| Orange and Sussex County—fresh pails, ℔ lb. | 40 | @55 |
| Pennsylvania and River—fresh pails, ℔ lb. | 37 | @55 |
| Western Reserve—firkins, fair to good, ℔ lb. | 28 | @30 |
| Western Reserve—firkins, ordinary, ℔ lb. | 25 | @26 |
| Western States—firkins, fair to good, ℔ lb. | 25 | @26 |
| Western States—firkins, ordinary, ℔ lb. | 22 | @23 |
| Western States—firkins, common | 17 | @18 |

The market for cheese presents no new feature. A fair demand prevails for export for the finest qualities of factories only. Local and Southern demand is more active for good farm dairies. The total receipts of the week are 30,908 boxes. We quote:

CHEESE.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Factory Dairies, 1st quality State, ℔ lb | 17 | @17½ |
| Factory Dairies, 2d quality State, ℔ lb | 16 | @17 |
| Factory Dairies, Western, ℔ lb. | 16 | @17 |
| Farm Dairies, 1st quality State, ℔ lb. | 16 | @17½ |
| Farm Dairies, 2d quality State, ℔ lb. | 15 | @16 |
| Farm Dairies, Western, ℔ lb. | 14 | @16 |
| Skimmed Cheese, Western and State, ℔ lb. | 7 | @13 |
| Farm Dairies, Common, ℔ lb. | 10 | @15 |

SUGARS—Have been in request and steady. Sales since our last 785 hhds., including Cuba, &c., from 10¾c.@13½c., and 610 boxes Havana, part at 10½c.@12½c. ℔ lb. Refined Sugars continue in moderate demand, at 14c.@16½c. ℔ lb.

STEARINE—Sales 51,000 lbs. at 13½c.@15⅞c. ℔ lb.

TALLOW—Sales 83,000 lbs. at 12⅝c.@12¾c., and 55,000 lbs. Grease at 9½c.@11½c. ℔ lb.

WHISKY—Sales, since our last, 80 bbls. State, in bond, at 41c.@42c. ℔ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Have been very dull. For Liverpool, there were taken by steamer, 100 tierces Lard at 15s. and 800 boxes Cheese at 20s. ℔ ton. For London, 100 tons Oil Cake at 17s. 6d. ℔ ton.

FIRST MORTGAGE
BONDS
OF THE
CENTRAL
Pacific R. R. Co.
OF CALIFORNIA.

Interest at the rate of Six per Cent. per annum, payable Semi-Annually, on the First days of January and July.

Principal & Interest payable in U. S. Gold Coin in the City of New York.

Amount of Issue, $7,336,000.
In Coupon Bonds of $1,000 each.

*The Bonds have Thirty Years to run, and are secured by a First Mortgage, constituting an absolute prior lien on that portion of the Road, Equipments, Franchises, and Entire Property of the Central Pacific Railroad Company, located in the State of California, and extending from Sacramento City to the California State Line, forming a part of the GREAT PACIFIC RAILROAD ROUTE, adopted and aided by the UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT.*

FOR SALE AT
95 per cent. and accrued interest from July 1 in Currency.
For further particulars apply to
FISK & HATCH,
Bankers and dealers in Government Securities and other desirable Securities, No. 5 Nassau-st., New-York.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, NOV. 2, 1866.

**Amusements this Evening.**

WINTER GARDEN.
Broadway, between Bleecker and Amity sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, LADY AUDLEY'S SECRET. Characters by Mrs. F. D. Bowers, F. C. McCollom, supported by a great cast.

WALLACK'S THEATRE,
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, THE FAVORITE OF FORTUNE. Characters by the company.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7¾ o'clock, THE LONG STRIKE. Leading character by Mr. Wheatleigh, assisted by the full company.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, between Prince and Houston sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7¾ o'clock, an original and grand spectacular Drama, entitled THE BLACK CROOK.

NEW-YORK THEATRE.
Broadway, near 8th-st.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, WAR TO THE KNIFE. Characters by Messrs. Mark Smith, Lewis Baker, G. Metkiff, Percy, Chapman, Williams, Mrs. Wm. Gomersal, Mrs. Saidee Cole, Mrs. Marie Wilkins, Miss Alicia Mandeville.

FOX'S OLD BOWERY THEATRE.
Bowery, between Bayard and Canal sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7¼ o'clock, GRACE DARLING, THE HEORINE OF THE SEAS. THE FOREST OF BONDY; Or, THE DOG OF MONTARGIS. Characters by Miss Fanny Herring, G. L. Fox, and full company.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE.
Bowery, between Canal and Hester sts.
THIS EVENING, CAPT. HERON, THE HIGHWAYMAN OF EPPING FOREST, THE FIRE KAISER and THE LONG STRIKE.

BARNUM'S NEW MUSEUM.
Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.
AFTERNOON at 2, EVENING at 7½, THE SEA OF ICE; Or, THE MOTHER'S PRAYER. GORDON CUMMING'S COLLECTION. Dwarf, Fat Boy, 200,000 Curiosities.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.
14th-st., opposite Academy of Music.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, Robinson and little Clarence, Mlle. DeBerg and J. E. Cooke, The NEW-YORK CIRCUS TROUPE.

STEINWAY'S HALL.
Nos. 71 and 73 East 14th-st.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, BATEMAN'S INAUGURAL CONCERT. The following artists will appear: Mme. Parepa, Signor Brignoli, Signor Ferranti, Signor Fortuna, Mr. S. B. Mills, Mr. Carl Rosa, Mr. J. L. Hatton; Mr. Theodore Thomas, Conductor.

KELLY & LEON'S MINSTRELS,
No. 720 Broadway.
THIS EVENING—SONGS, DANCES, BURLESQUES, &c. IL BACIO. LITTLE BAREFOOT, LAUGHING GAS, &c.

DODWORTH'S HALL,
Broadway, opposite 11th-street.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, M. HARTZ, THE ILLUSIONIST. THE WONDROUS LIVING HEAD—A MIRACLE.

FIFTH-AVENUE OPERA HOUSE.
Nos. 2 and 4 West 24th-st.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, BUDWORTH'S MINSTRELS. ST. GEORGE AND YE DRAGON.

STUDIO BUILDINGS,
No. 15 West 10th-st.
THIS DAY AND EVENING—MOSIER'S CELEBRATED MARBLE STATUES.

NEW-YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY,
No. 618 Broadway.
THIS DAY, Curiosities in Anatomy and Natural History. LECTURES UPON THE MICROSCOPE.

**Terms of the New-York Times.**

MAIL SUBSCRIBERS.

| | |
|---|---|
| The Daily Times, per annum | $10 |
| The Daily Times (Sunday Edition included) | $12 |
| The Semi-Weekly Times, one year | $3 |
| The Semi-Weekly Times, two copies, one year | $5 |
| The Weekly Times, one year | $2 |
| Five copies | $8 |
| Ten copies | $15 |

These prices are invariable. We have no traveling agents. Remit in Checks or Post-office Money Orders if possible. Address

H. J. RAYMOND & CO.,
Times Office, New-York.

**To Advertisers.**

Advertisers in the Times are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

## NEWS OF THE DAY.

### GENERAL NEWS.

The soldiers and sailors of Massachusetts, in a late convention, discussed plans for the equalization of bounties. The scheme under consideration contemplates the formation of a new party without political obligations, save to the soldiers, and the enactment of a license law which shall extract a million of dollars annually from the liquor dealers of the State—an amount which in seven years would be sufficient to pay the whole sum required for the bounty equalization, both principal and interest.

A most villainous act was committed by some unknown person at Elyria, on Monday night. The switches of the Cleveland and Toledo Railroad at that point were all turned the wrong way and wedges were driven into the frogs, to make the work of destruction certain upon the arrival of a train. Fortunately no train arrived before the trap was discovered by Mr. D. H. Burnell and wife, as they were returning home on the track late in the evening.

In the United States Court, sitting at Louisville, the case of A. J. & J. G. Smith was tried last week. They were charged with making false returns of the amount of whisky made last Winter, and also charged with shipping fourteen barrels from Scott County, Ky., to Louisville, under false brands. The case was one of great importance. The Jury found them guilty on fourteen counts, fining them $7,000.

The New-York, Newfoundland and London Telegraph Company announces its plan of rebuilding in the best manner, and with the best material, the present connecting line across Newfoundland, and of building two other land lines, which will insure unbroken communication between the United States and Heart's Content.

In the case of W. B. Lawrence against Richard H. Dana, Jr., and others, for violation of copyright, a hearing was had yesterday before the United States Circuit Court at Boston. The motion previously made for a preliminary injunction was withdrawn until further notice.

J. M. Dugan, a printer, at Minneapolis, was stabbed on Monday by a negro printer, whom he had offended by giving some orders, as foreman of the office. By throwing up his arm he saved his life, but the blow severed the main artery.

The Troy *Whig* of yesterday announces that the wife of Major-Gen. Wool was stricken with paralysis on Wednesday morning, and is now in an exceedingly critical condition.

Farewell commemoration services were held at the Holy Innocents' Chapel, in West Thirty-seventh-street, last evening.

The once notorious slave-trading vessel, the *Wanderer*, is now in a Maine port loading with potatoes for a Southern market.

A report from Minnesota says the corn crop is so short in that State that corn is now being purchased in Wisconsin to ship there.

The Jury in the case of the alleged robbers of the Adams Express Company, on trial at Danbury, Conn., disagreed yesterday.

### LOCAL NEWS.

Two or three applications were made to the Supreme Court Chambers yesterday for the discharge of soldiers enlisted in the United States army on the ground of non-age, marriage of the soldier at the time of enlistment, &c. Justice Barnard stated to counsel that he had made a thorough examination of all the laws regarding the subject, and had found there were three distinct statutes which would prevent a State Court from having jurisdiction. The Federal Courts were the only ones to which application should be made, and hereafter no member of the Bar need apply to him for the release of a soldier or sailor on a *habeas corpus*. This is important, for the reason that hitherto the rule has been held otherwise.

The Supreme Court of this district has just decided the important question, which has been in process of litigation for several months past, that private citizens have the right to examine public records, books, documents, &c., upon the proper application being made to the custodians thereof. If permission to make the required examination is refused, a *mandamus* will issue to compel officials to do their duty in that respect. The case in which this principle is determined is entitled The People on the Relation of Richard M. Henry vs. Charles G. Cornell, Street Commissioner.

At the meeting of the Chamber of Commerce, yesterday, it was resolved to honor Cyrus W. Field with a dinner at the Metropolitan Hotel on Thursday next. A letter was received from the Secretary of the Treasury relating to the loss of life by steam navigation. A committee was appointed to consider a communication on the destruction of records of Southern indebtedness, and an address was made by the Brazilian Minister on the subject of establishing telegraphic communication between this country and Brazil.

An opinion was given yesterday, by Justice Barnard, in the case of Christopher Pullman vs. The Mayor, Common Council, &c., of New-York. It is the action growing out of the contract for supplying the City with gas for the next twenty years. Pullman obtained an injunction some time ago to prevent the corporate authorities from carrying out the arrangement with the Gas Companies, and the Supreme Court has now decided that the injunction shall be perpetual.

The examination in the Robinson libel case was to have taken place before Justice Dodge, at the Jefferson Market Police Court, yesterday afternoon, but was rendered unnecessary by the introduction by counsel for prisoner of a motion to dismiss the complaint, on the ground that the prosecutor had agreed to withdraw the complaint if the prisoners would promise not to sue for false imprisonment after their release, which agreement had been signed yesterday morning. The Judge reserved his decision.

The argument in the case of the Milwaukee and Minnesota Railway Company was concluded yesterday in the Supreme Court. The facts and circumstances arising in this importnt suit were reported in our columns of the 1st inst. The decision of the Court was reserved.

Sanford Conover, *alias* Chas. A. Dunham, was arrested by United States Marshal Murray yesterday, subject to an order from Judge-Advocate Turner, on a charge of getting up false testimony in reference to the assassination plot against the life of President Lincoln.

Mr. Anderson, the man who shot his unfaithful wife on Wednesday night, was taken before Justice Dodge yesterday morning, where he was committed to await the result of the woman's injuries.

The annual reception at the Five Points House of Industry took place yesterday, quite a large audience being present.

We are under obligations to Wm. D. Hemstead, Purser of the steamer *Cromwell*, for late New-Orleans papers.

Gold was 1 ℘ cent. higher yesterday, although six millions were paid out of the Treasury for November interest. The funds advanced ½ ℘ cent. on a large business in Consolidated 5-20s and the old 5-20s of 1862. The Railway market active, and prices excited.

There was less activity in Produce and Merchandise yesterday. Prices of Corn, Oats, Pork and Lard were lower. Freights were very dull.

## The State Election and the Democratic Party.

We see no reason to doubt that the Republicans will carry this State next week. The Democrats profess to be confident of the election of Hoffman to be Governor, but we see no good basis for any such expectation. Outside this City the popular sentiment is overwhelmingly the other way. The Democrats themselves base their estimates of success upon the vote of New-York and Brooklyn. Their majorities in these cities will undoubtedly be large, but they will need to be *very* large to overcome the Republican majorities in the rest of the State. Giving the Democrats all they can claim with any show of reason, and it still seems to us altogether likely that Fenton will carry the State by from ten to twenty thousand majority.

There is very little difficulty in accounting for this result. The people are unwilling to restore the Democratic Party to power. They distrust its temper and its spirit, even more than the specific principles to which it is committed. They believe the Nation to have gone through the most terrible crisis of its fate,—to have surmounted the most fearful danger that can ever threaten its existence; and that, too, not only without the active help of the Democratic Party, but against its secret sympathies and its organized efforts. Before the war that party was in close alliance with the Southern conspirators who were the authors, and afterward became the leaders of the rebellion. Its whole scheme of party warfare was based upon that alliance. It lent itself always to the political ambition of the Southern party. It stood by the South in its contest with the growing anti-slavery sentiment of the Northern States. It encouraged the spirit and temper of sectional hostility at the South, which led to the rebellion; and the conviction is general and deep-seated in the public mind that the South never would have plunged the nation into civil war if it had not counted, with more or less of warrant, on the sympathy and aid of the Democratic Party of the North.

The course of that party during the war strengthened this conviction and deepened the popular distrust of its loyalty and fidelity to the national cause. The Government which represented the nation, and which alone could carry on the struggle for its salvation, met the steady and strenuous opposition of the party from the beginning of the war to its very close. Its measures were resisted, its motives were maligned, its members were denounced, and at every recurring appeal to the people the most vigorous and determined efforts were made to overthrow and defeat it. The Democratic Party in Congress resisted all measures designed to raise money and men to carry on the war. If individual members, obeying patriotic impulses, voted for those measures and sought to make the war successful, they were denounced as traitors to the party, and refused office or recognition in its ranks. Organizations were formed within the party to resist the draft—to discourage enlistments, and to embarrass and clog the operations of the Government in every possible way. Our disasters were magnified, our victories belittled, and our final failure steadily and clamorously predicted. The party planted itself, as a national organization, upon that prediction of failure as its corner-stone at Chicago in 1864, and upon that basis under that banner, put forth its utmost energies to overthrow the Administration and put in its place one which believed in nothing and was pledged to nothing, but the inability of the nation to crush by force the rebellion against its authority. All this was in fact, though not in form, giving aid and comfort to the rebellion—strengthening the hopes and hands of those who were striving to divide the Union and overthrow the supremacy of the Constitution. The people by a supreme effort of patriotism and energy, defeated this purpose and overwhelmed the Party which sought to accomplish it. Their victory over the rebellion, and their victory over the Democratic Party, were intrinsically and substantially the same thing. These were both necessary to the preservation of the Union, and each was necessary to the other.

This is the opinion of the Democratic Party held to-day by the great body of the people. Judging it by its action during the war, they deem it, in temper and in spirit, still in sympathy and alliance with the enemies of the national authority; and whether it would or would not do anything directly to impair that authority, they are unwilling to trust its restoration, and the reorganization of our political institutions, to its hands. As it has never sympathized with the principles on which the war was carried on, it cannot be trusted to incorporate those principles in their spirit and essence with the new forms of political activity, the new social and civil forms of national life, by which the war is to be succeeded. If restored to power the Democratic Party would act with those who fought against the Union,—not those who fought for it;—with those who sustained Slavery, not those who opposed and sought to check and destroy it;—with those who believed and asserted State sovereignty, not those who held to the sovereignty of the nation;—with those who would deny, curtail and restrict popular rights and liberties,—not those who would extend and enlarge them. It is not so much the specific things to be done, as it is the spirit and general purpose which would animate and control their action, which are of chief importance to the work of restoration.

In this matter the people entertain a profound distrust of the Democratic Party. They are determined that it shall not be restored to power until the leading principles settled by the war have been incorporated into the basis of our political institutions. And it is this determination, far more than any devotion to definite measures and points of policy, which has caused the renewed defeat of the Democratic Party in all the States where elections have hitherto been held, and which will probably lead to the same result in this State next week.

## Removal of the Baltimore Police Commissioners.

The case of the Police Commissioners of Baltimore has reached its crisis. Gov. Swann has heard evidence, *pro* and *con*, and has exerted the authority vested in him by law in their summary removal from office.

Of the right of the Governor during the recess of the State Legislature to remove the Commissioners, for cause, there can, we think, be no doubt. The terms of the statute upon the subject are too explicit to be controverted. And the right to remove necessarily implies the right to investigate the grounds upon which the action invoked is sought. The questions to be determined, therefore, relate to the form and spirit of the investigation, and the sufficiency or insufficiency of the evidence adduced. Was the inquiry, as conducted by Gov. Swann, impartial and exhaustive? Does the testimony, as reported, justify the step which the Governor has taken?

The charges against the Commissioners, as set forth in detail in the memorial demanding their removal, are epitomized in a resolution adopted at a public meeting in Baltimore. It is alleged that they have "disregarded their duty, abused their trust, violated their oath, and forfeited their offices by the removal of police officers on political grounds, by the appointment of men as judges of election who were manifestly incompetent, and who had no other qualifications than unscrupulous partisan subserviency, by their orders to police magistrates to detain persons arrested until the close of the election, without a hearing or opportunity to give bail; by their orders in regard to ballot-boxes for the deposit of rejected ballots; by their conniving at the refusal of the judges to receive ballots from persons entitled to vote; by their appointment as extra policemen for the municipal election of men whose personal and partisan character unfitted them for such duty, and by numerous other acts of official misconduct." A very formidable indictment, undoubtedly, and one which, if fully sustained, would render impossible the retention of office by the persons arraigned.

Throughout the preliminary stages of the affair, and in the midst of much excitement, the conduct of Gov. Swann was eminently proper. The threats of demagogues he met with a quiet declaration of his resolve to do his duty. The denial of his authority elicited from him nothing more than an affirmation of his right and of his desire to know no partisanship in the conduct of the inquiry. Some of the remarks with which he opened the trial, sound somewhat at variance with this profession of strict impartiality. An announcement of a purpose to act "without reference to legal technicalities," sounds unpleasantly in connection with a case which should be governed by the forms as well as the spirit of law. His avowed intention to limit the proceedings to five days, irrespective of requirements that might be developed during the trial, certainly looked one-sided; while the assurance that "he should act promptly in accordance with his decision," tended to excite an apprehension that he had already in some degree made up his mind, without waiting for formal evidence.

In the actual proceedings, however, we trace no sign of any denial of justice. The Commissioners, who in the first instance refused to recognize the Governor's jurisdiction, wisely authorized the presence of counsel, who, without distinctly acknowledging the Governor's right, contrived to place their clients in the position of parties pleading not guilty. In this way they established a title to participate in the examination of witnesses, and to produce rebutting evidence. So far as it is possible, then, to form an opinion on newspaper reports, the investigation appears to have been conducted with good temper, dignity, and a disposition to bring out the merits of the case. Whatever the bias of the Governor's mind, it was not made manifest after the hearing of testimony commenced. There was nothing unseemly, nothing visibly irregular, in examination or cross-examination; the counsel on both sides conducted themselves with a decorum which some of our New-York practitioners might advantageously imitate.

But the evidence? To say that it establishes literally the very strong accusations which are embodied in the resolution we have quoted, would be in our judgment to exceed the truth. And yet some of the points proved very seriously compromise the official character and action of the Commissioners. If the charge were simply that the Commissioners, having been chosen on party grounds, permitted party preferences to influence their appointments, it would amount to comparatively little. It would merely be an incident of a party struggle, not necessarily affecting the fairness of the Commissioners, or the competency of their appointees. But a host of witnesses have proved much more. There seems no room to doubt, for example, that the Commissioners did appoint men as judges of election who were manifestly incompetent, and who had no other qualifications than unscrupulous partisan subserviency. One of the judges had been in the Penitentiary, another had been indicted for murder, another was a notorious bounty jumper; others were pimps and keepers of houses of ill-fame; others, again, came under the general designation rowdies or "loafers"—either of which terms in the Baltimore vernacular, means much. They were all of one political persuasion, too; the clerk to the Commissioners admitting that of two hundred and forty judges of election, he knew but two or three to be Conservative. So also with regard to special policemen for the municipal election. Many of them were men of bad character, whose antecedents and associations should have disqualified them for employment in any capacity at any time, but whose presence as partisans clothed with authority at polling-places would be indefensible anywhere.

Nor have the Commissioners succeeded in controverting the allegation that in the conduct of the election partiality was shown in respect of votes; some favorable to the Conservative ticket having been unceremoniously rejected, although lawfully registered, while others in the Radical interest, and not registered, were received. It may be said that these were acts of the judges, not of the Commissioners. But the responsibility properly attaches to the appointing power, if the abuses complained of were a result of reckless partisanship in the selection of judges. Besides, the law is said to indicate one year's registry list to be used, and the Commissioners of their own will acted upon another.

Up to this point we consider the charges against the Commissioners sustained by the evidence. Further improprieties, not specifically alleged, appear to have been established—to wit: the intoxication of one of the Commissioners, and the issue of an order compelling the policemen to buy hats at the store of the other Commissioner, paying therefor more than the same articles were purchasable for at other stores.

With regard to the "orders to detain persons arrested until the close of the election, without a hearing or opportunity to give bail," the evidence is conflicting. Witnesses for the prosecution state positively that the illegal order emanated from the Commissioners. On the other hand, the Marshal of the Police assumes the responsibility for its promulgation, and denies that it came from his superiors.

The turnishing of ballot-boxes for the deposit of rejected ballots, is another matter which must be considered in dispute. Several witnesses testify that these boxes were not in use, and that the judges, they said, refused to take cognizance of rejected ballots. But the clerk to the Commissioners avers that twenty-seven small boxes were returned to him with rejected ballots in them.

Such is the general aspect of the case as it stood at the close of the inquiry on Wednesday. And dispatches received yesterday inform us that Gov. Swann has fulfilled his indiscreet promise, by promptly removing the Commissioners. For this, perhaps, an excuse may be found in the near approach of the election, for which the requisite arrangements are to be made by their successors. This view, however, presupposes acquiescence in the Governor's decision as to the culpability of the functionaries removed. It is exactly here that differences of opinion arise. And, it is in view of this conflict of opinion touching the question of misconduct and the manner of its punishment, that a hasty judgment may be deprecated. The party affected by the decision will not fail to assail the decision on the ground of partisanship, and more passion will be infused into a quarrel already much too angry.

Whether the excitement which the Governor's action has occasioned in Baltimore will culminate in more serious trouble, remains to be seen. The threats of resistance which appear in our earlier dispatches do not admit of defence. The Commissioners, if wronged, have their redress at law, and to the law the issue should be left. The State Executive will have the aid of the Federal power; and we trust that the presence of Gen. Grant will check the counsels of mischief-makers on both sides and secure the maintenance of peace.

## The Government and the Fenians.

The Government needs no defence of the course it has pursued in the matter of Fenianism. The assaults on its action in the *Tribune* and elsewhere are dictated by the lowest spirit of demagoguery, and are understood by the intelligent community as simply a part of the petty policy of assailing *everything* the Administration does—whether relating to domestic politics, foreign relations or civil appointments—to the eight-hour movement, the sale of gold, or the coining of nickel cents. Everybody knows how easy this sort of thing is done, and how certain any malicious railer is of getting a large number of thoughtless people to credit any of his inventions. Recent events, however, show that the Fenians themselves are inclined to view the course of the Government with more intelligence and justice than is exhibited by those of our politicians who are merely using the Fenians to forward their own selfish schemes.

From the beginning of this Fenian business until the present time, the action of the Government toward it has been simply such as was imposed upon it by necessity and justice, by our own laws and by international law, by its desire for peace, and by its desire to defend the rights of citizens of our own country, and compel respect for the rights of citizens of other countries. When it became evident that a body of Fenians designed an armed and hostile invasion of a friendly territory, the President promptly issued his proclamation warning them against such invasion, and notifying them of the penalties they would incur, under our own laws, by an infraction of the terms of his proclamation. He ordered one of the most discreet of our Generals to the border, with a small body of troops, to prevent any armed Fenians from making war upon Canada, and to interpose the authority of our Government between them and the objects of their hostility. On no hand was Gen. Meade or any of his subordinates ever accused of anything like severity toward any body of the Fenians, or any individual among them; but, on the contrary, they acted as they were directed, with all possible leniency, and dealt with those whom they confronted rather as misguided fellow-citizens than as armed violators of our laws. They furnished them with transportation back to their homes, supplied many of them with rations, and performed toward them all the offices of humanity. When, subsequently, some of the ringleaders had been put under arrest on our territory for breach of law, the President magnanimously exercised his prerogative, and directed their release at the very commencement of their trial. With this action of release, his direct power in the whole matter was brought to an end. Thus, on every point and in every respect, from beginning to end, his course was justified by the highest considerations of justice and clemency.

The Administration took no action against the Fenians *prior* to the commission of an overt act on their part, because it *could* take none. If, on abstract principles, they required or desired to be warned against invading Canada, they had that warning in our neutrality laws, which were thoroughly ventilated in last session of Congress, and of whose provisions the Fenian leaders and every intelligent man in the country were perfectly well aware. These laws President Johnson was *bound* by his oath of office to enforce, and he could not have evaded their enforcement without a criminal violation of his duty, which would have been far better ground for *impeachment* than any of the charges which Gen. Butler has made against him. It is true enough that for a year or two prior to the actual invasion, the Fenian orators had *threatened* this invasion, and had been getting up military organizations which were said to have that purpose in view; but even if the Executive had been possessed of power to suppress these threats, we are sure that no sensible person would have asked him to do so. It was quite enough, as we have already said, that the laws and their penalties should act as a general warning in advance to all who threatened a violation of the peace, and that the President's Proclamation should act as a special warning at the moment of danger.

Even in so far as the Fenians have acted so as to put their treatment beyond the jurisdiction of our Government, the powerful influence and good offices of the President have been actively exerted in their behalf. The dispatches of Secretary Seward to the British Minister at Washington, and the measures that are spoken of in that dispatch, show the deep interest which our authorities have taken in the trial of the Fenian prisoners in Canada, and give proof that the just rights of our citizens, even when they have violated law, will be vigilantly looked after and defended there as well as here. We do not see that, in this part of the business, our Government could possibly go further than it has gone. It certainly could not *demand* the release of these men, or enforce it by declaring war upon Great Britain. No man will deny that they had made themselves liable to the penalties of Canadian law, and no man will assert the right of our violent interference with the workings of that law. The most we can do is to demand, in the first place, that these laws be not overstepped in the treatment of any of our citizens, and in the next place, to request that Executive clemency may be exercised in their behalf. There can be no complaint as to the action of the Administration in these regards; and the Fenians themselves have not been the least ready to recognize its promptitude and the value of its services.

We have no idea that any Radical capital can be made by assailing the President and Secretary Seward in this matter. Upon nothing whatever has the record of our Government been more just, magnanimous and dignified.

False Hopes.—We notice with pleasure that the Paris correspondent of the London *Morning Star*, (a journal which every American ought to hold in high esteem,) gives the proper coloring to the sad calamity which has overtaken the Mexican enterprise, in the illness of the Princess Charlotte. The Governments responsible for that fearful adventure were those of France, Rome, Austria and Belgium. And in the hour of supreme peril these Governments were the first to desert the Imperial cause, and to desert it in a way which M. Eloin has properly described as partaking of cowardice. The mere madness of the adventure undertaken by the unfortunate Prince and Princess should have been foreseen by their advisers; or if not foreseen, the simple-minded and heroic agents employed ought surely to have been advised of the fate in store for their enterprise, before its collapse had become inevitable. History will find an apology for the ambition which prompted the acceptance of the gift of a Mexican crown by the Prince Maximilian and his wife, where it will find none for those who made the delusive offering. Possessed of private fortunes which left them nothing to envy among the foremost of their peers in Europe, the Archduke of Austria and his Belgian Princess could have seen little to tempt them to try their fortunes as rulers of a race of semi-barbarians. Every social and political tie, which could be supposed to influence their ambition or affect their choice in the race of life, centred in Europe. Adventurers they were *only* in the sense that their quasi-regal position marked them out as the especial victims for the furtherance of a policy framed by older and more designing heads than theirs. And the end of it all now comes to view in these stories of the sacrifice of a pure, earnest, heroic life.

The Cable.—We publish to-day a communication from the Secretary of the Atlantic Telegraph Company in relation to the delays in the transmission of dispatches between Newfoundland and New-York. In yesterday's issue of the Times we anticipated the statement of the Secretary by announcing that a submarine line is to be laid between Trinity Bay and Boston, which will prevent a recurrence of the interruption complained of. The matter of prime interest for the public is to learn that the double ocean line continues to work satisfactorily, and that the Directors of the Company are prepared to moderate their charges. It is wrong to suppose that the interests of the people on both sides of the Atlantic, and the interests of those who have so freely invested their capital in this great enterprise, cannot be made to harmonize. Every responsible citizen among us desires to see the Cable made a financial success. The complaints sometimes made in the public journals may have seemed to partake of querulousness. But we do not admit that those journals which have most to gain or lose by the fair operation of the great intercontinental telegraph line have done injustice in pointing out what appeared to be mistakes of management.

Competition.—In trade and business enterprise of all kinds there is nothing so healthy as competition. One stage line, running on "the East Side," by way of the Bowery and Houston-street, has reduced its fare to five cents—indifferent to internal revenue and all other kinds of taxes. We have the greatest pleasure in noting this fact—not in the interest of the particular line, whose particular designation we are ignorant of—but in the interest of the people who have to pay. The scale of prices for everything consumable or necessary is unnatural. There is nothing to justify the charges to which we are getting accustomed in all departments of our daily exchanges. A fraction of the population profits by the existing state of things. The mass of consumers are sufferers to an extent which will be so keenly felt by and by that people will wonder that they ever regarded as a matter of course a system of general extortion and swindling to which there is nothing comparable in the history of civilized communities.

The Outcry About Indian Difficulties.—It is worth while to confirm the position we have recently taken with reference to the origin, character and object of the Indian troubles on the Plains, of which we are constantly hearing so much, and of which of late we have heard more than ever, by the testimony of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, who has just retired from office. It will be admitted that no man in the country is better informed on the matter, and we suppose it will be allowed that no man is more likely to give an honest opinion. Commissioner Cooley, in taking leave of the officers of the Indian Bureau, on Wednesday last, made use of the following language:

> "There is not a hostile tribe of Indians with whom we are in treaty relations on the American continent, and there is no tribe not in such relations with whom it can be said we are at war—only here and there there are outlaw Indians, as there are outlaw whites, who commit occasional depredations. These, with prudence and vigor, can be caught and punished. If justice, only justice, is now meted out to all, and our treaty stipulations kept in their spirit by the Government, there will never be another Indian war, *even though so loudly demanded by army contractors, and those who fatten on the spoils of war.*"

The International Ocean Telegraph Company.—We understand that this Corporation, which received its charter at the last session of Congress, has already nearly completed the manufacture of its ocean cable, and will in the course of a few days send out a party to Key West to lay down the line from that point to the Florida Peninsula. The Company announces its intention to have New-York and Havana in telegraphic communication by the middle of next March, and there is a fair prospect of an early extension of the line to Panama, thence through the entire chain of West India Islands to British Guiana and Brazil, thus making all those countries tributary to our commerce. The last Treasury Report showed that the aggregate commerce between those countries and the United States amounted to $124,000,000, which doubtless would be greatly augmented under any system of telegraphic connection. Another advantage is anticipated by this proposed ocean telegraph, in the information which will be conveyed to marine insurance companies when hurricanes are raging in the tropics.

Boundaries of Election Districts.—Readers will note a long advertisement in this paper, giving the boundaries of each election district in this City, with the place in each where the poll is held. There are many new districts this year, and many changes in the old districts, and every voter should satisfy himself of his proper location.

## AMUSEMENTS.

Steinway Hall.—The second concert of the Bateman series took place here last evening. The attendance was excellent, representing the taste, fashion and strength of New-York. It is not an easy matter to fill a hall of this capacity, but if Mr. Bateman meets with the success which he honestly merits, the establishment—ample as it is—will be taxed to its uttermost limits. A better company has never appeared before our public. If it has a fault, it is simply that of being too full—a fault which we are disposed to regard as a virtue. It is unnecessary to follow the programme in such reference to the performance as we now have occasion to make. The noticeable features of last evening's concert (where everything was good) were Mme. Parepa's superb rendering of the recitative and aria from "Judas Maccabeus;" the duo with Brignoli (changed to the second part instead of being in the first;) the romanza from "Lombardi," sung by Signor Brignoli, and the new fantasia on "L'Africaine," played by Mr. S. B. Mills. In largeness of style, fullness of voice, and complete appreciation of a somewhat old-fashioned style of music, Mme. Parepa has never been heard to better advantage than in the aria "From Mighty Kings." As an oratorio singer Mme. Parepa is without a superior, and no better illustration of her skill in this difficult school can be mentioned than the piece we have named. In response to an encore, Mme. Parepa sang a pleasing ballad by "Claribel," called "I cannot Sing the Songs of Old." Nothing could be more opposite in style, or more perfect in rendition. It was a treat to listen to a great piece like that of Handel, and a pleasure to sigh with the sentiment of Claribel. The duo "per valli" is a quiet reciprocal interchange of sound—a sort of musical dialogue. It was given faultlessly. The romanza from "Lombardi" was the well-known one "La mia Litizia." It has always been a favorite with Signor Brignoli, but we doubt if he has ever sung it so well as on this occasion. The gentleman is in superb voice, and as an artist he has ripened immensely. Mr. S. B. Mills played Liszt's new fantasia on themes from the "African" for the first time in New-York. The composition is based mainly on the march, but the culmination is wrought in the best manner of the composer. Mr. Mills played it faultlessly, with absolute perfection of touch and execution. We hope that it will speedily find another place in the programmes.

Messrs. Ferranti, Fortuna, Carl Rosa and J. L. Hatton (who accompanies admirably,) were all capital. The third Bateman Concert takes place to-night.

## Death of Senator Wright.

The illness from which Hon. Wm. Wright, United States Senator from New-Jersey, has been suffering for some months past, terminated in death yesterday at his home in Newark. He was born at Clarksville, Rockland County, in this State, in 1790. The death of his father threw him, while yet a boy, upon his own resources, and he began to learn the trade of a harness-maker with Anson G. Phelps, Esq., of this City. Having served his time at this trade, he commenced business for himself at Bridgeport, Conn., in 1815, having through enonomy and industry saved the sum of $300 during his apprenticeship. In 1823 he removed to Newark, and in connection with the late Sheldon Smith, Esq., established the house of Smith & Wright, who for many years thereafter were the most extensive manufacturers of leather goods in New-Jersey. They established branches at various points in the South, and the original members of the firm, with several younger men, from time to time admitted, have been among the leading capitalists and business men of Newark. Mr. Wright himself retired from all active participation in its business several years since.

Although thus prominent as a citizen, Mr. Wright declined all official position until 1839, when he was elected Mayor of the city without opposition. At that time he was a member of the Whig Party and a devoted friend of Henry Clay. He held the office of Mayor for three successive years.

In 1842 he was elected a Representative in Congress, having been run as an independent candidate in opposition to the regular nominees of the Whig and Democratic parties. He was reelected as the Whig nominee in 1844, but his connection with the party was hardly more than nominal, and in 1851 he openly joined the Democrats. That party in 1853 elected him to the United States Senate, and he served through his term. In 1863 he was again elected to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Hon. J. R. Thomson, terminating in 1869. During the last session he was in attendance for a short time, but his impaired health incapacitated him from the performance of his duties, and he remained at his home until the Stockton case induced him to go to Washington to vote for that gentleman's retention. He soon returned, however, and has since been under the constant care of his physician. His funeral will take place to-morrow at 2 P. M., from Grace Church, Newark.

## WASHINGTON.

### Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

Washington, Thursday, Nov. 1.

### THE BALTIMORE TROUBLE—GOV. SWANN HAS AN INTERVIEW WITH THE PRESIDENT.

Gov. Swann arrived here this evening, and had a protracted interview with the President. While this interview was in progress, official communications were received by the President from Gen. Grant, who went to Baltimore to-day with reference to the anticipated troubles in that city. Gov. Swann this evening caused official notices to be served upon the Commissioners, informing them of their removal from office. Gov. Swann will leave here in the early train to-morrow morning for Baltimore, and will at 10 o'clock to-morrow appoint successors to the Commissioners removed to-day. Gov. Swann has received information that a large portion of the present police force of Baltimore are desirous of accepting positions under the new Commissioners to be appointed to-morrow.

### SECRETARY SEWARD.

The Secretary of State, accompanied by nearly all his family, left in the 6:30 o'clock train yesterday evening to take the remains of his daughter to Auburn, where the interment will take place on Saturday afternoon.

### THE EAST INDIA SQUADRON—ADMIRAL BELL AT NAGASAKI.

Dispatches were received at the Navy Department this morning from Acting Rear-Admiral Bell, commanding the East India Squadron, dated Simonoski, Japan, July 31. The *Hartford*, the flagship of the squadron, was at Nagasaki on the 13th of July; and Admiral Bell exchanged visits with the Governor, an officer of the Tycoon, who seemed somewhat anxious as to the motives of her arrival at that time, in consequence of the arrival in port of the *Hartford*, and of the British Vice-Admiral King with the *Princess Royal*, 73 guns, and four other steamers of his squadron, and also of Sir Harvey Parke, the British Minister at Japan, who, it is understood, granted several interviews, in that port, of the Tycoon, notwithstanding the treaty with that Prince, to the agents of the Prince of Latouma, a discontented noble, whose territories lay in the southwest of Rinsin, and who is Lord, also, of the Lew Chiu Islands. Before the departure of the *Hartford* from Nagasaki, the Governor of that city informed the foreign consuls that the Tycoon is at war with the Prince of Nagato, Lord of Simonoski, and requested that no men-of-war or merchant vessels should pass through these straits and the inland sea. Admiral Bell had previously determined to take that route, and calling to mind the insult that was offered to the *Wyoming*, the last American man-of-war that displayed the flag there three years ago, and feeling assured, also, that it would become a serious inconvenience to hold commerce with Heoga, situated within the inland sea and the Pacific line of steamers shortly to be started to run for China, if that important pass was allowed to be closed without the consent of our Minister, he decided to go through the straits, but in order to quiet any uneasiness the Governor might entertain about it, sent him word that he would hold no intercourse with the rebellious Prince of Nagato. Admiral Bell informs the Department that several cases of dysentery and fever had occurred on the *Hartford* and *Wyoming*, contracted at Hong Kong and Shanghae; but the change of air from the pestilent coast of China had such a beneficial influence that the diseases had nearly disappeared.

### LETTER FROM GEN. ESCOBEDO.

The following important letter from Gen. Escobedo was received to-day at the Mexican Legation:

Headquarters Army of the North,
Mexican Republic, General-in-Chief,
Monterey, Oct. 15, 1866.

Our affairs here are progressing very favorably. The States of Neueva-Leon, Tamaulipas and Coahuila are now entirely free from the presence of foreign foes, as are also the States of Sonora, Sinaloa and Chihuahua; and in each of them considerable forces are now being rapidly raised to expel once for all every foreign invader from the national territory. From this State an advance column composed of 4,000 men, well armed, munitioned and equipped has already marched to operate against San Luis Potosi, and 1,200 have been sent to coöperate with a column from the State of Zocatecas, under the command of Gen. Auga, in a movement against Durango, from which the best results are expected.

### INTERNAL REVENUE DECISIONS.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has decided that the term "packing-boxes made of wood," as used in the list of articles exempt from taxation, included that class of boxes in which goods, before or after sale, are commonly transported or shipped, and which are not for transportation inclosed in other packages. He has also decided that distilled spirits and mineral oil which have been transmitted under bond from one district to the another may be subsequently withdrawn under bond for transportation as well as for export.

### THE COMING ELECTIONS.

Permission will be given to the clerks in nearly all the Departments to go home and vote, upon application for it; but two reasons will operate against a very large exodus for that purpose. The report that a half-fare arrangement had been perfected turns out to be incorrect, and many of the clerks feel that, a bold avowal of their political preferences, if they should be adverse to the Administration, might be used to their detriment. This may not be very independent, but Department clerks, on the salaries they receive, can't very well help it.

### STAMPED ENVELOPES.

The Third Assistant Postmaster-General has just completed arrangements for the reissue of the self-ruling stamped envelopes, which will commence immediately. Circulars notifying the public of the fact will be sent to all the offices throughout the United States. The improvement which this popular invention effected in the legibility of the superscription and postmarks upon letters while it was in use a few years ago, has encouraged its reintroduction.

### THE FUNERAL OF FRANK HENRY.

The funeral of Frank Henry, Esq., took place this afternoon from his late residence on Capitol Hill, and was attended by a large number of the friends of the deceased, including many of his associates in the newspaper profession. Rev. Dr. Boynton delivered a very touching discourse, and the remains were deposited in the Congressional Cemetery.

### APPOINTMENTS.

The following appointments of Internal Revenue officers were made to-day: H. W. Harrington, Collector for the Third District of Indiana, and Jasper B. Stack, Collector for the Twelfth District of Pennsylvania.

The President has appointed James N. Patterson to be Postmaster at Jeffersonville, Ind., and Henry U. Fleetwood to be Postmaster at St. Johnsbury, Vt.; also, Jasper B. Stark to be Collector of Internal Revenue for the Twelfth Pennsylvania District.

### PARDONED.

The President has directed the issue of warrants for the pardon of W. H. McCoun and John S. Kelley, convicted upon a joint indictment at the December term, 1865, of the United States District Court for the Southern District of New-York, of defrauding the Government, and sentenced to imprisonment, the former for eighteen months, and the latter for one year.

### THE NEW INDIAN COMMISSIONER.

Hon. Louis V. Bogy, of Missouri, the new Commissioner of Indian Affairs, assumed the duties of his office this morning. All the clerks of the Bureau were introduced to him by his retiring predecessor, Judge Cooley. The new Commissioner addressed them in a few words of friendly character, saying that as he expected to do his whole duty to the Government and the Indians, he would expect the same from them.

### LAND SALES IN CALIFORNIA.

The Commissioner of the General Land Office has received returns from the local office at Stockton, California, showing that during the month of September last 3,059 acres of the public lands were disposed of in that State, the greater portion being taken up under the Homestead Law, for actual settlement.

### THE SOUTH PACIFIC SQUADRON.

Dispatches have been received at the Navy Department from Rear-Admiral Pearson, commanding the South Pacific Squadron, on board the United States steamer *Powhatan*, at Callao, Peru, under date of Oct. 13, and report all well.

### EXECUTION OF FIVE COLORED MEN.

A wholesale hanging will take place to-morrow at noon at Marlboro, Md., twenty miles southeast of this city. Five colored men are to be hung for the crimes of murder and rape. A considerable number of spectators will be present from this city.

## Thanksgiving in Maine.

Gardiner, Thursday, Nov. 1.

Gov. Cony has appointed Thursday the 29th inst., as a day of thanksgiving in this State.

GOLDEN HONORS.—The Maryland Institute has just awarded its highest honors, a gold medal, to the Elliptic Lock-stitch Sewing Machine, as the best for family use. The other machines must look to their laurels, or this young competitor will outstrip them. There is no doubt of its excellence as a family machine, as it stands unrivaled on the following points: Simplicity and thoroughness of mechanical construction; ease of operation and management; noiselessness and rapidity of movement; beauty, strength and elasticity of stitch; variety and perfection of attachment and range of work; compactness and beauty of model and finish, and adaptation to material of any thickness.—*Commercial Advertiser.*

### An Indignation Meeting.

In a few days an indignation meeting will be held to protest against the use of any other dentifrice but Swietenia. Swietenia makes the teeth white and brilliant, the gums firm, the breath fragrant, and leaves a delightful taste in the mouth. Warranted not to injure the enamel.—*Advertisement.*

---

**Immortal Fragrance.**—Flowers are ephemeral, they give their odor to the Summer air and die. But in PHALON'S NIGHT-BLOOMING CEREUS the odorous queen of the southern valleys bequeaths to fashion her delicious breath and imperishable legacy. Seasons change, time rolls on, but the perfume of that toilet miracle is the same always. Esto perpetua.

**"The Best Preparation of its Kind Extant"**—BURNETT'S ORIENTAL TOOTH-WASH.—*Sears' National Review.*

**Florence**

REVERSIBLE FEED LOCK-STITCH SEWING MACHINES.
Best family machine in the world.
FLORENCE S. M. CO.,
No. 505 Broadway.

**A Sure Pile Cure.**

Dr. GILBERT'S PILE INSTRUMENT positively cures the worst cases of piles. Sent by mail on receipt of $4. Circulars free. Sold by druggists. Agents wanted everywhere. Address J. B. ROMAINE, Manager, No. 575 Broadway, New-York.

**Batchelor's Hair Dye.**

The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

**We would call attention to the sale of** the following valuable property, to be sold by E. H. LUDLOW & CO., TO-MORROW, (Friday,) at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway:

PEARL-ST.—No. 45, running through to No. 32 Bridge-st. 24x80 feet.

FIFTY-FIFTH AND FIFTY-SIXTH STS.—Two lots north side 55th-st., running through to 56th-st., each 25x200.10 feet.

Maps, &c., at No. 3 Pine-st.

**Perry's Family Ointment is an honest** and reliable cure for wounds, burns, scalds, old sores, gathered breasts, rheumatism, piles, chilblains, corns, &c. Price 25 cents. Depot No. 157 Chatham-st. Sold by all druggists.

**Genin's Large and Fashionable Assortment of Furs** consists of every description in that line worn by ladies, from the rarest to the cheapest, and have been manufactured expressly for the current season. GENIN, No. 513 Broadway.

**Nervous Headaches are instantly** cured by one dose ("forty drops") of METCALFE'S GREAT RHEUMATIC REMEDY. Sold by all druggists.

**Terwilliger & Co.'s Improved Triple** flange fire-proof safes; burglar-proof vault, &c.; also a large assortment of second-hand safes, at No. 100 Maiden-lane.

**Boys, Youths' and Children's Clothing,** largest assortment and finest goods in this country. BROKAW BROS., 34 4th-av., and 62 Lafayette-place.

**At Gimbrede's, No. 588 Broadway**—A splendid lot of English papier-mache writing desks, &c. Will be on exhibition this week. Prices very low.

**Finest Overcoats and Business Suits** ever seen in this country. BROKAW BROS., No. 34 4th-av. and No. 62 Lafayette-place.

**Trusses, &c.**—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, bandages, silks, elastic stockings, &c. A lady attendant.

**Wigs, Toupees and Ornamental Hair,** first quality; Hair Dye and Hair Dyeing, all colors, at BATCHELOR'S, No. 16 Bond-st.

**Mott's Chemical Pomade Restores Gray** hair, and is decidedly the best hairdressing used. Sold by RUSHTON, No. 10 Astor House, and by all druggists.

**Dundas, Dick & Co.'s Improved Soft** Capsules and Matico Injection. Best in use. By druggists generally.

**Christadoro's Hair Dye is universally** acknowledged as the best extant. Factory 6 Astor House.

**At Everdell's, 302 Broadway, Wedding** cards and envelopes, the most elegant styles in the City.

**Willcox & Gibbs Sewing Machine.**

"Its seam is less liable to rip than the Lock-Stitch." [*Judge's Report," at the "Grand Trial.*"] 508 Broadway.

**Elliptic S. M. Co.'s Lock-Stitch Sewing** Machines, No. 543 Broadway. Highest premium (gold medal) of Maryland Institute Oct. 31, 1866; also at New-York and Pennsylvania State Fairs, 1866.

**Weed's Improved Sewing-Machines,** 506 Broadway. The best family Machine, using a straight needle and shuttle; also large manufacturing Machines.

**The Howe Sewing-machines**—Lockstitch—for Families and Manufacturers—are world-renowned. The HOWE MACHINE CO., 699 Broadway, New-York.

**The Singer Manufacturing Company's** new Family Sewing-machine now ready; also, Buttonhole Machine. No. 458 Broadway.

**Grover & Baker's Highest Premium** Elastic Stitch Sewing Machines for family use, No. 495 Broadway.

**Improved Lock-Stitch Machines for** Tailors and Manufacturers. GROVER & BAKER SEWING-MACHINE COMPANY. No. 495 Broadway.

**Wheeler & Wilson's Lock-Stitch Sewing** Machine and Buttonhole Machine, 625 Broadway.

---

## POLITICAL.

UNION REPUBLICAN NOMINATION.
**FOR CONGRESS,**
THIRD CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT,
(Comprising the Ist, IId, IIId, IVth, Vth, VIIth, XIth XIIIth, XVth, XIXth, and XXth Wards,)
**SIMEON B. CHITTENDEN.**

**REGULAR UNION REPUBLICAN NOMINATION.**
FOR SUPERVISOR,
JOSEPH B. TAYLOR.

**UNION CANDIDATE**
FOR MEMBER OF ASSEMBLY,
FIFTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT,
JOHN J. SHAW.

**COL. LE GRAND B. CANNON FOR CONGRESS.**

TO THE UNION REPUBLICAN VOTERS OF THE EIGHTH DISTRICT.

The undersigned citizens of New-York, engaged in the pursuits of commerce and other industrial enterprises, regard it as a duty to themselves and to the community, to urge upon every voter in the District to give an earnest support to the nomination of Col. CANNON. This gentleman is entitled to the confidence of the people of his district upon many substantial grounds; he is independent, able, resolute and sincere in his devotion to the principles of the Union Republican Party; deeply interested in maintaining the rights of the laboring man, he is, at the same time, steadily contributing to the enlargement of all the avenues of trade and commerce, and to upholding and extending the advantages of Republican institutions.

Early engaged in the ranks of the Army of the Union, the services he has rendered to the country in the hour of its peril have not withdrawn him from the performance of his duties as a citizen, and we feel an honest pride in presenting for the suffrages of the people one whose civil and military career has been marked by unchallenged integrity and unblemished honor.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 30, 1866.

E. D. MORGAN,
PETER COOPER,
JAMES STUART,
T. G. GLAUBENSKEE,
GEO. M. VAN NORT,
JAMES WADSWORTH,
GEORGE CRAWFORD,
ALMON W. GRISWOLD,
THOS. C. CHALMERS,
LEVI P. MORTON,
RICHARD M. HUNT,
THOMAS N. DALE,
W. M. VERMILYE,
OTIS D. SWAN,
JAS. B. JOHNSON,
WM. WALTER PHELPS,
J. A. ROOSEVELT,
ISAAC H. BAILEY,
WM. T. BLODGETT,
JOS. TUCKERMAN,
H. T. TUCKERMAN,
GEN. JNO. A. FOSTER,
GEN. WM. K. STRONG,
TIM. G. CHURCHILL,
DANIEL DREW,
WILLARD PARKER, M.D.,
C. V. S. ROOSEVELT,
JOEL FOSTER, M. D.,
GEN. JNO. COCHRANE,
GEN. H. E. TREMAIN,
WM. OLAND BOURNE,
WM P. EASTERBROOK,
HENRY A. COIT,
WALDO HUTCHINGS,
WM. D. THOMPSON,
JOHN C. HAMILTON,
N. P. HOSACK,
CHAS. A. PEABODY,
WM. P. JONES,
WM. A. HALL,
I. GREENE PEARSON,
O. D. MUNN,
CHAS. P. KIRKLAND,
GEO. BLISS, JR.,
CHAS. G. JUDSON,
WM. A. BOOTH,
JNO. H. ALMY,
JAMES W. BEEKMAN,
SAML. J. GLASSEY,
ISAAC SHERMAN,
WM. A. BUTLER,
SAML. S. WYCKOFF,
JOHN FITCH,
F. F. M. BABCOCK,
S. RAUSON,
A. P. WILCOX,
ALEXANDER WILDER,
MARTIN THATCHER,
ROBERT USHER, Jr.,
ALEXANDER N. GUNN,
JAMES W. RANNEY,
AUSTIN A. FULLER,
WM. B. AVERY,
GEORGE OPDYKE,
JAS. W. HALE,
SHEPHERD KNAPP,
WALDO HUTCHINS,
F. A. CONKLING,
WILLIAM C. BRYANT,
HENRY M. TABER,
O. D. F. GRANT,
WILLIAM BARTON,
T. B. BUTLER,
NATHANIEL HAYDEN,
WM. H. FOGG,
FRANK E. HOWE,
GEO. W. BLUNT,
BENJ. F. MANIERRE,
WM. E. LEE,
RICHARD KELLY,
FREDERICK SCHUTZ,
JACKSON S. SCHULTZ,
LUCIUS TUCKERMAN,
GEO. WILKES,
JAS. M. CROSS,
PARKER HANDY,
G. ALBINOLA,
RUFUS T. ANDREWS,
WM. A. BOOTH,
SHERMAN J. BACON,
HIRAM BARNEY,
CHAS. BUTLER,
J. F. BUTTERWORTH,
VINCENT COLYER,
BENJ. L. DE FORREST,
FRANKLIN H. DELANO,
WM. E. DODGE, JR.,
H. H. ELLIOTT,
J. F. GRAY,
GEO. GRISWOLD,
J. M. GUITEAU,
RUSH C. HAWKINS,
EDWARD S. JAFFRAY,
R. LENNOX KENNEDY,
L. A. DOWLEY,
T. H. FAILE,
JAMES O. BENNETT,
MURRAY HOFFMAN,
CHS. E. BEEBE,
ORISON BLUNT,
BENJ. W. BONNEY,
WM. S. OPDYKE,
J. D. LAWSEN,
JNO. R. CECIL,
RICHARD WARREN,
J. W. ALLEN,
HENRY L. PIERSON,
WRIGHT GILLIS,
A. P. WILLIAMS, M. D.,
ROBERT WAKEFIELD,
CORNELIUS A. RUNKLE,
JAMES L. HASTIE,
HENRY RICHARD,
JOHN HOOPER,
SAMUEL J. GLASSEY,
WILLIAM ARMSTRONG,

and several hundred others.

---

## POLITICAL.

### ELECTION DISTRICT BOUNDARIES.

CENTRAL DEPARTMENT OF THE METROPOLITAN POLICE, No. 300 MULBERRY-ST. }

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the places named in the following schedule have been duly designated by the Board of Metropolitan Police, in pursuance of law, as places of Registry and for holding the Polls of Election for the General Election to be held on the 6th day of November next, and the Charter Election to be held on the 4th day of December next, in and for the City and County of New-York. "The said Boards of Inspectors shall meet on the Friday of the week preceding the day of the General Election, in their respective election districts, in the City and County of New-York and in the City of Brooklyn, at the places designated, as provided in the first section—they shall meet at 8 o'clock in the morning and remain in session until 9 o'clock P. M. of that day and the day following." Sec. 3, Chap. 812, Laws of 1866. "In the Cities of New-York and Brooklyn, the name of no person shall be placed upon the said register unless he shall appear in person before the said Inspectors." Sec. 7, Chap. 812, Laws of 1866. "No person born out of the United States shall be placed on such register unless he shall, to the personal knowledge of three of such Inspectors, have been duly naturalized, or shall prove his naturalization, as provided in the act hereby amended. Sec. 2, Chap. 812, Laws of 1866. Any person not born in the United States, on applying to have his name placed on the registry, shall prove that he is a citizen of the United States by producing a certificate of naturalization from a Court of competent jurisdiction; nor shall any other proof of his being a citizen be received, unless he shall first show, to the satisfaction of the Board of Registry, that he is unable to produce such certificate. Sec. 4, Chap. 740, Laws of 1865. When the question is raised upon the naturalization of a person, proof shall be made to the satisfaction of the Inspectors, by his own oath or otherwise, that the person claiming to be placed on the register is the identical person named in the certificate he produces. Sec. 2, Chap. 812, Laws of 1866. Any person who shall cause his name to be registered in more than one election district, or who shall cause his name to be registered, knowing that he is not a qualified voter in the ward or district where said registry is made, or who shall falsely personate any registered voter, and any person causing any such act, or aiding or abetting any person in any manner in either of said acts, shall be punished for each and every offence by imprisonment in the State Prison for not less than one year. All false swearing before said Board of Registration shall be deemed willful and corrupt perjury, and, on conviction, punished as such. Sec. 14, Chap. 740, Laws of 1865. In the cities of New-York and Brooklyn, any person who is a qualified voter in either of said cities shall have the right, in any and all Election Districts in such city, to challenge and contest the right of any person to be placed on any register, or to vote at any poll within said city, with the same effect as though the party making the challenge was a qualified voter in the district where he makes the challenge. Sec. 6, Chap. 812, Laws of 1866.

By order of the Board of Police.

S. C. HAWLEY, Chief Clerk.

### FIRST WARD.

First District—No. 34 Greenwich-st., barber shop, which contains all that part of the City bounded by and lying within North or Hudson River, Morris-st., Whitehall-st., and the East River, including Governor's, Ellis' and Bedlow's Island in the Bay, and belonging to the City, and within its jurisdiction.

Second District—No. 38 Rector-st., barber shop, which contains all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Hudson River, Rector, Greenwich and Thames sts., Broadway and Morris-st.

Third District—No. 120 Greenwich-st., barber shop, which contains all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Hudson River, Liberty-st., Broadway, Thames, Greenwich and Rector sts.

Fourth District—No. 82 Pine-st., junk-store, which contains all that part of the City bounded by and lying within corner Broadway and Beaver-st., through Broadway to Liberty-st., Maiden-lane, East River, Old-slip, and Beaver-st. to Broadway.

Fifth District—No. 105 Broad-st., barber shop, which contains all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Whitehall and Beaver sts., Old-slip, and East River.

### SECOND WARD.

First District—No. 158 William-st., picture-frame factory, which contains all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Broadway, Chatham, Spruce, Gold and Liberty sts.

Second District—No. 6 Peck-slip, barber shop, which contains all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Gold and Ferry sts., East River and Maiden-lane.

### THIRD WARD.

First District—No. 168 Washington-st., barber shop, which contains all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Hudson River, Vesey-st., Broadway and Liberty-st.

Second District—No. 70 Barclay-st., paint shop, which contains all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Hudson River, Robinson, Greenwich and Murray sts., Broadway and Vesey-st.

Third District—No. 256 Greenwich-st., plumber shop, which contains all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Hudson River, Chambers-st., Broadway, Murray, Greenwich and Robinson sts.

Fourth District—No. 3 Hudson-st., plumber shop, which contains all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Hudson River, Reade-st., Broadway and Chambers-st.

### FOURTH WARD.

First District—No. 3 Peck-slip, shoe-store, which contains all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Chatham, Duane, Rose, Frankfort and Dover sts., East River, Peck-slip, Ferry, Gold and Spruce sts.

Second District—No. 259 William-st., hat store, which contains all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Rose, Duane, Chatham, Roosevelt, Madison and Pearl sts., New-Bowery and Frankford-st.

Third District—No. 1 New-Bowery, milk store, which contains all that part of the City bounded by and lying within New-Bowery, Pearl, Madison and Roosevelt sts., East River and Dover-st.

Fourth District—No. 87 Cherry-st., sailor boarding house, which contains all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Oak and Catherine-st., East River and James-st.

Fifth District—No. 52 Roosevelt-st., shoe store, which contains all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Roosevelt, Chatham, James and Oak sts.

Sixth District—No. 53 Cherry-st., sailor boarding house, which contains all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Oak and James sts., East River and Roosevelt-st.

Seventh District—No. 45 Oliver-st., dwelling, which contains all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Chatham-st., the Bowery, Catharine, Oak and James sts.

### FIFTH WARD.

First District—No. 93 West Broadway, clothing store, which contains all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Broadway, Reade-st., West Broadway and White-st.

Second District—No. 215 Church-st., shoe store, which contains all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Broadway, Canal-st., West Broadway and White-st.

Third District—No. 131 Franklin-st., dwelling house, which contains all that part of the City bounded by and lying within West Broadway, North Moore, Hudson and Reade sts.

Fourth District—No. 4 Beach-st., shoe store, which contains all that part of the City bounded by and lying within West Broadway, Canal, Hudson and North Moore sts.

Fifth District—No. 69 Hudson-st., shoe store, which contains all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Reade, Hudson, Harrison and West sts.

Sixth District—No. 174 Franklin-st., shoe store, which contains all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Harrison, Hudson, Beach and West sts.

Seventh District—No. 419 Greenwich-st., cigar-store, which contains all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Beach, Hudson, Vestry and West sts.

Eighth District—No. 510 Canal-st., clothing-store, which contains all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Vestry, Hudson, Canal and West sts.

### SIXTH WARD.

First District—No. 4 Tryon-row, paint-store, which contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Broadway, Chatham and Chambers sts.

Second District—No. 529 Pearl-st., hair-dressing saloon, which contains all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Broadway, Chambers, Centre and Pearl sts.

Third District—No. 28 Centre-st., segar store, which contains all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Chatham, Chambers, Centre and Pearl sts.

Fourth District—No. 132 Leonard-st., shoe store, which contains all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Broadway, Franklin, Centre and Pearl sts.

Fifth District—No. 98 Centre-st., fancy furnishing store, which contains all that portion of the City bounded by and lying within Centre, Franklin, Baxter, Pearl and Chatham sts.

Sixth District—No. 67 Baxter-st., exchange office, which contains all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Baxter, Bayard, Mott and Chatham sts.

Seventh District—No. 48 Mott-st., drug store, which contains all that part of the City bounded by and lying within the Bowery, Chatham, Bayard and Mott sts.

Eighth District—No. 94½ Elm-st., boot-store, which contains all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Broadway, Walker, Elm, White, Baxter and Franklin sts.

Ninth District—No. 218 Canal-st., exchange office, which contains all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Canal, Baxter and Bayard sts. and Bowery.

Tenth District—No. 116 Walker-st., barber-shop, which contains all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Broadway, Canal, Baxter, White, Elm and Walker sts.

### SEVENTH WARD.

First District—No. 68 East Broadway, dwelling, (second floor,) which contains all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Catharine, Madison, Market and Division sts.

Second District—No. 144 Cherry-st., barber shop (first floor,) which contains all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Madison and Catharine sts., East River and Market-st.

Third District—No. 36 Market-st., basement, which contains all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Division, Pike, Madison and Market sts.

Fourth District—No. 62 Market-st., tailor shop, which contains all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Madison and Pike sts., East River and Market-st.

Fifth District—No. 38 Rutgers-st., barber shop, which contains all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Madison and Clinton sts., East River and Pike-st.

Sixth District—No. 19 New-Canal-st., barber shop, which contains all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Division, Clinton, Madison and Pike sts.

Seventh District—No. 2 Montgomery-st., undertaker shop, which contains all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Clinton, Division, Gouverneur and Madison sts.

Eighth District—No. 57 Montgomery-st., barber shop, which contains all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Madison and Gouverneur sts., the East River and Clinton-st.

Ninth District—No. 27 Scammel-st., barber shop, which contains all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Division, Grand, Jackson, Monroe and Gouverneur sts.

Tenth District—No. 214 Monroe-st., cigar store, which contains all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Monroe and Jackson sts., East River and Gouverneur-st.

Eleventh District—No. 277 Monroe-st., confectionery store, which contains all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Grand-st., Jackson-st. and East River.

### EIGHTH WARD.

First District—No. 33 Greene-st., tailor shop, which contains all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Spring-st., Broadway, Canal and Wooster sts.

Second District—No. 65 Thompson-st., builder's office, which contains all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Spring, Wooster, Canal and Sullivan sts.

Third District—No. 9 Clark-st., confectionery store, which contains all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Spring, Sullivan, Canal and Varick sts.

Fourth District—No. 21½ Dominick-st., shoe store, which contains all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Spring, Varick, Canal and Hudson sts.

Fifth District—No. 46 Renwick-st., shoe store, which contains all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Spring, Hudson and Canal sts. and Hudson River.

Sixth District—No. 113 Prince-st., cigar store, which contains all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Houston-st., Broadway, Spring and Wooster sts.

Seventh District—No. 180 Prince-st., undertaker's store, which contains all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Houston, Wooster, Spring and Sullivan sts.

Eighth District—No. 140 Varick-st., express office, which contains all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Charlton, Prince, Sullivan, Spring and Hudson sts.

Ninth District—No. 184 Varick-st., cigar store, which contains all that part of the City bounded by and lying within the east side of Hudson-st., from Charlton-st. to King-st.; southerly side of King-st. to Macdougal-st.; westerly side of Macdougal-st. to Charlton-st.; easterly side of Macdougal-st., from Prince to Houston-st.; southerly side of Houston-st. to Sullivan-st.; westerly side of Sullivan-st., from Houston to Prince-st.; southerly side of Prince-st. to Charlton-st.; northerly side of Charlton-st. to Hudson-st.

Tenth District—No. 200 Varick-st., real estate office, which contains all that part of the City bounded by and lying within the west side of Macdougal-st., from Houston to King-st.; northerly side of King to Hudson-st., easterly side of Hudson to Hamersley-st., and southerly side of Hamersley to Macdougal-st.

Eleventh District—No. 512 Greenwich-st., confectionery store, which contains all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Charlton, Hudson and Spring sts. and Hudson River.

Twelfth District—No. 361 Hudson-st., hat store, which contains all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Hamersley, Hudson and Charlton sts., and Hudson River.

### NINTH WARD.

First District—No. [illegible] Hudson-st., barber shop, which contains all that part of the City bounded by and lying within West Houston, Varick, Clarkson, Hudson, Leroy and West sts.

Second District—No. 86 Carmine-st., crockery-store, which contains all that part of the City bounded by and lying within West Houston-st., Cottage-place, Bleecker, Leroy, Hudson, Clarkson and Varick sts.

Third District—No. 441 Hudson-st., barber-shop, which contains all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Leroy, Hudson, Christopher and West sts.

Fourth District—Bleecker Building, which contains all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Leroy, Bleecker, Barrow, Bedford, Christopher and Hudson sts.

Fifth District—No. 273 Bleecker-st., barber-shop, which contains all that part of the City bounded and lying within Carmine-st., Sixth-av., Fourth, Christopher, Bedford, Barrow and Bleecker sts.

Sixth District—No. 86 Grove-st., tailor-store, which contains all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Sixth-av., Greenwich-av., Charles and Fourth sts.

Seventh District—No. 48 Hammond-st., oyster saloon, which contains all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Greenwich-av., Eighth-av., Fourth and Charles sts.

Eighth District—No. 13 Seventh-av., shoe store, which contains all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Sixth-av., West Twelfth-st. and Greenwich-av.

Ninth District—No. 108 Greenwich-av., barber shop, which contains all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Sixth-av., Fourteenth-st., Greenwich and Eighth avs., and West Twelfth-st.

Tenth District—No. 686 Hudson-st., feed store, which contains all that part of the City bounded by and lying within the southerly side of West Fourteenth-st., the westerly side of Eighth-av., the northeasterly side of Hudson-st., the northwesterly side of Jane-st.

Eleventh District—No. 322 Fourth-st., shoe store, which contains all that part of the City bounded by and lying within the southwesterly side of Fourth-st., the northwesterly side of Perry-st., the northeasterly side of Hudson-st., the southeasterly side of Jane-st.

Twelfth District—No. 131 West Tenth-st., shoe store, which contains all that part of the City bounded by and lying within the southwesterly side of Fourth-st., the southeasterly side of Perry-st., the northeasterly side of Hudson-st., the northwesterly side of Christopher-st.

Thirteenth District—No. 707 Greenwich-st., shoe store, which contains all that part of the City bounded by and lying within the northwesterly side of Christopher-st., the easterly side of West-st., the southeasterly side of Charles-st., the southwesterly side of Hudson-st.

Fourteenth District—No. 733 Greenwich-st., paint-store, which contains all that part of the City bounded by and lying within the southwesterly side of Hudson-st., the northwesterly side of Charles-st., the easterly side of West-st., the southeasterly side of Hammond-st.

Fifteenth District—No. 4 Bethune-st., carpenter shop, which contains all that part of the City bounded by and lying within the southwesterly side of Hudson-st., the northwesterly side of Hammond-st., the easterly line of the Hudson (or North) River, the southeasterly side of West Twelfth-st.

Sixteenth District—No. 56 Horatio-st., tin-roofing shop, which contains all that part of the City bounded by and lying within the southwesterly side of Hudson-st., the northwesterly side of West Twelfth-st., the easterly line of the Hudson (or North) River, the southeasterly side of Gansevoort-st.

Seventeenth District—No. 21 Ninth-av., harness factory, which contains all that part of the City bounded by and lying within the southwesterly side of Hudson-st., the northwesterly side of Gansevoort-st., the easterly line of the Hudson (or North) River, the southerly side west of Fourteenth-st.

### TENTH WARD.

First District—No. 2 Delancey-st., Hardware store, which comprises all that portion of the City bounded as follows: North, by the south side of Rivington-st.; south, by the north side of Grand-st.; east, by the west side of Allen-st.; and west, by the east side of Forsyth-st.

Second District—No. 124 Eldridge-st., furniture store, which comprises all that portion of the City bounded as follows: On the north, by the south side of Rivington-st.; south, by the north side of Grand-st.; west, by the east side of the Bowery; and east, by the west side of Forsyth-st.

Third District—No. 81 Ludlow-st., cigar store, which comprises all that portion of the City bounded as follows: On the north by the south side of Rivington-st., on the south by the north side of Grand-st., on the east by the west side of Ludlow-st., and on the west by the east side of Allen st.

Fourth District—No. 96 Essex-st., cigar store, which comprises all that portion of the City bounded as follows: On the north by the south side of Rivington-st., on the south by the north side of Grand-st., on the east by the west side of Norfolk-st., and on the west by the east side of Ludlow-st.

Fifth District—No. 83 Forsyth-st., hoop-skirt factory, which comprises all that portion of the City bounded as follows: On the north by the south side of Grand-st., on the south by the north side of Hester-st., on the east by the west side of Orchard-st., and on the west by the east side of the Bowery.

Sixth District—No. 60 Forsyth-st., cigar-store, which comprises that portion of the City bounded as follows: On the north by the south side of Hester-st., and on the south by the north side of Canal-st., on the east by the west side of Orchard-st., and on the west by the east side of the Bowery.

Seventh District—No. 13 Eldridge-st., shoe-store, which comprises all that portion of the City bounded as follows: On the north by the south side of Canal-st., on the south by the north side of Division-st., on the east by the west side of Orchard-st., and on the west by the east side of the Bowery.

Eighth District—No. 47 Ludlow-st., office, which comprises all that portion of the City bounded as follows: On the north by the south side of Grand-st., and on the south by the north side of Division-st., on the east by the west side of Norfolk-st., and on the west by the east side of Orchard-st.

### ELEVENTH WARD.

First District—No. 311 East Houston-st., tin store, which contains all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Clinton, Houston, Ridge and Rivington sts.

Second District—No. 118 Pitt-st., feed store, which contains all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Ridge, Rivington, Willett and Houston sts.

Third District—No. 87 Columbia-st., cigar store, which contains all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Willett, Rivington, Columbia and Houston sts.

Fourth District—No. 441 East Houston-st., cigar-store, containing all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Columbia, Rivington, Lewis and Houston sts.

Fifth District—No. 384 East Fourth-st., dwelling, which contains all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Avenue D, Houston-st., Fifth-st. and the East River.

Sixth District—No. 26 Avenue C, shoe-store, which contains all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Avenue C, Houston-st., Third-av. and Avenue D.

Seventh District—No. 216 Second-av., cigar-store, which contains all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Avenue B, Third-st., Avenue C and Houston-st.

Eighth District—No. 227 Third-av., cigar-store, which contains all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Avenue B, Fifth-st., Avenue C and Third-st.

Ninth District—No. 40 Avenue C, furniture store, which contains all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Avenue C, Fifth-st., Avenue D and Third-st.

Tenth District—No. 66 Avenue D, cigar-store, which contains all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Avenue D, Fifth-st., Eleventh-st. and the East River.

Eleventh District—No. 89 Avenue D, cigar-store, which contains all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Avenue C, Fifth-st., Seventh-st. and Avenue D.

Twelfth District—No. 421 Fifth-st., cigar-store, which contains all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Avenue B, Avenue C, Fifth and Seventh sts.

Thirteenth District—No. 338 Eighth-st., cigar-store, which contains all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Avenue B, Avenue C, Seventh and Ninth sts.

Fourteenth District—No. 114 Avenue C, barber-shop, which contains all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Avenue C, Avenue D, Seventh and Ninth sts.

Fifteenth District—No. 418 East Tenth-st., shoe-store, which contains all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Avenue C, Ninth-st., Eleventh-st. and Avenue D.

Sixteenth District—No. 346 East Ninth-st., barber-shop, which contains all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Avenue B, Avenue C, Ninth and Eleventh sts.

Seventeenth District—No. 189 Avenue C, cigar-store, which contains all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Avenue B, Eleventh-st., Twelfth-st. and East River.

Eighteenth District—No. 97 Avenue B, barber-shop, which contains all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Avenue B, Twelfth-st., Fourteenth-st. and East River.

Nineteenth District—No. 319 Stanton-st., barber shop, which contains all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Lewis, Rivington, and Houston sts. and East River.

### TWELFTH WARD.

First District—One-hundredth-st. and Broadway, dwelling, which contains all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Eighty-sixth-st., Fifth-av., One-hundred-and-Tenth-st., Eighth-av., One-hundred-and-Twentieth-st., and Hudson River.

Second District—East side of Fourth-av., between Eighty-sixth and Eighty-seventh sts., clock store, which contains all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Eighty-sixth-st. and the East River, One-hundredth-st., Fifth-av.

Third District—Northwest corner of Third-av. and One-hundred-and-ninth-st., dwelling, which contains all that part of the City bounded by and lying within One-hundredth-st., Fifth-av., One-hundred-and-Tenth-st., and Eighth-av., One-hundred-and-fourteenth-st. and East or Harlem River, including Ward's Island.

Fourth District—West side of Third-av., between One Hundred and Eighteenth and One Hundred and Nineteenth sts., tailor-store, which contains all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Eighth-av., One Hundred and Fourteenth-st., One Hundred and Twentieth-st. and Harlem River, including Randall's Island.

Fifth District—Southwest corner of One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-st. and Fourth-av., plumbing-shop, which contains all that part of the City bounded by and lying within One Hundred and Twentieth-st., Eighth-av., One Hundred and Twenty-seventh-st. and Harlem River.

Sixth District—Northwest corner of One Hundred and Twenty-ninth-st. and Fourth-av., dwelling, which contains all that part of the City bounded by and lying within One Hundred and Twenty-seventh-st., Eighth-av. and the Harlem River.

Seventh District—One Hundred and Twenty-ninth-st., first house east of Broadway, (south side,) unoccupied, which contains all that part of the City bounded by and lying within One Hundred and Twentieth-st., Eighth-av., One Hundred and Forty-second-st. and the Hudson River.

Eighth District—Tenth-av., near One Hundred and Fifty-second-st., undertaker's shop, which contains all that part of the City bounded by and lying within One Hundred and Forty-second-st., Eighth-av., Harlem River, Spuyten Duyvel Creek and the Hudson River.

### THIRTEENTH WARD.

First District—No. 113 Clinton-st., crockery store, which contains all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Rivington, Clinton, Grand and Norfolk sts.

Second District—No. 30 Attorney-st., furniture store, which contains all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Rivington, Ridge, Division and Clinton sts.

Third District—No. 47½ Pitt-st., barber shop, which contains all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Rivington, Willett, Grand, Division and Ridge streets.

Fourth District—No. 252 Delancey-st., cigar store, which contains all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Rivington, Columbia, Grand and Willett sts.

Fifth District—No. 5 Lewis-st., cigar store, which contains all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Rivington, Lewis, Delancey, Cannon, Grand and Goerck sts.

Sixth District—No. 598½ Grand-st., shoe store, which contains all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Rivington-st., East River, Grand and Goerck sts.

Seventh District—No. 8 Suffolk-st., butcher's shop, which contains all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Grand, Clinton, Division and Norfolk sts.

Eighth District—No. 67 Cannon-st., confectionery store, which contains all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Columbia, Rivington, Grand, Cannon, Delancey and Lewis sts.

### FOURTEENTH WARD.

First District—No. 81 Marion-st., office, contains all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Houston, Mott and Prince sts., and Broadway.

Second District—No. 21 Prince-st., tailor shop, which contains all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Houston-st., Bowery, Prince and Mott sts.

Third District—No. 15 Spring-st., tailor shop, which contains all that part of the City bounded and lying within Prince-st., Bowery, Spring and Mott sts.

Fourth District—No. 65 Marion-st., dwelling, which contains all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Prince, Mott and Spring sts., and Broadway.

Fifth District—No. 16 Marion-st., dwelling, which contains all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Spring, Marion, Centre and Grand sts., and Broadway.

Sixth District—No. 187 Mulberry-st., dwelling, which contains all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Spring, Mott, Grand, Centre and Marion sts.

Seventh District—No. 101 Elizabeth-st., dwelling, which contains all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Spring-st., Bowery, Grand and Mott sts.

Eighth District—No. [illegible] Elizabeth-st., tailor shop, which contains all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Grand-st., Bowery, Canal and Mott sts.

Ninth District—No. 202 Hester-st., dwelling, which contains all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Grand, Mott, Canal and Baxter sts.

Tenth District—No. 128 Elm-st., dwelling, which contains all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Grand, Baxter and Canal sts. and Broadway.

### FIFTEENTH WARD.

First District—No. 136 West Fourth-st., stable, which contains all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Macdougal, Houston, Thompson and Fourth sts., Sixth-av. and Amity to Macdougal-st.

Second District—No. 8 Amity-place, thread and needle store, which contains all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Thompson, Houston, Wooster and Fourth sts.

Third District—No. 189 Mercer-st., livery-stable, which contains all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Houston, Wooster and Fourth sts., and Broadway.

Fourth District—No. 129 Waverley-place, tailor shop, which contains all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Fourth-st., Sixth-av. and Tenth-st. and University-place.

Fifth District—No. 132 West Eleventh-st., paint store, which contains all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Tenth-st., Sixth-av., Twelfth-st. and University-place.

Sixth District—No. 7 West Eleventh-st., plumbing shop, which contains all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Eighth-st., University-place, Fourteenth-st. and Broadway.

Seventh District—Room No. 9, first floor, University building, East Washington-square, which contains all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Fourth, Wooster and Eighth sts., and Broadway.

Eighth District—No. 4 East Houston-st., harness-maker's shop, which contains all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Houston-st., Broadway, Fourth-st. and the Bowery.

Ninth District—No. 76 Fourth-av., feed store, which contains all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Fourth-st., Broadway, Fourteenth-st., Fourth-av. and the Bowery.

Tenth District—No. 68 West Thirteenth-st., cabinet-maker's shop, which contains all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Twelfth-st., Sixth-av., Fourteenth-st. and University-place.

Eleventh District—No. 115 Macdougal-st., coal office, which contains all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Sixth-av., Carmine and Bleecker sts., Cottage-place, Houston, Macdougal and Amity sts.

### SIXTEENTH WARD.

First District—No. 72 Seventh-av., tailor shop, which contains all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Fourteenth-st., Sixth-av., Sixteenth-st. and Eighth-av.

Second District—No. 102 Seventh-av., feed store, which contains all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Sixteenth-st., Sixth-av., Eighteenth-st. and Eighth-av.

Third District—No. 134 Seventh-av., cigar store, which contains all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Eighteenth-st., Sixth-av., Twentieth-st. and Eighth-av.

Fourth District—No. 166 Seventh-av., shoe store, which contains all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Twentieth-st., Sixth-av., Twenty-second-st. and Eighth-av.

Fifth District—No. 196 Seventh-av., cigar store, which contains all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Twenty-second-st., Sixth-av., Twenty-fourth-st. and Eighth-av.

Sixth District—No. 220 Seventh-av., jewelry store, which contains all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Twenty-fourth-st., Sixth-av., Twenty-sixth-st. and Eighth-av.

Seventh District—No. 68 Ninth-av., shoe store, which contains all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Fourteenth-st., Eighth-av., Sixteenth-st. and North River.

Eighth District—No. 260 West Seventeenth-st., feed store, which contains all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Sixteenth-st., Eighth-av., Eighteenth-st. and Tenth-av.

Ninth District—No. 111 Ninth-av., barber shop, which contains all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Eighteenth-st., Eighth-av., Twentieth-st. and Tenth-av.

Tenth District—No. 333 West Twentieth-st., milk depot, which contains all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Twentieth-st., Eighth-av., Twenty-second-st. and Tenth-av.

Eleventh District—No. 197 Ninth-av., shoe store, which contains all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Twenty-second-st., Eighth-av., Twenty-fourth-st. and Tenth-av.

Twelfth District—No. 384 West Twenty-fifth-st., barber shop, which contains all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Twenty-fourth-st., Eighth-av., Twenty-sixth-st. and Tenth-av.

Thirteenth District—No. 326 West Twentieth-st., office, which contains all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Sixteenth-st., Tenth-av., Twenty-second-st. and the North River.

Fourteenth District—No. 527 West Twenty-second-st., coach house, which contains all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Twenty-second-st., Tenth-av., Twenty-sixth-st. and the North River.

### SEVENTEENTH WARD.

First District—No. 38 Rivington-st., cigar store, basement, which contains all that part of the City bounded by and lying within the Bowery, Rivington, Orchard and Stanton sts.

Second District—No. 103 Stanton-st., cigar store, which contains all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Orchard, Clinton, Rivington and Stanton sts.

Third District—No. 175 Essex-st., hair-dressing saloon which contains all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Orchard, Stanton, Clinton and Houston-sts.

Fourth District—No. 165 East Houston-st., cigar store, which contains all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Bowery, Stanton, Orchard and Houston sts.

Fifth District—No. 33 Second-av., shoe store, which contains all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Bowery, Houston-st., First-av. and Second-st.

Sixth District—No. 73 Third-st., millinery store, which contains all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Bowery, Second-st., First-av. and Fourth-st.

Seventh District—No. 9 Fifth-st., shoe store, which contains all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Bowery, Fourth-st., Second-av. and Seventh-st.

Eighth District—No. 107 Fifth-st., carpenter's shop, which contains all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Second-av., Fourth-st., First-av. and Seventh-st.

Ninth District—No. 127 First-av., barber shop, which contains all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Second-av., Seventh-st., First-av. and Ninth-st.

Tenth District—No. 141 First-av., crockery store, which contains all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Second-av., Ninth-st., First-av. and Eleventh-st.

Eleventh District—No. 34 Third-av., shoe store, which contains all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Fourth-av., Seventh-st., Second-av. and Eleventh-st.

Twelfth District—No. 76 Third-av., oyster saloon, which contains all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Fourth-av., Eleventh-st., Second-av. and Fourteenth-st.

Thirteenth District—No. 326 East Thirteenth-st., harness-makers shop, which contains all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Second-av., Eleventh-st., First-av. and Fourteenth-st.

Fourteenth District—No. 208 First-av., feed store, which contains all that part of the City bounded by and lying within First-av., Fourteenth-st., Avenue A and Twelfth-st.

Fifteenth District—No. 263 East Tenth-st., livery-stable, which contains all that part of the City bounded by and lying within First-av., Twelfth-st., Avenue A and Ninth-st.

Sixteenth District—No. 117½ Eighth-st., shoe store, which contains all that part of the City bounded by and lying within First-av., Ninth-st., Avenue A and Seventh-st.

Seventeenth District—No. 108 Sixth-st., barber shop, which contains all that part of the City bounded by and lying within First-av., Seventh-st., Avenue A and Fifth-st.

Eighteenth District—No. 139 Fourth-st., butcher shop, which contains all that part of the City bounded by and lying within First-av., Fifth-st., Avenue A and Third-st.

Nineteenth District—No. 78 First-st., oyster saloon, which contains all that part of the City bounded by and lying within First-av., Third-st., Avenue A and Houston-st.

Twentieth District—No. 167 Second-st., butcher shop, which contains all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Avenue A, Houston-st., Avenue B and Third-st.

Twenty-first District—No. 155 Third-st., barber shop, which contains all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Avenue A, Third-st., Avenue B and Fifth-st.

Twenty-second District—No. 129 Sixth-st., barber shop, which contains all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Avenue A, Fifth-st., Avenue B and Seventh-st.

Twenty-third District—No. 167 East Eleventh-st., shoe store, which contains all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Avenue A, Seventh-st., Avenue B and Twelfth-st.

Twenty-fourth District—No. 194 Avenue A, barber shop, which contains all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Avenue A, Twelfth-st., Avenue B, and Fourteenth-st.

### EIGHTEENTH WARD.

First District—Southwest corner of Eighteenth-st. and Fourth-av., stable office, which contains all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Fourth-av., Eighteenth-st., Sixth-av. and Fourteenth-st.

Second District—No. 54 West Nineteenth-st., stable office, which contains all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Fourth-av., Twenty-second-st., Sixth-av. and Eighteenth-st.

Third District—No. 4 East Twenty-third-st., boot and shoe store, which contains all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Fourth-av., Twenty-sixth-st., Sixth-av. and Twenty-second-st.

Fourth District—No. 149 Third-av., shoe store, which contains all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Fourteenth-st., Second-av., Seventeenth-st. and Fourth-av.

Fifth District—No. 192 Third-av., shoe store, which contains all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Seventeenth-st., Second-av., Twentieth-st. and Fourth-av.

Sixth District—No. 136 East Twenty-second-st., feed store, which contains all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Twentieth-st., Second-av., Twenty-third-st. and Fourth-av.

Seventh District—No. 243 East Twenty-fourth-st., shoe store, which contains all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Twenty-third-st., Second-av., Twenty-sixth-st. and Fourth-av.

Eighth District—No. 343 East Sixteenth-st., carriage house, which contains all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Fourteenth-st., Second-av., Seventeenth-st. and First-av.

Ninth District—No. 228½ East Eighteenth-st., stable office, which contains all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Seventeenth-st., Second-av., Twentieth-st. and First-av.

Tenth District—No. 204 East Twenty-first-st., shoe-store, which contains all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Twentieth-st., Second-av., Twenty-third-st. and First-av.

Eleventh District—No. 399 First-av., shoe-store, which contains all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Twenty-third-st., Second-av., Twenty-sixth-st. and First-av.

Twelfth District—No. 187 East Seventeenth-street, livery-stable, which contains all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Fourteenth-st., First-av., Seventeenth-st. and Avenue A.

Thirteenth District—No. 296 First-av., barber-shop, which contains all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Seventeenth-st., First-av., Twentieth-st. and East River.

Fourteenth District—No. 380 First-av., milk-depot, which contains all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Twentieth-st., First-av., Twenty-sixth-st. and East River.

Fifteenth District—No. 208 Avenue A, tailor-shop, which contains all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Fourteenth-st., Avenue A, Seventeenth-st. and East River.

### NINETEENTH WARD.

First District—No. 639 Fourth-av., whip-store, which contains all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Fortieth-st., Third-av., Forty-third-st. and Fifth-av.

Second District—No. 587 Third-av., cigar store, which contains all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Fortieth-st., Third-av., Forty-third-st. and the East River.

Third District—No. 85 East Forty-fifth-st., dwelling, which contains all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Forty-third-st., Third-av., Forty-seventh-st. and Fifth-av.

Fourth District—No. 849 Second-av., barber shop, which contains all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Forty-third-st., Third-av., Forty-seventh-st., and the East River.

Fifth District—No. 716 Third-av., contains all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Forty-seventh-st., Third-av., Fifty-first-st., and Fifth-av.

Sixth District—No. 721 Third-av., land office, which contains all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Forty-seventh-st., Third-av., Fifty-first-st. and the East River.

Seventh District—No. 816 Third-av., dwelling, which contains all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Fifty-first-st., Third-av., Fifty-fifth-st. and Fifth-av.

Eighth District—No. 962 Second-av., feed-store, which contains all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Fifty-first-st., Third-av., Fifty-fifth-st. and the East River.

Ninth District—No. 950 Third-av., coach-office, which contains all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Fifty-fifth-st., Third-av., Sixty-first-st. and Fifth-av.

Tenth District—No. 811 Third-av., paper-store, which contains all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Fifty-fifth-st., Third-av., Fifty-ninth-st. and the East River.

Eleventh District—No. 876 Sixth-av., tailor-shop, which contains all that part of the City bounded by and lying between Fortieth-st. on the south, Eighty-sixth-st. on the north, Fifth-av. on the East and Sixth-av. on the west.

Twelfth District—Northwest corner Second-av. and Sixty-third-st., restaurant, which contains all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Fifty-ninth-st., Third-av., Seventieth-st. and the East River, including Blackwell's Island in the East River, belonging to the City, and within its jurisdiction.

Thirteenth District—No. 984 Third-av., confectionery-store, which contains all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Sixty-first-st., Third-av., Seventieth-st. and Fifth-av.

Fourteenth District—No. 1,109 Third-av., plumbing-shop, which contains all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Seventieth-st., Third-av., Seventy-eighth-st. and the East River.

Fifteenth District—Third-av., between Seventieth and Seventy-first sts., oyster-saloon, which contains all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Seventieth-st. and Third-av., Seventy-eighth-st. and Fifth-av.

Sixteenth District—No. 1,347 Third-av., between Eighty-fourth and Eighty-fifth sts., boot-store, contains all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Seventy-eighth-st., Third-av., Eighty-sixth-st. and the East River.

Seventeenth District—No. 1,328 Third-av., between Eighty-third and Eighty-fourth sts., coal-office, contains all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Seventy-eighth-st., Third-av., Eighty-sixth-st. and Fifth-av.

### TWENTIETH WARD.

First District—No. 288 West Twenty-eighth-st., butcher-shop, which contains all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Hudson River and Twenty-sixth-st., Tenth-av. and Twenty-ninth-st.

Second District—No. 287 Ninth-av., tailor-shop, which contains all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Tenth-av. and Twenty-sixth-st., Ninth-av. and Thirtieth-st.

Third District—No. 403 West Thirty-second-st., unoccupied, which contains all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Tenth-av. and Thirtieth-st., Ninth-av. and Thirty-third-st.

Fourth District—No. 327 West Thirty-first-st., unoccupied, which contains all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Hudson River, Twenty-ninth-st., Tenth-av. and Thirty-fourth-st.

Fifth District—No. 428 West Thirty-fifth-st., milk depot, which contains all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Hudson River and Thirty-fourth-st., Ninth-av. and Thirty-sixth-st.

Sixth District—No. 273 West Twenty-seventh-st., milk depot, contains all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Hudson River and Thirty-sixth-st., Ninth-av. and Thirty-eighth-st.

Seventh District—No. 459 Ninth-av., crockery store, which contains all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Hudson River and Thirty-eighth-st., Ninth-av. and Fortieth-st.

Eighth District—No. 266 Ninth-av., paper hangings, which contains all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Ninth-av. and Twenty-sixth-st., Eighth-av. and Twenty-eighth-st.

Ninth District—No. 300 Ninth-av., paper-hangings, which contains all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Ninth-av. and Twenty-eighth-st., Eighth-av. and Thirtieth-st.

Tenth District—No. 328 Ninth-av., cigar store, which contains all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Ninth-av. and Thirtieth-st., Eighth-av. and Thirty-second-st.

Eleventh District—No. 375 Ninth-av., cigar store, which contains all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Thirty-second-st. and Eighth-av., Thirty-fourth-st. and Tenth-av., Thirty-third-st. and Ninth-av.

Twelfth District—No. 307 West Thirty-fifth-st., barber shop, which contains all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Ninth-av. and Thirty-fourth-st., Eighth-av. and Thirty-seventh-st.

Thirteenth District—No. 525 Eighth-av., stationery store, which contains all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Ninth-av. and Thirty-seventh-st., Eighth-av. and Fortieth-st.

Fourteenth District—No. 272 Seventh-av., shoe store, which contains all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Eighth-av. and Twenty-sixth-st., Sixth-av. and Twenty-seventh-st., Seventh-av. and Twenty-eighth-st.

Fifteenth District—No. 287 Seventh-av., feed store, which contains all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Eighth-av. and Twenty-eighth-st., Seventh-av. and Twenty-seventh-st., Sixth-av. and Twenty-ninth-st.

Sixteenth District—No. 304 Seventh-av., cutlery store, which contains all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Eighth-av. and Twenty-ninth-st., Sixth-av. and Thirtieth-st., Seventh-av. and Thirty-first-st.

Seventeenth District—No. 343 Seventh-av., barber shop, which contains all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Eighth-av. and Thirty-first-st., Seventh-av. and Thirtieth-st., Sixth-av. and Thirty-second-st.

Eighteenth District—No. 370 Seventh-av., shoe-store, which contains all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Eighth-av. and Thirty-second-st., Sixth-av. and Thirty-third-st., Seventh-av. and Thirty-fourth-st.

Nineteenth District—No. 389 Seventh-av., gas-fixture-store, which contains all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Eighth-av. and Thirty-fourth-st., Seventh-av. and Thirty-third-st. Sixth-av. and Thirty-fifth-st.

Twentieth District—No. 428 Seventh-av., cigar-store, which contains all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Eighth-av. and Thirty-fifth-st., Sixth-av., Thirty-sixth-st., Seventh-av. and Thirty-seventh-st.

Twenty-first District—No. 564 Eighth-av., paper-store, which contains all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Eighth-av. and Thirty-seventh-st., Seventh-av. and Fortieth-st.

Twenty-second District—No. 1,350 Broadway, livery-stable, which contains all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Sixth-av. and Thirty-sixth-st., Seventh-av. and Fortieth-st.

### TWENTY-FIRST WARD.

First District—No. 148 East Twenty-eighth-st., barber-shop, which contains all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Twenty-sixth-st. Third-av. and Twenty-eighth-st. and East River.

Second District—No. 383 Third-av., feed-store, which contains all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Twenty-eighth-st. and Third-av., Thirtieth-st. and East River.

Third District—No. 554 Second-av., barber-shop, which contains all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Thirtieth-st. and Third-av., Thirty-second-st. and East River.

Fourth District—No. 599 Second-av., feed-store, which contains all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Thirty-second-st. and Third-av., Thirty-fourth-st. and East River.

Fifth District—No. 634 Second-av., barber-shop, which contains all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Thirty-fourth-st. and Third-av., Thirty-sixth-st. and East River.

Sixth District—No. 525 Third-av., shoe-store, which contains all that part of City bounded by and lying within Thirty-sixth-st. and Third-av., Thirty-eighth-st. and East River.

Seventh District—No. 563 Third-av., fruit-store, which contains all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Thirty-eighth-st. and Third-av., Fortieth-st. and East River.

Eighth District—No. 562 Third-av., real estate office, which contains all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Thirty-sixth-st., Madison-av., Fortieth-st. and Third-av.

Ninth District—No. 191 Lexington-av., livery stable, which contains all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Thirty-second-st., Madison-av., Thirty-sixth-st. and Third-av.

Tenth District—No. 444 Fourth-av., shoe store, which contains all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Twenty-ninth-st., Madison-av., Thirty-second-st. and Third-av.

Eleventh District—No. 84 East Twenty-eighth-st., shoe store, which contains all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Twenty-sixth-st., Madison-av., Twenty-ninth-st. and Third-av.

Twelfth District—No. 15 East Twenty-seventh-st., carpet cleaning establishment, which contains all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Twenty-sixth-st., Sixth-av. Thirtieth-st. and Madison-av.

Thirteenth District—No. 55 West Thirty-second-st., cabinetmaker's-shop, which contains all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Thirtieth-st., Sixth-av., Thirty-fifth-st. and Madison-av.

Fourteenth District—No. 622 Sixth-av., cigar-store, which contains all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Thirty-fifth-st., Sixth-av., Fortieth-st. and Madison-av.

### TWENTY-SECOND WARD.

First District—No. 511 Seventh-av., harnessmaker's-shop, which contains all that part of the City bounded by and lying within the northerly side of Fortieth-st., the easterly side of Ninth-av., the southerly side of Forty-second-st. and the westerly side of Sixth-av.

Second District—No. 513 Ninth-av., furniture-store, which contains all that part of the City bounded by and lying within the northerly side of Fortieth-st., the Hudson River, the southerly side of Forty-second-st. and the westerly side of Ninth-av.

Third District—No. 143 West Forty-third-st., tailor-store, which contains all that part of the City bounded by and lying within the northerly side of Forty-second-st., the easterly side of Ninth-av., the southerly side of Forty-fourth-st., and the westerly side of Sixth-av.

Fourth District—No. 320 West Forty-third-st., Mission school, which contains all that part of the City bounded by and lying within the northerly side of Forty-second-st., the Hudson River, the southerly side of Forty-fourth-st., and westerly side of Ninth-av.

Fifth District—No. 1,481 Broadway, shoe-store, which contains all that part of the City bounded by and lying within the northerly side of Forty-fourth-st., the easterly side of Ninth-av., the southerly side of Forty-sixth-st., and the westerly side of Sixth-av.

Sixth District—No. 212 West Forty-fifth-st., stable, which contains all that part of the City bounded by and lying within the northerly side of Forty-fourth-st., the Hudson River, the southerly side of Forty-sixth-st., and westerly side of Ninth-av.

Seventh District—No. 636 Seventh-av., stable office, which contains all that part of the City bounded by and lying within the northerly side of Forty-sixth-st., the easterly side of Ninth-av., the southerly side of Forty-eighth-st., and the westerly side of Sixth-av.

Eighth District—No. 591 Ninth-av., paper store, which contains all that part of the City bounded by and lying within the northerly side of Forty-sixth-st., the Hudson River, the southerly side of Forty-eighth-st., and the westerly side of Ninth-av.

Ninth District—No. 1,387 Broadway, between Forty-eighth and Forty-ninth sts., boot and shoe store, which contains all that part of the City bounded by and lying within the northerly side of Forty-eighth-st., the easterly side of Ninth-av., the southerly side of Fiftieth-st., and the westerly side of Sixth-av.

Tenth District—No. 252 West Forty-ninth-st., tailor store, which contains all that part of the City bounded by and lying within the northerly side of Forty-eighth-st., the Hudson River, the southerly side of Fiftieth-st., and the westerly side of Ninth-av.

Eleventh District—No. 1,398 Broadway, between Fifty-first and Fifty-second sts., oyster saloon, which contains all that part of the City bounded by and lying within the northerly side of Fiftieth-st., the easterly side of the Ninth-av., the southerly side of Fifty-second-st., and the westerly side of Sixth-av.

Twelfth District—No. 651 Ninth-av., cigar store, which contains all that part of the City bounded by and lying within the northerly side of Fiftieth-st., the Hudson River, the southerly side of Fifty-second-st., and the westerly side of Ninth-av.

Thirteenth District—No. 1,405 Broadway, between Fifty-second and Fifty-third sts., barber shop, which contains all that part of the City bounded by and lying within the northerly side of Fifty-second-st., the easterly side of Ninth-av., the southerly side of Fifty-fifth-st., and the westerly side of Sixth-av.

Fourteenth District—No. 693 Ninth-av., cigar store, which contains all that part of the City bounded by and lying within the northerly side of Fifty-second-st., the Hudson River, the southerly side of Fifty-fifth-st., and the westerly side of Ninth-av.

Fifteenth District—No. 855 Eighth-av., confectionery store, which contains all that part of the City bounded by and lying within the northerly side of Fifty-fifth-st., the westerly side of Sixth-av., the southerly side of Sixty-second-st., and the Hudson River.

Sixteenth District—Corner Seventieth-st. and Tenth-av., coal-office, which contains all that part of the City bounded by and lying within the northerly side of Sixty-second-st., the westerly side of Sixth-av., the southerly side of Seventieth-st. and the Hudson River.

Seventeenth District—Broadway, between Eighty-fourth and Eighty-fifth sts., unoccupied, which contains all that part of the City bounded by and lying within the northerly side of Seventieth, the westerly side of Sixth-av., the southerly side of Eighty-sixth-st., and the Hudson River.

---

**UNION REPUBLICAN NOMINATION.**
FOR MEMBER OF ASSEMBLY,
XIth DISTRICT,
JOHN V. GRIDLEY.

**SIXTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT,**
9th, 15th and 16th Wards.
FOR CONGRESS,
The only Democratic Candidate,
HON. GEORGE STEVENSON.

**UNION REPUBLICAN NOMINATION.**
SIXTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.
IXTH, XVTH AND XVITH WARDS.
CHARLES S. SPENCER.
ROBERT IRWIN, Chairman.
W. IRVING ADAMS,
Gen. O. W. DARLING,
Secretaries.

---

## POLITICAL.

**THE LAST RALLY!**
RATIFICATION MEETING,
**FOURTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.**
Gov. CURTIN,
Major-Gen. BUTLER,
Hon. MAHLON CHANCE,
Hon. HORACE GREELEY,
Gen. HIRAM WALBRIDGE,

and others, will address the people at the City Hall Park on SATURDAY, Nov. 3, at 3 o'clock P. M.

J. G. ABBE,
Chairman Committee of Arrangements.

**BOYS IN BLUE, ONE AND ALL!**—DON'T forget the grand rally of the Loyal Veterans at the Cooper Institute THIS EVENING, at 7½ o'clock.

**DEMOCRATS, BE NOT DECEIVED.**

*To the Democratic and unprejudiced electors of the 6th Congressional District, comprising the 9th, 15th and 16th Wards:*

FELLOW-CITIZENS: A portion of those who assume to represent the Democratic and Conservative element in this Congressional District have in the most unjust manner presented and attempted to impose upon you as a candidate for your representative in Congress Mr. Thomas E. Stewart. Mr. Stewart's political record is so utterly repulsive to Democrats, his support of the most obnoxious and arbitrary acts of special and partisan legislation, as well as his open and bitter opposition to great Democratic principles, are so well known that no honest, truthful well-wisher to those principles can under any possible circumstance tolerate or vote for him.

This nomination, so offensive in itself, culminates and assumes the proportion of a gross outrage, when we remember it was consummated in the face of an earnest, well-defined and firmly-expressed protest from almost the entire Democracy of the district; that, notwithstanding the hot indignation of an intelligent community thoroughly aroused and outspoken, these pretended leaders refused to listen to your protest, and added to the outrage the insult of an open defiance of your wishes, and boldly tell you that you shall not have a Democrat to represent you in the council of the nation in this hour of its greatest need.

For the above reasons, and firmly believing the emergency requires the election of a representative perfectly reliable, and fully expressing in his record and by his personal integrity the time-honored principles that form the base of an opposition to a proscriptive and dominant party, and believing it to be our imperative duty to administer a severe rebuke to those who have been bitterly faithless to the trust reposed in them, we feel constrained to issue this address, and call upon every Democrat to resist and repudiate the corrupt and dangerous bargain involved in this offensive, disguised and insulting nomination.

Fellow-citizens: In conformity with deep-seated and earnest convictions of duty, we feel impelled to ask your support in behalf of an honored and respected gentleman, the only Democrat in nomination, in whom we all may have confidence and faith,

HON. GEO. STEVENSON.

We believe his legislative experience, social position, his consistent record and life-long devotion to Democratic conservative principles, entitle him to the faithful support of every well-meaning citizen in the District. Your undivided support, which assures his election, will be the just means of rebuking a great outrage, not to say fraud, and will save us from the disgrace of electing a Radical who declares himself to be "Blacker than the blackest night."

M. B. Spaulding,
H. P. Liscomb,
William Fette,
H. Duchardt,
Samuel T. Munson,
Conklin L. Martin,
Wortendike E. Hopper,
George Devling,
George Schaeffer,
James McCabe,
Michael Doris,
A. Barmore,
William Hawkes,
W. H. Montanye,
Lewis R. Ryers,
Philip R. Wilkins,
Richard Fitzpatrick,
Peter Welch,
Adam Oit,
James Cassidy,
Jacob Gerhardt,
J. B. Cohen,

and others.

Citizens of the IXth, XVth and XVIth Wards favoring the above will please send or leave their names and addresses at the Headquarters, No. 183 West 14th-st., adjoining 8th-av.

**LOYAL VETERANS'**
MASS MEETING
AT
COOPER INSTITUTE,
ON
FRIDAY (this) EVENING, Nov. 2,
at 7½ o'clock.
SPEAKERS:
Maj.-Gen. JOHN C. FREMONT,
Maj.-Gen. A. E. BURNSIDE,
Maj.-Gen. CHARLES DEVENS,
Maj.-Gen. FRANZ SIEGEL,
Maj.-Gen. N. P. BANKS,
Maj.-Gen. ROBERT C. SCHENCK,
Maj.-Gen. JAMES HAGGERTY,
and others.
Seats reserved for ladies.
Torchlight Procession
from Canal-st. and Bowery.
Gen. JOHN COCHRANE, Chairman.
Capt. CHARLES W. NELSON, Secretary.

**RALLY FOR THE UNION.**
FOURTEENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT—XVIITH WARD.
A GRAND MASS MEETING,

under the auspices of the Union Republican Association, will be held on

FRIDAY EVENING, Nov. 2, 1866,
at Masonic Hall, No. 112 East 13th-st.

The following eminent speakers have been invited and will address the meeting:

Gen. John Cochrane,
E. W. Dodge,
Gen. C. B. Fisk,
Hon. Chas. A. Dana,
James Cushing, Jr.
Hon. Fred. A. Conkling,
Philip Frankenheimer,
James Daly,
Capt. McGuire.

BENJAMIN MERRITT, President.
BENJAMIN A. GICQUEL, } Secretaries.
JOHN J. DONNELLY, }

**EIGHTEENTH WARD UNION ASSOCIATION.**
SIXTEENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT, (old 14th.)

A regular meeting of the above Association will be held at Headquarters, corner of Broadway and 23d-st., on FRIDAY EVENING, Nov. 2, 1866, at 7½ o'clock.

WM. ATKINSON,
President.
JOHN LYONS, } Secretaries.
JOHN HANNA, }

**DEMOCRATIC UNION COUNTY TICKET**
For Register—CHARLES G. HALPINE.
For Recorder—JOHN SEDGWICK.
For Surrogate—JAMES M. SMITH.
For Supervisor—PATRICK J. McALEAR.
For Coroner—WM. SCHIRMER.
MICHAEL CONNOLLY, Chair'n County Conve'n.
JOHN SIGERSON, }
P. H. McDONOUGH, } Secretaries.
EDW'D MONTAGUE, }

**SEVENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.**
REGULAR UNION REPUBLICAN NOMINATION
FOR
MEMBER OF ASSEMBLY
EDWARD MITCHELL.
FREDERICK A. CONKLING, President.
WHITFIELD VAN COTT, Secretary.

**NATIONAL UNION NOMINATION.**
FOR CONGRESS,
SIXTH DISTRICT,
IXTH, XVTH and XVITH WARDS,
THOMAS E. STEWART.
Maj.-Gen. CHARLES K. GRAHAM, Chairman.
CHARLES J. LIVINGSTON,
JOSEPH SOUDER,
Secretaries.

**UNION REPUBLICAN CANDIDATE,**
Eighth District, (18th, 20th and 21st Wards,)
FOR CONGRESS,
**COL. LE GRAND B. CANNON.**

**EIGHTEENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.**
Bounded by 26th-st., Madison-av., 40th-st. and East River.
REGULAR UNION REPUBLICAN NOMINATION.
For Member of Assembly,
COL. GEORGE F. NOYES.
C. PULLMAN, President.
ERASTUS F. MEAD, } Vice Presidents.
ELLIOTT F. SHEPARD, }
JAMES LAHE, } Secretaries.
WOODRUFF SUTTON, }

**VOTE FOR THE BOY IN BLUE.**
REGULAR UNION REPUBLICAN NOMINATION.
FOR SUPERVISOR,
MAJOR-GEN. ALEXANDER SHALER,
Formerly Major of the Seventh Regiment, National Guard, New-York City.
HAMILTON HARRIS,
Chairman Union State Committee.
JAMES TERWILLIGER,
Secretary Union State Committee.

**REPUBLICAN UNION NOMINATION.**
FOR CONGRESS,
NINTH DISTRICT—12th, 19th and 22d Wards,
WILLIAM A. DARLING.

**LOYAL VETERANS'**
MASS MEETING
at
THE COOPER INSTITUTE, THIS EVENING.

**SHALL TRAITORS GAIN BY THE BALLOT WHAT THEY FAILED TO GAIN BY THE BULLET.**—Eighth Assembly District Union Republican Association will hold a public meeting, at Runk's Hotel, No. 274 Grand-st., THIS (FRIDAY) EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Several eminent speakers will address the meeting; one of the best brass bands has been secured for the occasion. Fellow-citizens of all creeds and nationalities, come and hear the truth. Our brave defenders of the Union especially invited.

JOHN W. FARMER, President.
JOSEPH BAGOT, } Secretaries.
JAMES McCORD, }

**SOLDIERS AND SAILORS WILL** rally THIS EVENING, at the Cooper Institute.
BE THERE!
Early and at the Front!

**ATTENTION!**
There will be a Grand Meeting of the Loyal Veterans of the Army and Navy, at the Cooper Institute, THIS EVENING.
See large advertisement.

**UNION, VETERANS, AND PEOPLES'** nomination, Seventh Congressional District, 11th and 17th Wards. For member of Congress, GEORGE F. STEINBRENNER.

**DEMOCRATIC AND NATIONAL UNION** nomination for Congress, 5th District, (7th, 10th, 13th and 14th Wards,) NELSON TAYLOR.

---

## MISCELLANEOUS.

**SNOW POWDER AND SILVERINE.**
For sale by ELIAS HALE,
No. 279 Greenwich-st.

**REFEREE'S SALE.**—BY ORDER OF THE Supreme Court in partition.

James H. Coleman, Referee, will sell at auction, at the Exchange Salesrooms, No. 111 Broadway, on FRIDAY, Nov. 2, 1866, at 12 o'clock noon, by order of the Supreme Court, the following property belonging to the estate of the late John J. Hart: No. 488 Pearl-st., No. 71 2d-st., Nos. 51 and 53 Pike-st., No. 49 McDougall-st., Nos. 492 and 494 Water-st. Terms liberal.

SAMUEL RIKER, Attorney,
No. 150 Nassau-st.

**CONSUMPTION AND BRONCHITIS.**—Nearly every case, even in last stage, can be cured perfectly. I have healed hundreds in from two to three weeks. Call on or address Dr. T. DE CLERMONT, (from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M.,) No. 351½ Bowery, New-York.

**CONFIDENTIAL INFORMATION FOR** the married. Sent, postage paid, in sealed envelope, on receipt of ten cents. Address Dr. E. B. FOOTE, No. 1,130 Broadway, New-York.

**COMFORT AND CURE FOR THE RUPTURED.** Sent, postage paid, on receipt of ten cents. Address Dr. E. B. FOOTE, 1,130 Broadway, New-York.

**OLD EYES MADE NEW WITHOUT** spectacles, doctor or medicine. Sent, postage paid, on receipt of ten cents. Address Dr. E. B. FOOTE, No. 1,130 Broadway, New-York.

**THE WORLD-RENOWNED WINSLOW'S GREEN CORN,** a necessity for every family. For sale by all respectable grocers throughout the country.

---

## MISCELLANEOUS.

ESTABLISHED 1797.
**MEEKS'**
RICH AND PLAIN
FURNITURE.

☞ The largest assortment of FURNITURE in the City, of the most fashionable styles, at
POPULAR PRICES!
WAREROOMS, No. 686 BROADWAY,
BETWEEN 4TH AND GREAT JONES STS.

**FORD, TUPPER & BEHAN,**
WATCHES, JEWELRY
AND
STERLING SILVERWARE,
NO. 609 BROADWAY,
Corner Houston-st.

**SURGICAL CLINICAL LECTURES.**
STATE HOSPITAL.

Dr. CARNOCHAN, Surgeon-in-Chief, will commence the course of Surgical Clinical Lectures, at the State Emigrants' Hospital, on SATURDAY, Nov. 3, at 2½ o'clock P. M. For further information apply to the Superintendent, at the Hospital, foot of 110th-st., Ward's Island, or at Dr. Carnochan's residence, 14 East 16th-st.

---

## NEW PUBLICATIONS.

SWINBURNE'S NEW BOOK,
**LAUS VENERIS,**

and other Poems and Ballads, by ALGERNON CHARLES SWINBURNE, would have been published before this, but the advance demand has been so great that three editions had to be printed before the orders could be caught up with.

It will, however, be ready this week, and, although so severely handled by foreign critics, in consequence of the warmth of some of the pictures, it has to be admitted that no poetry since Lord Byron's can compare with it.

CARLETON, Publisher,
New-York.

ENGLISH EDITIONS
OF
**STANDARD AUTHORS,**
OFFERED AT LOW PRICES,
BY D. APPLETON & COMPANY,
Nos. 443 and 445 BROADWAY.

THE HARMONIES OF NATURE; Or, THE UNITY OF CREATION. By Dr. G. HARTWIG. Illustrated. 1 vol. 8vo. Cloth, $7 50; half calf, $10.

THE HARVEST OF THE SEA. A Contribution to the Natural and Economic History of the British Food Fishes. By JAMES G. BERTRAM. Illustrated. 1 vol. 8vo. Cloth, $7 50; half calf, $10.

THE TREASURY OF BIBLE KNOWLEDGE. Being a Dictionary of the Books, Persons, Places, Events, and other matters of which mention is made in Holy Scripture. Intended to establish its authority and illustrate its contents. By Rev. JOHN AYRE. Profusely illustrated. 1 vol., 12mo. Cloth, $5; half calf, $6 50.

HOMES WITHOUT HANDS. Being an Account of the Habitations constructed by various Animals, classed according to their principles of Construction. By Rev. J. G. WOOD, M. A., F. L. S. Illustrated. 1 vol., 8vo. Cloth, $7 50; half calf, $10.

A SMALLER CLASSICAL DICTIONARY OF BIOGRAPHY, MYTHOLOGY AND GEOGRAPHY. By WILLIAM SMITH, LL. D. Illustrated. 12mo. Cloth, $3.

SHAKESPEARE: The Works of William Shakespeare. Edited, with a scrupulous revision of the text, by CHARLES and MARY COWDEN. 4 vols., 8vo. Cloth, $12; half calf, $20; full calf, extra, $25.

THE WORLD BEFORE THE DELUGE. By LOUIS FIGUIER. New edition, enlarged, profusely illustrated. 1 vol., 8vo. Cloth, $6.

THE HORSE. By WM. YOUATT. With a Treatise on Draught. Revised and enlarged. By WALKER WATSON, M. R. C. V. S. Illustrated. 1 vol., 8vo. Cloth, $4.

THE LIFE OF MAN, SYMBOLIZED BY THE MONTHS OF THE YEAR. In a series of Illustrations by JOHN LEIGHTON, F. S. A., and Portrayed in their Seasons and Phases, with Passages selected from Ancient and Modern Authors. By RICHARD PIGOT. 1 vol. 4to. Half mor., ex., $20. Mor. ant. or ex., $25.

HALF-HOURS WITH THE BEST FRENCH AUTHORS. Short passages from some of the most celebrated prose writers. Translated into English. With thirty engravings. 1 vol. Royal 8vo. Cloth gilt, $5.

WAVERLEY NOVELS. By Sir WALTER SCOTT, Bart. Illustrated with 204 engravings. 25 vols., 8vo. Half calf, ex., $150; full calf, $200.

PAYNE'S ROYAL DRESDEN GALLERY. Being a selection of subjects engraved after pictures by the great masters. 1 vol., 4to. Mor. ant., $30.

THE CELEBRATED GALLERIES OF MUNICH. Being a selection from the Royal Collections of the Pinakothek and at Schleissheim, and from the Leuchtenberg Gallery. 1 vol., 4to. Mor. ant., $30.

THE GALLERIES OF VIENNA. A selection of Engravings after the most celebrated pictures in the Imperial Gallery of the Belvedere, and from other renowned collections in Vienna. 1 vol., 4to. Mor. ant., $30.

BERLIN AND ITS TREASURES. Being a Series of Views of the Principal Buildings, Churches, Monuments, &c. Accompanied by an Historical Account of the Prussian Capitol. 1 vol., 4to. $30.

THE WORKS OF LORD MACAULAY. Complete. Edited by his sister, Lady Trevelyan. Beautifully printed in large clear type, on thick-toned paper. With a fine Portrait, engraved on steel, By W. HOLL. 8 vols., large 8vo. Cloth, $40; half calf, extra, $56.

THE NEW TESTAMENT OF OUR LORD AND SAVIOR JESUS CHRIST, Illustrated by a Plain Explanatory Comment, and by Authentic Views of Places mentioned in the Sacred Text from Sketches and Photographs taken on the spot. Edited by EDWARD CHURTON, M. A., Archdeacon of Cleveland and Prebendary of York, and WILLIAM BASIL JONES, M. A. Illustrated, 2 vols., 8vo. Cloth, $12; mor. ant. or extra, $30.

Mrs. JAMESON'S Works on Art, viz.:

THE HISTORY OF OUR LORD, with 31 etchings and 281 engravings on wood. Two vols., square crown 8vo.

LEGENDS OF THE SAINTS AND MARTYRS. Fourth edition, with 19 etchings and 187 wood cuts. Two vols.

LEGENDS OF THE MONASTIC ORDERS. Third edition, with 11 etchings and 88 wood cuts. One vol.

LEGENDS OF THE MADONNA. Third edition; pp. 420, with 27 etchings and 165 wood cuts. One vol.

The above six volumes, uniformly bound in morocco extra, $100; half morocco, gilt edges, $90.

BLACK'S GENERAL ATLAS OF THE WORLD. New edition. One vol. folio. Half morocco, $22 50.

ALICE'S ADVENTURES IN WONDERLAND. By LEWIS CARROLL. With 42 illustrations, by JOHN TENNIEL. 1 vol. 12mo. Cloth, $2 50.

COMPLETE WORKS OF CHARLES DICKENS. Containing 501 illustrations, by CRUIKSHANK and PHIZ. 26 vols. 12mo. Half calf extra, $90; full calf, extra $110.

GALLUS; Or, ROMAN SCENES OF THE TIME OF AUGUSTUS. By Prof. BECKER. New edition, 1 vol. 12mo. Cloth, $4; half calf, extra, $6.

CHARICLES: ILLUSTRATIONS OF THE PRIVATE LIFE OF THE ANCIENT GREEKS. By Prof. BECKER. New edition, 1 vol. 12mo. Cloth, $4; half calf, $6.

THE BOY'S FAVORITE. A Book of Recreation and Adventure. Illustrated; 1 vol., 12 mo. Cloth, gilt, $3.

THE MODERN SYSTEM OF NAVAL ARCHITECTURE. By J. SCOTT RUSSELL, F. R. S. Three large folio vols.; 165 plates; $150.

A TREATISE OF THE STEAM ENGINE IN ITS VARIOUS APPLICATIONS. By JOHN BOURNE. Seventh edition. Illustrated. 1 vol., 4to. Cloth, $18.

TREASURY OF BOTANY. A popular Dictionary of the Vegetable Kingdom, with which is incorporated a Glossary of Botanical Terms. Edited by JOHN LINDLEY and THOMAS MOORE. Illustrated. 2 vols., 12mo. Cloth, $8; half calf, $11.

MARRIED LIFE—Its Duties, Trials and Joys, and the Dwellings of the Righteous. By Rev. W. B. MACKENZIE, M. A. Ornamental borders on each page. 1 vol., 12mo. Red cloth, $2 50; white cloth, $3 50.

THE WORKS OF CHARLES LEVER. (Complete.) New edition, containing 441 illustrations by Phiz. 29 vols., 12mo. Half-calf, extra, $90; full calf, extra, $110.

EARTH'S MANY VOICES. A Book for Children. 1 vol., square 16mo. Beautifully illustrated. Cloth, gilt, $2 50.

MRS. CAUDLE'S CURTAIN LECTURES. By DOUGLAS JERROLD. Illustrated by Chas. Keene. 1 vol., small 4to. Cloth, gilt, $5.

A LIBERAL DISCOUNT TO THE TRADE.

**WAS SHAKESPEARE A MYTH?**

HURD & HOUGHTON,
No. 459 Broome-st., New-York,
HAVE JUST PUBLISHED:
THE AUTHORSHIP OF SHAKESPEARE.
By NATHANIEL HOLMES,
One of the Judges of the Supreme Court of Missouri.
1 Vol., Crown 8vo. Price, $2 25.

"The volume, however, displays a wonderfully accurate knowledge, not only of Shakespeare's works, but of those of Bacon as well."—*New-York Times.*

"But whether we accept Mr. Holmes' theory or not, or are convinced by his ingenious arguments, we shall all be ready to acknowledge that he has produced a very readable and entertaining book, creditable to American scholarship, and characteristic of that spirit of free inquiry which prevails among a people who do their own thinking, and pay no respect to any accepted theory or belief that appeals to them for veneration because of its antiquity."—*Cincinnati Commercial.*

"Parallel passages are collected with great care, and present an imposing array of interesting evidence. This ample evidence Judge Holmes produces, arranged with admirable clearness and precision; and his plea for the true author against the usurper (as he believes) is worth a thorough reading."—*Worcester Spy.*

HURD & HOUGHTON PUBLISH:
BACON'S WORKS

The Works of Francis Bacon, Baron of Verulam, Viscount St. Albans, and Lord High Chancellor of England, collected and edited by James Spedding, M. A., Robert Leslie Ellis, M. A., and Douglas Denon Heath, with two Steel Portraits of Lord Bacon, and a complete Index. In 15 volumes, crown 8vo. Price in extra cloth, cut or uncut, $33 75; price in half-calf, gilt or antique, $60.

FROM THE PRESS OF
**J. B. LIPPINCOTT & CO.,**
PHILADELPHIA,
JUST PUBLISHED:

I.
HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES SANITARY COMMISSION.

Being the general report of its work during the War of the Rebellion. By CHARLES J. STILLÉ, Professor of the University of Pennsylvania. One volume, 8vo. $3 50.

II.
STUDIES IN THE BOOK OF PSALMS.

Being a critical and expository Commentary, with doctrinal and practical remarks on the entire Psalter. By WILLIAM S. PLUMER, D. D., LL. D. In one volume, cloth, $6; Library style, $6 75; Half Turkey, tinted paper, $7 50.

III.
THE METRIC SYSTEM.

An explanation of the New System of Weights and Measures, authorized by Congress, with Tables and a Translation of M. Lamotte's "Legal System of Weights and Measures," published in France for the use of Schools, and authorized by the Board of Public Instruction. 12mo., limp muslin, 40 cents.

IV.
SUE'S FIRST LESSONS IN FRENCH.

An introduction to the "Practical and Intellectual Method of Learning French." By Prof. JEAN B. SUE, A. N., formerly Pupil of the Royal School of Soreze. 12mo. $1.

V.
THE DIVINE ATTRIBUTES.

Including, also, the Divine Trinity; a Treatise on the Divine Love and Divine Wisdom. From the "Apocalypse Explained" of Emanuel Swedenborg. 12mo. $2.

VI.
SKETCHES OF RUSSIAN LIFE BEFORE AND DURING THE EMANCIPATION OF THE SERFS. Edited by HENRY MORLEY, Professor in University College, London. 12mo. $1 75.

VII.
ON DEMOCRACY.

By J. ARTHUR PARTRIDGE, author of "The Making of the American Nation; or, The Rise and Decline of Oligarchy;" "The False Nation and its Basis; or, Why the South Can't Stand." 1 vol., 8vo. $4.

VIII.
THE MAKING OF THE AMERICAN NATION: OR, THE RISE AND DECLINE OF OLIGARCHY IN THE WEST. By J. ARTHUR PARTRIDGE; author of "On Democracy," &c., &c. 8vo. $5.

IX.
WITH GEN. SHERIDAN IN LEE'S LAST CAMPAIGN.

By a Staff Officer. Illustrated with a steel portrait of Gen. Sheridan, and a map of the Campaign. 12mo. $1 75.

X.
ANSTIE ON EPIDEMICS.

Notes on Epidemics; for the Use of the Public. By FRANCIS EDMUND ANSTIE, M. D., F. R. C. P., Senior Assistant Physician to the Westminster Hospital. 12mo. $1.

XI.
HALLECK'S INTERNATIONAL LAW.

ELEMENTS OF INTERNATIONAL LAW AND LAWS OF WAR. Prepared for the use of colleges and private students. By H. W. HALLECK, LL. D., Major-General United States Army. Demi 8vo. $2 50.

## EXPLOSION OF A STEAM-BOILER.

### Bursting of the Steam-Drum of the Stockton Boat "Julia"—Five of the Crew Dead—Six Others Severely Scalded.

*From the San Francisco Alta, Sept. 30.*

Another catastrophe, involving the loss of at least five lives, occurred on the Bay of San Francisco last evening. On board the California Steam Navigation Company's steamer *Julia*, which was built in this city some three years ago, for the Stocton trade, happened the sad accident, which it becomes our duty as public journalists to narrate. This steamer, ENOCH CONKLIN, Master, left her berth at the foot of Broadway, for Stockton, as usual, at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon, fully freighted, but with a small number of passengers. In about a quarter of an hour after getting under way, and when off the buoy below Alcatraz Island, the attention of the Chief Engineer was called to the fact of a leakage of the steam-drum, which is situated about twenty feet abaft the bar, abreast the cook's galley, and some thirty feet from the extreme bow of the boat. The Captain, immediately after the report was made to him, ordered the boat about, believing that the damage might prove such as to retard his passage. She had scarcely turned her prow cityward before the floor or bottom of the steam-drum was blown down for the space of three feet, making an aperture of about six inches in width. The steam, of course, instantaneously forced its way through the opening, and rushed into the passage-way on the starboard side of the boat, which was within three feet of the steam-drum.

THE KILLED AND WOUNDED.

In this passage-way, at the moment, sixteen of the crew, nearly all of whom were deck-hands, were scalded at a table, eating their dinners. They were suddenly, and without a moment's warning, enveloped in the vapor, and nearly all of them on the instant inhaled the steam. The following-named were found dead, or in the agonies of dissolution:

John Doherty, fireman, a single man, native of Brooklyn, aged 38 years. His stopping-place in town was at the Fashion Restaurant.

John Reerson, deck-hand, aged 32 years.

Frank Silva, deck-hand, aged 40 years.

Andrew Lyon, a native of Ireland, deck-hand, single man, aged 35 years. Deceased had been connected with river steamers here since 1852.

Michael Curtin, deck-hand, died about 9 o'clock, at the Hospital.

The above list comprises all of the dead, so far as known, up to the hour of our going to press.

The men at the table who were scalded, but still survive, are these:

Patrick Collins, deck-hand, slightly scalded.

George Alliglos, deck-hand, slightly scalded. He was taken to his residence in this city.

Joseph Frazer, deck-hand, badly scalded.

Andrew Jackson, deck-hand slightly scalded.

James Creighton, deck-hand, seriously scalded.

Frank Perline, deck-hand, slightly scalded.

Charley Conley, deck-hand, seriously scalded.

George Halligrass, deck-hand, severely hurt. Taken to his home.

JOHN GRACE, deck hand, very dangerously scalded. He was taken to St. Mary's Hospital, and, at a late hour last evening, was not expected to survive the night.

MICHAEL TYRREL, GEORGE WOOD and JAMES SULLIVAN, who were seated at the table at the time of the explosion, are known to have escaped unharmed.

HEROIC CONDUCT OF THE CLERK.

At the moment of the accident THOMAS J. COTTON, clerk of the *Julia*, was passing along the starboard side of the boat, and caught the full force of the steam. Although badly scalded about the legs and arms, he had the presence of mind to rush at once to his office, and lock up his safe. He then earnestly requested that the key of the safe be taken from his pocket before his garments were removed. On the arrival of the boat he was conveyed to his residence, and received the necessary surgical attendance.

The second engineer, JOSHUA GRAVES, in discharge of his duties, also was one of the unfortunates. While passing the steam-chest the explosion occurred. He was painfully, but not dangerously scalded. He is receiving all attention at St. Mary's Hospital.

THE STEAMER.

Immediately after the *Julia* had headed for town, the steamer *Capital* ran up alongside, and at the moment of the accident Capt. POOLE, with characteristic promptitude, took the disabled steamer in tow and brought her down to the city.

Capt. CONKLIN, from the moment of the accident until his steamer was laid alongside the wharf, was untiring in his efforts to render the condition of the wounded as comfortable as possible. On the arrival of the steamers most of the wounded were conveyed to St. Mary's Hospital. Two of the deck hands were taken to the United States Marine Hospital.

The dead were conveyed to GRAY'S undertakers' establishment, on Sacramento-street, where Coroner HARRIS will hold inquests over their remains. The features of all of them are terribly disfigured and blackened, almost beyond description.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The *Julia* has been running on the Stockton route for about three years past. She has always been considered as safe and stanch a vessel as has ever plied on the inland waters of this State. The cause of the bursting open of the bottom of the steam-drum is unknown. The iron thereabouts is of double thickness, and up to the moment of the leakage no apprehensions were entertained of her being as sound as when her new machinery was put into her at the beginning of her career.

The *Julia* has double engines and double boilers, both going into a common steam-drum.

Immediately after the explosion a passenger who was standing within a few feet of the bar, and near the scene of the awful calamity, sprang to the guards, and in sheer fright jumped into the bay. A boat from the *Capital* rescued him from death.

Just opposite the steam-drum, and on the starboard side of the boat, is the cook's galley. In this little room were three of the stewards or cooks. As quick as thought, and before the steam had a chance to choke them, they bounded through the little "cubby-hole" of a window on to the guards, and thus escaped.

The damage done to the boat is trifling. A few of the slats encircling the steam-drum were forced outward, and some of them torn from their fastenings. The freight surrounding the scene of the accident remains uninjured.

Not one of the passengers on board the *Julia* was hurt; in fact, most of them were unaware of the accident until informed by others cognizant of the fact.

The rush of steam struck two horses stalled immediately in front of the cook's galley, on the starboard side of the boat. One of them was instantly killed, and the other so badly scalded as to be rendered useless for service hereafter.

## The Election in Arizona.

In speaking of the election in Arizona, whereby HON. COLES BASHFORD, formerly Governor of Wisconsin, has been elected Delegate to Congress, the San Francisco *Bulletin* states that the contest was for and against the administration of Gov. MCCORMICK—BASHFORD supporting it. A correspondent of the *Alta California*, writing from Hardyville, Arizona, Sept. 20, says:

"But only a few days ago excitement ran high about the Territorial election, which is now over. There were three candidates in the field for Delegate to Congress—COLES BASHFORD, CHARLES D. POSTON, and SAMUEL ADAMS. The contest has been a warm one, though it involved no party issue. Party lines were ignored throughout the Territory, unless it was at Prescott, where a puny effort was made to harness both BASHFORD and POSTON in the Democratic livery, and in turn the Republicans claimed ADAMS as their representative man. But party lines may be said to have been brushed over throughout. Pah-Ute County, after leading the river counties to believe that her vote would be cast for ADAMS, turned at the eleventh hour and cast an almost unanimous vote for BASHFORD. The people in the northern part o[illegible] believed it was to their interest to defeat [illegible] and would unite for that purpose on BAS[illegible] ADAMS, according to apparent availability. [illegible] not ADAMS been in the field, BASHFORD'S ma[illegible] would have been increased nearly to the ex[illegible] of ADAMS' whole vote. The result was the election of BASHFORD.

## MEETINGS.

NEW-YORK LIQUOR DEALERS' SOCIETY.—A special meeting of this Society will be held at the Metropolitan Rooms, No. 160 Hester-st., on FRIDAY EVENING, Nov. 2, 1866, at 7½ o'clock.

N. B.—No person admitted without his card of membership. By order,

JOHN H. WILLIAMS, President.

JOHN MERCHANT, Recording Secretary.

THE MEMBERS OF PUTNAM LODGE F. and A. M., and their lady friends, are respectfully invited to attend a meeting to be held at their rooms, on FRIDAY EVENING, Nov. 2, at 7½ o'clock. The business of the evening will be conferring the Eastern Star Degree, and transacting business appertaining to the Fair.

GEO. H. FOREMAN, Sec. JAS. MONDS, M.

Nov. 1, 1866.

NOTICE.—MEMBERS OF HANCOCK LODGE, No. 49, I. O. of O. F., are hereby notified to meet at their Lodge-room, Odd-Fellows' Hall, on FRIDAY, Nov. 2, at 9 A. M., for the purpose of attending the funeral of our deceased Brother, A. Cellar.

CHAS. A. WILSON, Secretary.

## LOST AND FOUND.

$500 REWARD.—LOST, IN GOING FROM No. 544 Broadway to the corner of Prince and Greene sts., thence by the Broadway cars to 34th-st., six $500 bills ($3,000.) The finder will receive the above reward, with the thanks of the loser, by applying to HENRY D. FELTER, No. 560 Broadway.

FOUND—A SMALL AMOUNT OF MONEY IN Broadway, between Liberty and Canal sts. The owner can have it by describing the bills and stating the amount. Address A. B., Box No. 140 *Times* Office.

## STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INKS.—"Keys' National Writing Fluid" and "American Union Ink." No sediment; flow freely and do not corrode. Sold by the trade generally. Manufactured by REEVES & CO., successor to J. G. Keys. Removed to No. 303 Washington-st., near Reade.

## COAL.

BEST ENGLISH HOUSE CANNEL AND LIVERPOOL ORRELL COAL, DELIVERED IN NEW-YORK AND BROOKLYN IN QUANTITIES TO SUIT. H. L. PARMELE & BRO., No. 32 Pine-st.

## PERSONAL.

WILL THE YOUNG WIDOWER WHO was looking for a fascinating housekeeper of twenty, address EMILY, Williamsburgh Post-office?

## FINANCIAL.

### Fisk & Hatch

BANKERS AND DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,

NO. 5 NASSAU-ST.,

BUY AND SELL AT MARKET RATES:

- U. S. SIX PER CENT. BONDS of 1881,
- U. S FIVE-TWENTY BONDS,
- U. S. SEVEN-THIRTY TREASURY NOTES,
- U. S. TEN-FORTY BONDS,
- U. S. ONE-YEAR CERTIFICATES,
- U. S. COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES,
- U. S. THIRTY-YEAR BONDS, Pacific R. R. issues,

Central Pacific Railroad State Aid Bonds, and other desirable Securities.

Also, receive deposits and make collections on favorable terms.

### VERMILYE & CO.,

NO. 44 WALL-ST.,

BANKERS AND DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT STOCKS AND COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES.

CLOSING PRICES.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 1, 1866.

| | Buy. | Sell. | | Buy. | Sell. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Registered '81 | 113⅞ | 114⅛ | June, 7-30 | 105⅞ | 106⅛ |
| Coupon, 1881 | 114 | 114¼ | July, 7-30 | 105⅞ | 106⅛ |
| 5-20 Regist'd '62 | 106½ | 106⅞ | June, C.I.Nt's, '64 | 116¾ | 117⅛ |
| 5-20 Coupon, '62 | 110¼ | 110⅝ | July, C.I.Nt's, '64 | 116¼ | 116⅝ |
| 5-20 Coupon, '64 | 107 | 107¼ | Aug., C.I.Nt's, '64 | 115¾ | 116⅛ |
| 5-20 Coupon, '65 | 107⅜ | 107⅝ | Oct., C.I.Nt's, '64 | 114½ | 114⅞ |
| New, '65 | 109⅛ | 109⅜ | Dec., C.I.Nt's, '64 | 113⅞ | 114⅛ |
| 10-40 Registered | 100 | 100¼ | May, C.I.Nt's, '65 | 112 | 112½ |
| 10-40 Coupon | 100⅛ | 100⅜ | Aug., C.I.Nt's, '65 | 110¾ | 111 |
| Gold | 147⅛ | 147⅜ | Sept., C.I.Nt's, '65 | 110⅛ | 110⅜ |
| August, 7-30 | 107⅛ | 107⅜ | Oct., C.I.Nt's, '65 | 109⅞ | 110 |

BANKING HOUSE OF

### JAY COOKE & CO.

Corner Wall and Nassau Sts., New York.

We buy and sell at the most liberal current prices, and keep on hand a full supply of GOVERNMENT BONDS OF ALL ISSUES, SEVEN-THIRTIES, AND COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES, And execute orders for purchase and sale of STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.

JAY COOKE & CO.

ADAMS, KIMBALL & MOORE, BANKERS, NO. 14 WALL-ST., BUY AND SELL AT MARKET RATES GOVERNMENT SECURITIES Of all issues, and execute orders for purchase and sale of STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD

### Henry Clews & Co.,

BANKERS,

No. 32 Wall-st., New-York.

UNITED STATES SECURITIES Purchased and for sale. All issues on hand ready for instant delivery. ORDERS FOR STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD EXECUTED.

Merchants, Bankers and individuals opening accounts with us will be allowed 4 PER CENT. INTEREST ON ALL DAILY Balances, subject to check at sight. COLLECTIONS MADE ON ALL POINTS.

### WINSLOW, LANIER & CO.,

BANKERS,

Owing to alterations in progress at their late office, HAVE REMOVED to the Rooms lately occupied by the FOURTH NATIONAL BANK,

NOS. 27 AND 29 PINE-ST.

Interest Allowed on Deposits.

### U.S. SECURITIES A SPECIALTY.

SMITH, RANDOLPH & CO., BANKERS.

NO. 16 SOUTH 3D-ST., PHILADELPHIA. | NO. 3 NASSAU-ST, NEW-YORK.

DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, BROKERS IN STOCKS AND GOLD

### EXPRESS STOCKS WANTED.

ADAMS, AMERICAN, MERCHANTS' UNION, At the office of O. W. JOSLYN, Banker and Broker, No. 35 Broad-st.

NEW STOCK FIRM.

The undersigned have this day entered into copartnership under the style of BOCKEE, SPEAR & CO., as commission stock brokers, at No. 36 Broad-st.

WILLIAM BOCKEE,
AGUSTUS H. WHEELER,
JOS. A. SPEAR,
New-York Stock Exchange.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL COMPANY.

The stockholders of this Company are hereby notified not to send their proxies to any person to be used at the coming election of Directors, in supporting the present direction. It is in contemplation to call a meeting of the stockholders at an early day, for the purpose of taking the necessary steps to protect their interest.

A HEAVY STOCKHOLDER.

AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., No. 72 BROADWAY, issue drafts on London, Paris, Frankfort, Hamburg, Bremen, Berlen, Rome, &c., in sums to suit, at lowest market rates. Articles purchased on commission and collections made in any part of Europe.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO. Issue letters of credit for travelers' use on Messrs. Rothschild in Paris, London, Frankfort and Vienna, and their correspondents in all the principal cities of Europe.

FOR SALE.

$100,000 7 per cent. Mortgage Bonds of the Housatonic Railroad Company. Apply to ADAMS, KIMBALL & MOORE, Bankers, No. 14 Wall-st.

THE NATIONAL BANK OF THE REPUBLIC, NEW-YORK, Oct. 26, 1866.

THIS BANK HAS BEEN AUTHORIZED by the Governor of the State of Georgia to exchange 7 per cent. GEORGIA STATE BONDS, secured by mortgage on Western and Atlantic Railroad, for past due coupons, payable in New-York, of the following issues, viz.:

Act of Jan. 12, 1852, to Western and Atlantic Railroad Company, No. 1 to 1,050, $15 each.

Act of Feb. 27, 1856, to Atlantic and Gulf Railroad Company, No. 1 to 1,260, $15 each.

Act of 1839, Sterling 5 per cent. Bonds, Coupons £12 10 shillings each.

Coupons payable in Georgia, and past due Bonds will be funded in like manner by JOHN JONES, Treasurer, at Milledgeville.

R. H. LOWRY, President.

OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO AND ALTON R. R. CO., No. 84 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Sept. 11, 1866.

CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD FIRST Mortgage Sinking Fund Bonds.—Notice is hereby given that we have this day designated by lot, eighteen bonds numbered as follows: 423, 233, 344, 127, 195, 402, 71, 544, 572, 339, 187, 130, 311, 212, 276, 312, 34, 72, of $1,000 each, for redemption. According to the terms of the mortgage, interest thereon will cease Nov. 1, 1866. The undersigned are ready to pay them with interest, so far as accrued, on presentation and surrender.

S. J. TILDEN, No. 12 Wall-st.
L. H. MEYER, No. 4½ Exchange-place.

OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD CO., CHICAGO, Ill., Oct. 25, 1866.

COUPONS OF THE CHICAGO AND ALTON Railroad First Mortgage Sinking Fund Bonds, due Nov. 1, 1866, will be paid on and after that date, less Government tax, at the office of Messrs. M. K. JESUP & CO., No. 84 Broadway, New-York.

W. M. LARRABEE. Treasurer.

THE ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY, OFFICE No. 5 BOWLING-GREEN, NEW-YORK, Oct. 16, 1866.

THE ANNUAL MEETING FOR THE election of nine Directors and three Inspectors of Election, will be held at the office of the Company on TUESDAY, Nov. 13, at 12 o'clock M. The transfer-books at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, will be closed from the 10th to the 14th. The polls will be open from 12 to 1 o'clock. By order of the Board of Directors. FRANKLIN ALLEN, Secretary.

THE ALBANY AND SUSQUEHANNA RAILROAD CO., TREASURER'S OFFICE, ALBANY, Oct. 30, 1866.

THE INTEREST PAYABLE UPON THE 1st and 6th of November, 1866, on the Albany City Bonds issued to this Company, will be paid on and after those dates at the banking-house of Messrs. Dabney, Morgan & Co., No. 53 Exchange-place, in the City of New-York.

W. L. M. PHELPS, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF CHERRY RUN PETROLEUM COMPANY, No. 30 BROAD-ST., NEW-YORK, Oct. 23, 1866.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF STOCKHOLDERS for the election of Trustees for the ensuing year will be held as above on FRIDAY, Nov. 2; polls will be open from 12¾ to 1½ o'clock P. M.

ALEX. GRANT, Jr., Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE COMMONWEALTH FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 151 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Nov. 1, 1866.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company will be held at the office on MONDAY, the 12th inst., between the hours of 12 o'clock M. and 1 o'clock P. M.

GEO. T. HAWES, Secretary.

THE FIREMEN'S FUND INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 200 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Oct. 26, 1866.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company will be held at the office on MONDAY, the 5th day of November next, from 12 M. to 1 P. M.

HENRY BEECKMAN, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 29, 1866.

NOTICE.—THE COUPONS OF THE SECOND Mortgage Bonds of the Columbus and Indianapolis Central Railway Company, due 1st November next, will be paid at the St. Nicholas National Bank, No. 7 Wall-st.

B. E. SMITH, President.

REMITTANCES TO GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.—Drafts for £1 and upward, payable on demand, issued at lowest rates, by TAPSCOTT BROTHERS & CO., Nos. 86 South-st., and 23 Broadway.

COMMISSIONER FOR MASSACHUSETTS and other States—No. 6 Beekman-st., Room [illegible] over Park Bank.

## FINANCIAL.

### First Mortgage Bonds

OF THE ST. PAUL AND PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY OF MINNESOTA.

INTEREST AT SEVEN PER CENT. SEMI-ANNUALLY, FIRST JANUARY AND JULY, FREE FROM GOVERNMENT TAX, IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK. PRINCIPAL PAYABLE IN 1892.

The road runs through one of the best portions of the State, and has been completed to St. Cloud, eighty miles, at an expense of over $3,000,000.

THESE BONDS ARE ONLY $10,000 PER MILE.

Government Bonds at the highest market price will be received in payment.

For particulars apply to

TURNER BROTHERS, Bankers,
Corner Nassau and Pine sts., New-York.

BONDS STOLEN—$10,000 REWARD!

At a meeting of the Directors of the MECHANICS' FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, held Nov. 1, 1866, it was unanimously resolved that this Company will pay a reward of Ten Thousand Dollars for the recovery of Sixty Thousand Dollars of Government Securities, stolen from their safe on the night of the 31st ult., and for the arrest of the thief or thieves, and will pay in that proportion for the recovery of any portion of the said bonds. The following is a description of the bonds taken:

U. S. 5-20 Coupon Bonds, dated Nov. 1, 1865, payable to bearer:

| Nos. | | Amount |
|---|---|---|
| 33,834 | for | $1,000 |
| 33,835 | for | 1,000 |
| 60,117 | for | 1,000 |
| 60,118 | for | 1,000 |
| 60,119 | for | 1,000 |
| 60,120 | for | 1,000 |
| 60,121 | for | 1,000 |
| 60,122 | for | 1,000 |
| 60,123 | for | 1,000 |
| 60,124 | for | 1,000 |
| 60,125 | for | 1,000 |
| 60,126 | for | 1,000 |
| 60,127 | for | 1,000 |
| 60,128 | for | 1,000 |
| 70,550 | for | 1,000 |
| 70,551 | for | 1,000 |
| 70,552 | for | 1,000 |
| 76,905 | for | 1,000 |
| Total | | $18,000 |

U. S. 7 3-10, Aug. 15, 1864:

| Nos. | | Amount |
|---|---|---|
| 38,581 | for | $1,000 |
| 38,583 | for | 1,000 |
| 40,849 | for | 1,000 |
| 40,850 | for | 1,000 |
| 43,086 | for | 1,000 |
| 43,087 | for | 1,000 |
| 43,089 | for | 1,000 |
| 43,090 | for | 1,000 |
| 45,356 | for | 1,000 |
| 47,962 | for | 1,000 |
| 47,963 | for | 1,000 |
| 47,964 | for | 1,000 |
| 47,965 | for | 1,000 |
| 47,966 | for | 1,000 |
| Total | | $14,000 |

U. S. 7 3-10 Treasury Notes, dated June 15, 1865:

| Nos. | | Amount |
|---|---|---|
| 54,139 | for | $1,000 |
| 54,135 | for | 1,000 |
| 54,136 | for | 1,000 |
| 54,137 | for | 1,000 |
| 54,162 | for | 1,000 |
| 54,163 | for | 1,000 |
| 166,825 | for | 1,000 |
| 166,826 | for | 1,000 |
| 166,827 | for | 1,000 |
| 166,828 | for | 1,000 |
| 171,635 | for | 1,000 |
| 171,636 | for | 1,000 |
| 7,073 | for | 1,000 |
| 7,074 | for | 1,000 |
| 420 | for | 1,000 |
| 421 | for | 1,000 |
| 422 | for | 1,000 |
| 423 | for | 1,000 |
| 7,165 | for | 500 |
| 7,166 | for | 500 |
| 7,167 | for | 500 |
| 7,168 | for | 500 |
| 7,201 | for | 500 |
| 7,202 | for | 500 |
| 7,203 | for | 500 |
| 7,204 | for | 500 |
| 171,565 | for | 500 |
| 171,566 | for | 500 |
| 171,567 | for | 500 |
| 171,568 | for | 500 |
| 171,569 | for | 500 |
| 171,570 | for | 500 |
| 171,571 | for | 500 |
| 171,572 | for | 500 |
| 54,088 | for | 1,000 |
| 113,801 | for | 1,000 |
| Total | | $28,000 |

| | |
|---|---|
| Total 5-20, 1865 | $18,000 |
| Total August 7 3-10, 1864 | 14,000 |
| Total June 7 3-10, 1865 | 28,000 |
| Total | $60,000 |

The coupon due Nov. 1, 1866, is detached from the U. S. 5-20 Bonds.

The public are cautioned against negotiating for the above securities, payment for the same having been stopped. It is understood that all coupons are to be returned with the bonds in all cases.

MECHANICS' FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NEWARK, N. J.
WM. A. MEYER, President.
E. S. GRAHAM, Secretary.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO., NO. 59 WALL-ST., ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD

REMOVAL.

ALEX. J. MAYER & CO. will remove from No. 46 Exchange-place, to No. 28 Broad-st., corner of Exchange-place, after the first of November.

OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY CO., NO. 57 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Oct. 29, 1866.

ON AND AFTER NOV. 1, 1866, THE following-named Coupons, due on that day, will be paid on presentation at this office, viz.: Chicago and Northwestern Railway Company's Funded Coupon Bonds, Consolidated Sinking Fund Bonds, Galena and Chicago Union Railroad Company's Second Mortgage Bonds.

A. L. PRITCHARD, Treasurer.

OFFICE CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND AND PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 13 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK.

TO HOLDERS OF UNION TRUST COMPANY receipts, issued for Mississippi and Missouri Railroad Bonds. This Company are now prepared to issue the Bonds to which said receipts are entitled, on presenting the same at this office.

F. H. TOWS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE THIRD-AVENUE RAILROAD CO., NEW-YORK, Oct. 29, 1866.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders for the election of Directors and Inspectors of Election for the ensuing year, will be held at the office of the Company, 3d-av., between 65th and 66th sts., on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 14, 1866. The polls will be open from 12 M. to 2 P. M.

SAMUEL B. ISAACS, Secretary.

A SPECIAL MEETING OF STOCKHOLDERS of the NEW-LEBANON PETROLEUM COMPANY will be held at the office of Ruggles & Baldwin, No. 39 Wall-st., Jauncey Court, on Nov. 3, at 2 P. M. Business of importance.

R. S. BACON, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 31, 1866.

NEW-YORK MINING COMPANY, NEW-YORK, OCT. 25, 1866.—The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Company will be held at the office No. 125 Front-st., on MONDAY, the 5th of November next. The poll will be open from 12 to 1 o'clock.

WM. H. FLEMING, Secretary.

## DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF RUTLAND MARBLE COMPANY, No. 38 BROAD-ST., ROOM NO. 22.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT. HAS been declared out of the earnings of this Company, payable on and after the 20th of November, to stockholders of record on the 15th of November. The transfer-books will be closed on Nov. 15 and reopened Nov. 21. By order.

OGDEN GAUL, Secretary.

MERCANTILE NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Oct. 23, 1866.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT. on the capital stock of this Bank has been declared payable on and after the 1st day of November next free of Government tax.

E. J. BLAKE, Cashier.

SECOND NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Oct. 30, 1866.

THE REGULAR SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND of Five per Cent. on the capital stock of this Bank has been declared, payable on and after the 1st day of November next, free of Government tax.

CHARLES P. HARTT, Cashier.

## AUCTION SALES.

BENJ. F. THEALL, Auctioneer. (Late salesman with E. H. Ludlow & Co.)

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, MIRRORS, CARPETS, &c., &c.

THEALL & BROS. will sell by auction on SATURDAY, Nov. 3, 1866, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 62 Liberty-st., near Nassau-st., a general assortment of household furniture, consisting in part of carved rosewood parlor suites in satin, rosewood, walnut and mahogany French bedsteads, dressing bureaus, washstands, amoire a glace card and fancy tables, octagon extension dining table, sofas, lounges, chairs and easy chairs, pier and mantel mirrors, secretary and library bookcases, ebony inlaid centre tables, oak and enameled bedroom suites, hair and grass mattrasses, reps and damask curtains, bronze and guilt chandaliers, velvet, Brussels and ingrain carpets. Catalogues at the auctioneer's office, 62 Liberty-st.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

A VERY VALUABLE FAMILY HORSE, SHIFTING TOP BUGGY WAGON, HARNESS, &c. HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER will sell by auction on SATURDAY, Nov. 3, at 12 o'clock, in front of their salesroom, No 93 Liberty-st., a few doors west of Broadway,

A VERY STYLISH, DUN-COLORED MARE, long tail, 8 years old, 15½ hands high, a first-rate saddle horse, warranted perfectly sound and kind, and gentle in all harness; sold for want of use.

A SHIFTING TOP BUGGY WAGON, best City maker, in good order.

A SET OF SINGLE HARNESS, ditto, lap rope, blankets, saddle, &c.; without reserve.

IN PURSUANCE OF A DECREE IN CHANCERY, of the Circuit Court of the United States for the Seventh Circuit and Southern District of Ohio, in a cause wherein E. D. Morgan et al. are complainants, and the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad Company et al. are defendants, and of a decree in Chancery, entered in the Circuit Court of the United States for the Eighth Circuit and District of Indiana, in a cause wherein the said E. D. Morgan et al. are complainants, and the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad Company et al. are defendants, and by virtue of the authority conferred upon us by a certain deed of trust, called a second mortgage, dated December 1, 1858, executed and delivered by the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad Company to Edward D. Mansfield and John McLean, and by certain proceedings whereby the said John McLean having declined to act, Geo. Hoadly was in due legal form substituted in his stead, and became with the said Edward D. Mansfield the grantee of said second mortgage, the undersigned, trustees and attorneys, appointed by said deed of trust and by the said proceedings substituting said Hoadley for said McLean, will, at 11 o'clock A. M., on WEDNESDAY, the 9th day of January, 1867, offer for sale at public auction, at the door of the United States Court-house in Cincinnati, and sell to the highest bidder, complying with the terms of sale hereinafter stated, all and singular the following described premises and real and personal estate and franchises, to-wit: The railroad constructed by the said Ohio and Mississippi Railroad Company in the States of Ohio and Indiana, in and connecting the cities of Cincinnati, Ohio, and Vincennes, in Indiana, including the lands occupied and intended to be occupied by the said Railroad and its appurtenances, the track, rails, buildings, bridges, viaducts, cattle-guards, fixtures, and the lands upon which the same are situated, and all the privileges, franchises and rights whatsoever of the said Company, and the tolls, income, issues and profits thereof, and all the depots and stations, and the real estate upon which they are situated, and all the locomotives, tenders, cars and machinery owned by or in any way belonging to the said Company, and all benefit and equity of redemption of said Company therein, together with all the rights, claims and demands of said Company against the Indianapolis and Cincinnati Railroad Company, upon or growing out of a contract between said Companies, dated Oct. 2, 1856, but subject to all the duties and liabilities imposed by said contract upon the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad Company; SUBJECT, HOWEVER, to the payment of the principal of the bonds secured by the first mortgage executed by the said Company, that is to say, to the payment on the first day of July, 1872, in the City of New-York, of two thousand and fifty bonds, each for the sum of one thousand dollars; and SUBJECT, ALSO, to the payment of the interest on said bonds as the same shall accrue and become due on and after the 1st day of January, 1868, said interest being at the rate of seven per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually, upon presentation of the coupons or interest warrants therefor; and SUBJECT, ALSO, to the lien of the said first mortgage on all of said property for the said principal and the interest which may accrue on and after the 1st day of January, 1868, the payment of which principal and interest the purchaser at said sale is to assume, and the lien of said mortgage securing the same is to remain in full force in law and equity, notwithstanding said sale; but FREE AND DISCHARGED from all other claims of the creditors and stockholders of said Company.

TERMS OF SALE. CASH.

No bid will be received for less than $1,000,000. No bid will be received unless the bidder shall have previously deposited in the Commercial Bank of Cincinnati, as a special deposit, subject to our order, either the sum of $50,000 in lawful money of the United States, or $100,000 in the first or second mortgage bonds of the said Railroad Company, and shall have delivered to us the proper evidence thereof. Such deposit will be returned to any bidder whose bid is not the highest; but the deposit made by the purchaser will be forfeited and converted to the use of the creditors of the said Company, if such purchaser fail to pay the residue of the said purchase money, and complete his purchase.

All persons desiring to bid will find on file in the offices of the Clerks of the said Courts, respectively, a correct schedule of the property and premises to be offered for sale.

EDWARD D. MANSFIELD, } Trustees and
GEO. HOADLY, } Attorneys.
CINCINNATI, Sept. 20, 1866.

## AUCTION SALES.

ARMY BLANKETS.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE, PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 22, 1866.

Will be offered for sale at public auction, on account of the United States, at the Schuylkill Arsenal, Gray's Ferry Road, Philadelphia, Penn., on MONDAY, the 5th day of November next, commencing at 11 o'clock M.,

50,000 (FIFTY THOUSAND) (more or less) U. S. ARMY BLANKETS, new and in good condition. Samples can be seen at the Schuylkill Arsenal and at this office.

ALSO,

4,186 pairs Buckskin Gloves.
2,649 pairs Woolen Mittens.

TERMS OF SALE—Cash, in Government funds. Purchasers must remove the property within five days after purchase.

The blankets will be delivered in bales of 50 each.

G. H. CROSMAN,
Assistant Quartermaster-General,
Brevet Brig.-Gen. United States Army.

AUCTION SALE.

By order of Rear Admiral Chas. H. Bell, Commandant of this Station, I will sell by public auction, at the Navy-yard, New-York, on MONDAY, Nov. 5, 1866, at 12 M., the following as they are, viz:

27 boats of various sizes and patterns;
Also a lot of old iron galleys.

EDWD. HOOKER,
A. V. Lt. Comdt. U. S. N.,
Naval Storekeeper.

NAVY-YARD, NEW-YORK, Oct. 25, 1866.

GEORGE COOK, Auctioneer. Salesrooms No. 91 Liberty-st.

GENTEEL HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

On THIS DAY, Nov. 2, at 10½ o'clock at No. 91 Liberty-st., two solid rosewood parlor suites, in brocade, in fine order; also black walnut suites in various coverings; library and dining-room furniture, cottage suites, plated ware, cutlery, &c. Catalogues and particulars at sale.

HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER, Auctioneers.

ALEXANDRE ORGANS AT AUCTION—CLOSING OUT SALE.

HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER will sell at Auction on FRIDAY, Nov. 2, at 11 o'clock, at their salesrooms, No. 93 Liberty-street, by order of Messrs. Alexandre, Pere & Fils, of Paris, the entire balance of their invoice of Parlor and Chapel Organs now in this country, comprising about 20 instruments.

These organs are considered the best ever made in point of tone, durability and workmanship. The invoice comprises organs in oak, rosewood and black walnut cases, with from one to five sets of reeds, three to thirteen stops, knee and pedal swells, percussion attachments, and the latest improvements; are of superior tone and great volume.

They will be sold without reserve to close the invoice, and no more will be received in this country, owing to the high rate of duties and cost of importation.

Will be on view on Thursday, the day before the sale.

HENRY D. MINER, Auctioneer—Salesroom No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.

MINER & SOMERVILLE WILL SELL at auction THIS DAY, Nov. 2, at 10½ o'clock, a fine assortment of household furniture, comprising, in part, velvet, Brussels and ingrain carpets, fine parlor suites, in green reps; carved black-walnut library suite, in green reps; parlor suite, in maroon reps; Spanish easy chairs, reception suite, carved black-walnut centre-tables, bureaus, bedsteads, lounges, mattresses, &c., &c., office furniture, iron safes, letter-presses, desks, chairs, &c., &c., rosewood piano-forte.

ALSO, TO PAY CHARGES,

About 50 packages of unclaimed baggage, trunks, valises, &c., &c., being unclaimed goods, and sold by order of the Norwich and Worcester Railroad Company.

ALSO,

60 barrels of vinegar, 70 Colt's revolving rifles.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT under and by virtue of a certain instrument of indenture, dated the sixth day of February, in the year one thousand eight hundred and forty-nine, made and entered into between EDWARD K. COLLINS, JAMES BROWN, ELISHA RIGGS, WILLIAM S. WETMORE and STEWART BROWN, of the first part; PROSPER M. WETMORE, of the second part, and the United States of America, by JOHN Y. MASON, Secretary of the Navy of the United States, of the third part, and for the purpose of obtaining repayment of the sum of one hundred and fifteen thousand and five hundred dollars, being the amount of the outstanding balance of advances due, unpaid and unrefunded to the United States, with interest thereon from the twentieth day of February, in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight, I will on the first day of November, in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight, at 12 o'clock at noon, sell at the Merchants' Exchange, at the City of New-York, at public auction, for cash, the steamship *Atlantic*, her tackle, apparel, &c.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, April 19, 1858.

The above sale having been postponed from time to time to this date, it is hereby again postponed until THURSDAY, October twenty, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, at the Merchants' Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, at twelve o'clock at noon.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, May 31, 1864.

The above sale is postponed till WEDNESDAY, November thirty, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, October 20, 1864.

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, January twenty-six, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, November 30, 1864.

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, March twenty-three, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, January 26, 1865.

The above sale is postponed till WEDNESDAY, April twenty-six, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, March 23 1865.

The above sale is postponed till WEDNESDAY, May twenty-four, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, April 26, 1865.

The above sale is postponed till Wednesday, June 28, 1865 at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, May 24, 1865.

The above sale is postponed till WEDNESDAY, August 23, 1865, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, June 28, 1865.

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, October twenty-six, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 23, 1865. aug24-lawtoct26

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, December twenty-eight, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK October 26, 1865. oc27-lawtod28

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, March twenty-nine, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 28, 1865. d29-lawtom29

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, May thirty-first, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, March 29, 1866. mh30-lawtom31

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, July twenty-six, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, May 31, 1866. je1-lawtojy26

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, October twenty-fifth, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, July 26, 1866. jy27-lawto oc25

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, December twenty-seventh, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 25, 1866. oc26-lawtodec27

## PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR STATIONERY.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF INTERNAL REVENUE, WASHINGTON, Oct. 19, 1866.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until the 15th day of November, 1866, at 12 o'clock M., for supplying the Assessors and Collectors of Internal Revenue throughout that portion of the United States lying east of the Rocky Mountains with stationery for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1867, and until the 1st day of January, 1867, for supplying the Assessors and Collectors west of the Rocky Mountains.

Bidders may obtain a schedule of articles to be furnished, with conditions under which such articles are to be delivered, upon application to any Assessor or Collector, or to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue.

No proposals will be entertained from parties who are not regular manufacturers or dealers in the articles bid for, nor will proposals be considered unless accompanied by satisfactory guarantees that the contract will, if awarded, be faithfully executed.

Bids which contain prices less than the fair cost of the articles, will be considered fraudulent and rejected.

The two hundred and forty Collection Districts are distributed into five Departments, as shown by the schedule furnished, and each proposal must name the Department it is proposed to supply.

The Commissioner reserves the right to reject any bids which the interest of the Government may require.

The bids should be addressed to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, indorsed "Proposals for supplying Stationery to Internal Revenue Officers."

E. A. ROLLINS, Commissioner.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

REYNOLDS' TURBINE

### WATER WHEELS

REYNOLDS' PATENT sweeps the field; new improvements; low prices; does not clog; has no complications of gates or costly flume work; compact for shipment; great water-saver; the only wheel that excels overshots; gold medal awarded by American Institute for superiority. Also, Shafting and Gearing furnished when required.

GEORGE TALLCOT,
Late TALLCOT & UNDERHILL, No. 96 Liberty-st.

PAMPHLET BINDING BY MACHINERY. ELECTION TICKETS CUT AND FOLDED, 25c. per 1,000. JOHN MILLS, No. 51 Ann-st.

FOR SALE—A WHITE SETTER DOG, WELL broken on all game—woodcock, quail, partridge and snipe; rare chance. Address M. MARTIN, Summit, N. J.

TO LOVERS OF OATMEAL.—FOR SALE, in lots to suit private families, patent Irish and Scotch oatmeal. Apply to PENTZ BROTHERS, No. 157 South-st.

## DENTISTRY.

ABSOLUTELY PAINLESS.—TEETH EXtracted without extra charge, under nitrous oxide, where others are inserted. Sets of rubber teeth with plumpers, to restore the rotundity of the face, light and durable. Plumpers made to old sets of teeth on short notice. Elegant sets from $10 to $15, at No. 216 6th-av., near 14th-st.

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION ORIGINATED the use of Nitrous Oxide Gas, and have extracted teeth for over 15,500 patients, who have certified that it was done without pain. Gas pure and fresh every day. We "never fail." Office No. 19 Cooper Institute.

## HOLIDAY GOODS.

LADIES' AND GENTLEMEN'S DRESSING and Writing Cases, Portfolios, Pocket-books, Card-cases, Banker's Cases. Manufacturers, WM. T. FRY & CO., Nos. 134 and 136 William-st., New-York.

W. T. FRY & CO., MANUFACTURERS of the well-known Fry's patent pocket flask metal flasks, soap boxes, drinking cups, reward meda &c. Manufactory Nos. 134 and 136 William-st., N. Y.

## STOVES, RANGES, &C.

FRENCH AND EUROPEAN HOTEL ranges, all sizes; broilers, carving tables, &c., made by BRAMHALL, DEANE & CO., No. 268 Canal and Nos. 247 and 249 Water-st. Sole Agents for Blodgett's celebrated Portable Ovens

GOTHIC FURNACES—FIRE-PLACE, PARlor and portable heaters; gas heating and cooking stoves; Magee's elevated oven ranges; zero refrigerators. ALEX. M. LESLEY, No. 605 6th-av., N. Y.

## DRY GOODS.

### CURTAINS

IN BROCATELLE, TERRY AND SATIN LACE CURTAINS,

The cheapest and most beautiful styles ever offered in America.

LINENS, QUILTS AND BLANKETS, and elegant house-furnishing goods of every description.

I. E. WALRAVEN,
No. 686 Broadway, below 4th-st.

### LACE CURTAINS,

TAMBOUR, APPLIQUE, NOTTINGHAM. A FINE ASSORTMENT.

TAYLOR, McGIBBON AND CO.,
No. 809 Broadway,
between 11th and 12th sts.

FURS! CLOAKS! FURS! CLOAKS!

JOHN CAMPBELL, (for many years with the late George Brodie,) has just received a case of the latest novelties in FRENCH CLOAKS.

Will also open THIS DAY a large assortment of MAGNIFICENT FURS, at manufacturers' prices, comprising FINE RUSSIAN SABLES, HUDSON'S BAY SABLES, MINKS, ERMINE SETS, &c.

Also, a great variety of CHILDREN'S FURS, CARRIAGE ROBES, FOOT MUFFS, &c.

NO. 888 BROADWAY,
Between 19th and 20th sts.

### ENGLISH BLANKETS.

WHITNEY, MERINO, AND BATH.

TAYLOR, McGIBBON & CO.,
NO. 809 BROADWAY.

SMILLIE & CO. Have opened the most ELEGANT ASSORTMENT of CLOAKS, SACQUES, BASQUES, JACKETS and CIRCULARS, in VELVET and CLOTH, which cannot be surpassed in America.

No. 763 BROADWAY,
Between 8th and 6th sts.
WILLIAM BUCHANAN MACKENZIE,
Superintendent.

THE NEW FRENCH SKIRT.

Also, a great variety of CORSETS, just received from Paris, at low prices.

AT ELGER'S, NOS. 880 AND 882 BROADWAY.

1,000 DOZEN AT $1 25.

Ladies' French Kid Gloves, all colors and sizes; also, a full assortment of Ladies' and Misses' Hosiery at low prices.

W. J. ELGER,
Nos. 880 and 882 Broadway, near 19th-st.

## MILLINERY.

MADAME NEWBERRY'S.

Paris Millinery, Dress, Cloak and Mantilla establishment. Childrens' clothing cut and made; ladies' dresses done at the shortest notice. No. 927 Broadway, between 21st and 22d sts.

BONNET FRAMES AND MATERIALS AT HALF PRICE.—Felt hats, untrimmed, $1 50 each; Jockey Hats, untrimmed, $1 50; Velvet Bonnets, all trimmed, $8; warranted best velvet ever used. L. BINNS, No. 577 Broadway. Cut this out.

## PUBLIC NOTICES.

TO CANVASSERS OF ELECTION—NOTICE.

IN BOARD OF SUPERVISORS, Oct. 30, 1866.

At a meeting of the Board of Supervisors, held this day, the following resolution was adopted:

JOSEPH B. YOUNG, Clerk.

*Resolved*, That the County of New-York be and is hereby divided, for the next election, into eleven Return Districts, as follows:

First District, composed of the First, Second, Third and Fifth Wards.

Second District, composed of the Fourth and Sixth Wards.

Third District, composed of the Seventh and Thirteenth Wards.

Fourth District, composed of the Tenth and Fourteenth Wards.

Fifth District, composed of the Eleventh and Seventeenth Wards.

Sixth District, composed of the Eighth and Ninth Wards.

Seventh District, composed of the Fifteenth and Eighteenth Wards.

Eighth District, composed of the Sixteenth Ward.

Ninth District, composed of the Twenty-first Ward.

Tenth District, composed of the Twentieth and Twenty-second Wards.

Eleventh District, composed of the Twelfth and Nineteenth Wards.

And, That the Chairman of each Board of Canvassers of the several Election Districts, in each Return District, shall return the original statements, together with a copy of the Poll List at the General Election to be held in November, and deliver the same to the Supervisor who is herein designated for receiving the same.

The following-named Supervisors are hereby designated to receive the original returns from the Canvassers of the said Return Districts respectively, as follows:

First District—Supervisor Henry Smith, at No. 7 City Hall.

Second District—Supervisor Walter Roche, at No. 514 Pearl-street.

Third District—Supervisor William M. Tweed, at No. 237 Broadway.

Fourth District—Supervisor James Hayes, at No. 7 City Hall.

Fifth District—Supervisor Andreas Willmann, at No. 31 Bowery.

Sixth District—Supervisor Andrew Bleakley, at No. 7 City Hall.

Seventh District—Supervisor Orison Blunt, at No. 118 Ninth-street.

Eighth District—Supervisor Sheridan Shook, at No. 7 City Hall.

Ninth District—Supervisor Smith Ely, Jr., at No. 7 City Hall.

Tenth District—Supervisor William R. Stewart, at No. 113 West Thirty-third-street.

Eleventh District—Supervisor Fox, at No. 7 City Hall.

CENTRAL PARK ORDINANCES.

The Board of Commissioners of the Central Park do ordain as follows:

Section 7 of the ordinances of this Board is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

SEC. 7. Two pounds are hereby established in the Central Park, for the impounding of horses, cattle, sheep, goats, dogs, swine, geese, and other animals found trespassing upon said Park. All such animals found at large upon the Park may be taken by any person or persons, and driven or carried to one of the said pounds, and may be kept inclosed therein during five days, at the end of which time, if not previously claimed, they may be sold at public auction; provided, that two days previous notice of the sale thereof, shall have been conspicuously posted at the pound.

The owner of any animal so impounded by virtue of the ordinances of the Central Park, may redeem the same before the day of sale by the payment to the Treasurer of the Board as follows:

For each animal other than goats and geese $2, and the expense of keeping.

For each goat $4, and the expense of keeping.

For geese 25 cents each, and the expenses of keeping.

The expenses of keeping shall be reckoned as follows:

For each horse, dog, or head of neat stock, 50 cents per day.

For each goat, swine, or sheep, 20 cents per day.

For each goose, 5 cents per day.

If within one month after the sale of any impounded animal its former owner shall appear and claim the same, the Treasurer shall, after deducting the full amount of the charges above provided for, pay over to him the proceeds of its sale.

The above ordinance was adopted at a meeting of the Board of Commissioners of the Central Park, held on the 19th inst., and is published in obedience to the requirements of an act entitled "An act for the regulation and government of the Central Park in the City of New-York," passed April 17, 1857.

The following section of said act is applicable to the above ordinances:

SEC. 15. All persons offending against such ordinances shall be deemed guilty of misdemeanor and be punished on conviction before the Mayor, Recorder or any magistrate of the City of New-York, by a fine not exceeding fifty dollars, and in default of payment by imprisonment not exceeding thirty days.

By order of the Board,

AND'W H. GREEN,
Comptroller of the Park.

Dated NEW-YORK, Oct. 26, 1866.

NATIONAL EXPRESS AND TRANSPORTATION COMPANY.

ASSIGNMENT.

Notice is hereby given, that by a deed dated the 20th day of September, 1866, the NATIONAL EXPRESS AND TRANSPORTATION COMPANY has assigned to us, as trustees, for the benefit of its creditors, all its estate, property, rights and credits, wherever situated, including moneys payable to said Company, whether on calls or assessments on stock of the Company, or otherwise.

Persons indebted to said Company are requested to make payment to the Trustees, and all claims against the Company must, under the deed of trust, be presented, properly certified, to the undersigned, within ten months from the date of deed, or they will not be entitled to payment.

JNO. BLAIR HOGE,
JOHN J. KELLY,
C. OLIVER O'DONNELL.

s28-law10wF

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that on the 13th day of October, 1866, I shall proceed to draw jurors for the following Courts to be held in and for the City and County of New-York, on the 5th day of November, 1866:

Two panels of 100 Petit Jurors each, for a Supreme Court Circuit, Parts 1 and 2.

A panel of 150 Petit Jurors for a Court of General Sessions.

A panel of 36 Grand Jurors for a Court of General Sessions.

Two panels of 104 Petit Jurors each, for a Superior Court, Parts 1 and 2.

Two panels of 104 Petit Jurors each, for a Court of Common Pleas, Parts 1 and 2.

WM. C. CONNER Clerk.

STREET COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE, NO. 237 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Nov. 1, 1866.

CHANGE OF GRADE.—PUBLIC NOTICE IS hereby given that propositions for the following improvements are pending before the Common Council, viz.: To change the grade of Sixty-fifth-street, from Tenth-avenue to the Hudson River; also Sixty-sixth-street, from Tenth-avenue to the Hudson River. Maps showing the proposed change of grade can be seen at this office.

All persons interested in the foregoing mentioned change of grades, and having objections thereto, are requested to present the same, in writing, to the undersigned, at this office, on or before the 13th day of November, 1866.

CHAS. G. CORNELL,
Street Commissioner.

CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, BUREAU OF THE RECEIVER OF TAXES, NEW COURT-HOUSE, PARK, Nov. 1, 1866.

TO TAX-PAYERS.—NOTICE IS HEREBY given that one per cent. will be added to all taxes unpaid on the 1st of December; also an additional one per cent. on December 15.

On all taxes remaining unpaid on January 1, interest at the rate of twelve per cent., calculated from the day the books were received by the Receiver of Taxes to the day of payment, will be added. No money will be received after 2 o'clock P. M. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 2 P. M.

JOHN MURPHY, Receiver.

## SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE MIDDLE aged woman, a situation as good cook and to assist in washing and ironing; is a good baker; understands the care of milk and butter; and her niece to do light chamberwork or waiting, or to take care of children; has no objection to either City or country; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 491 Avenue A, between 23d and 24th sts.; can be seen until suited. Call in the store.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO RESPECTable girls; one an excellent cook and baker of bread, &c., &c.; would assist in the washing and ironing; the other will do chamberwork, assist in washing and ironing, or sew; the best of City reference; no objection to go in the country. Call for two days at No. 176 East 17th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman in a private family as lady's maid; understands hairdressing; or would go as seamstress; can do all kinds of family sewing; has the best of City references. Can be seen for two days at No. 200 West 25th-st., one door from 7th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS NURSE AND seamstress by an experienced Protestant person; can take the entire charge of a baby; can wait on a lady; no objection to the country; has long and satisfactory reference from her last place. Can be seen at No. 281 9th-av., entrance on 28th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation to do light chamberwork and sewing, or would be willing to do the waiting in a small private family; can give the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at her last employer's, No. 51 9th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY A LARGE NUMber of English Protestants and other first-class nurses, seamstresses, waitresses, laundresses, chambermaids, excellent cooks, cooks, washers and ironers, young girls, houseworkers, &c., at BOOKHAM'S, No. 329 4th-av., 25th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable American woman, in a private family, to do chamberwork and assist with the washing and ironing; best City reference can be given. Inquire at No. 2 9 West 32d-st., between 7th and 8th avs., for Mrs. DELANEY.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation as competent laundress in a private family; has the best of City reference; has no objection to assist with the chamberwork the latter part of the week. Call at No. 245 8th-av., between 22d and 23d sts.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS SEAMSTRESS, a situation in a private family, either by the week or month; can do all kinds of family sewing, embroidery and lace work, and can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's machine if required; can give the best of City reference. Call at No. 222 West 36th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT PERSON A situation as nurse, who has acted in that capacity for the past 16 years, and is fully competent to take the entire charge of an infant from its birth. Unexceptionable City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 177 8th-av., in the store.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable Protestant young woman to assist in the washing and ironing and do plain cooking; best of reference. Apply at No. 146 7th-av., 3d floor, one door from 20th-st., for two days.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED AND ECOnomical woman, a situation in a private family as cook; understands all kinds of baking, and will assist with the washing if required. Can be seen at her employer's, No. 122 Madison-av., near 31st-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK IN A private family; understands all kinds of cooking; can take entire charge; has best City reference. Can be seen at the residence of her present employer, No. 7 Clinton-place.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN A SITUAtion as chambermaid and waitress, or waitress in a private family; is willing to make herself useful and obliging; can give first-class City reference from the last lady employed by. Call at 435 West 36th-st. for two days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A situation to wait on a lady; can dress hair in every style and operate on Wheeler & Wilson's sewing-machine; has four years and nine months' reference from her last place. Call at No. 47 West 27th-st., near 6th-av.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUAtion as waitress in a private family; understands her business thoroughly, and brings the best City reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 398 7th-av., between 34th and 35th sts., second floor.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN A SITUAtion as first-class chambermaid; has no objection to assist with the washing and ironing, or as laundress in a private family; the best of City reference. Call at No. 447 3d-av., three doors from 32d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable German woman as first-class cook; can cook in the French and American styles; thoroughly understands her business in all its branches. Address C., Box No. 146 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable protestant woman as laundress, in a nice private family; can do up shirts as if they were bought; can give good reference. Call at No. 330 7th-av., between 31st and 32d sts., rear cottage.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK A SITuation in a private family; understands all kinds of pastry; is willing to do a little washing; is willing and obliging; has the best of City reference. Call at or address No. 214 6th-av., near 14th-st., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble Protestant woman, as infant nurse; understands the care of an infant from birth; has unexceptionable City recommendations. Apply at BEDELL'S, No. 311 4th av.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL, A SITUATION as chambermaid and waitress, or waitress alone, in a private family; will be found willing and obliging; first-class City reference can be given from the last employer. Call for two days, at No. 138 West 30th-st.

WANTED.—A FAMILY GOING ABROAD wish to procure situations for five servants, cook, laundress, waitress, maid and seamstress, and coachman, all of whom they can thoroughly recommend. Apply at No. 16 West 31st-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG PROtestant woman as lady's maid and seamstress; understands hairdressing and dressmaking, using Wheeler & Wilson's machine; has the best City recommendations. Apply at BEDELL'S, No. 311 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS NURSE BY A very respectable English woman; speaks French fluently; can take an infant from its birth, or take care of an invalid lady; has good reference. Call at BOOKHAM'S, No. 339 4th-av., near 25th-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL, A SITUAtion as chambermaid and waitress; can furnish the best of City reference from her last place, where she has lived four years. Inquire at No. 391 7th-av., between 34th and 35th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS seamstress, or would assist in waiting or light chamberwork; has the best of City references. Call at No. 1,278 Broadway, in the millinery store, between 32d and 33d sts.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant widow woman, a family or five or six ladies' or gentlemen's washing; can produce the best of references; has a good place for bleaching. No. 311 West 44th-st., corner of 8th-av., top place.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROFESSED cook in all its branches; soups, meats, boning, &c.; desserts of various kinds; also an excellent chambermaid and waitress; best of reference. Can be seen at No. 44 West 32d-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A situation in a small private family as cook and to assist at the washing; can give the best of City reference. Call for two days at No. 87 West 38th-st., corner of Broadway.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PERSON, A situation in a respectable family, to cook, wash and iron; prefers a steady place to the highest wages. Call for two days at No. 217 West 16th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., in the basement. Good reference.

WANTED—A SITUATION TO DO COOKING or general housework by a reliable and capable girl; is an excellent washer and ironer, and is neat, economical and respectful; best reference. Call at No. 121 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn. City or country.

WANTED—BY A SUPERIOR COOK, WITH three years' City reference, a situation in a private family; makes all kinds of pastry, soups and jellies; does the coarse washing. Call at or address No. 192 East 21st-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT young woman to take charge of children and sew, or to do chamberwork; no objection to go in the country; good references. Call at No. 127 West 33d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG AMERican woman as chambermaid and waitress in a private family; best of reference. Call at No. 176 17th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS chambermaid and laundress or chambermaid and fine sewer; has several years' City reference. Can be seen for two days at 379 2d-av., between 21st and 22d sts.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL, A SITUATION to do chamberwork and sewing, or would be willing to assist with washing; good references. Can be seen for two days at No. 195 East 12th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A situation as cook, washer and ironer; the best of City references given. Call at No. 360 7th-av., between 32d and 33d sts.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN A SITUation as cook, or would go as first-class laundress; the best of City reference. Call at No. 109 West 15th-st., in the rear.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble woman as laundress in a private family; good reference. Apply for two days at No. 59 University-place, corner 12th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION TO DO LIGHT chamberwork and family sewing by a respectable Protestant woman, with good City references. She can be seen for three days at No. 313 5th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble girl as chambermaid and waitress, or waitress alone; best City reference. Call for two days at No. 189 East 12th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble young woman as good plain cook, washer and ironer in a small private family; can bake; good City reference. Address to No. 572 2d-av., third floor front.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED PERSON, a situation to go out by the day to assist in dressmaking, or family sewing by the week. Apply at No. 49 Bond-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE girl as plain cook; is a good washer and ironer and a good baker of bread; good reference from last place. Call at No. 189 East 12th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK; WILL assist with the washing if required, or do all the washing of a small family; good City reference. Can be seen at No. 233 7th-av., near 26th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITRESS; best of City reference; no objection to assist with the chamberwork. Call at No. 61 West 12th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG American girl as seamstress, and no objections to taking care of a child. Call at No. 639 6th-av., in the store.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble young woman as first-class cook; best City reference. Call at No. 426 2d-av., between 24th and 25th sts., second floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable Scotch girl, to do chamberwork and sewing or washing. Call for two days at No. 449 6th-av., corner 27th-st.; ring the second bell.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman as good cook; willing to assist in the washing; best of City references. Apply at present employer's, No. 58 West 27th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT young woman as first-class laundress; does all kinds of fine washing, fluting, &c. Call at No. 103 West 36th-st., near 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable young girl of 16, to mind children or do light chamberwork; City reference. Call at No. 335 West 26th-st., between 8th and 9th-avs.

## SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—BY A FRENCH PROTESTANT young woman, a situation as companion to an invalid. Address SITUATION, Box No. 213 *Times* Office, for two days.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, A situation as cook, washer and ironer; would go a short distance in the country; good references. Can be seen at No. 73 Vandam-st., in the basement.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTant young woman, to take charge of children and sew, or to do chamberwork; no objection to go in the country; good references. Call at No. 127 West 33d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT young girl as waitress and chambermaid; has the best City reference; no objection to go to the country. Call at No. 64 West Washington-place.

WANTED—WASHING, BY A FIRST-CLASS laundress who understands her business, and flutes neatly; particular attention paid to families' clothes; good reference given. Call No. 216 7th-av., near 24th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT young woman to do chamberwork and waiting, or housework of a small family; City reference. Call at No. 411 2d-av., near 24th-st., second floor, front.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT COOK, A SITUation in a small, respectable family; best of reference given. Inquire at No. 549 2d-av., back room, second floor.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl, a situation as chambermaid and waitress in a small family, or take care of a baby and sew. Call at Kent-av., third door from park, Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT NURSE, A situation to take care of an invalid; no objection to travel. Can be seen for two days at her last employer's, No. 114 West 23d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS cook, who thoroughly understands her business; can furnish unexceptionable reference. Apply at No. 320 Bowery, corner Bleecker-st., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A WOMAN; IS a good experienced cook; understands French dishes; good City reference. Call for two days at No. 87 West 24th-st., near 8th-av., in the rear.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A SITuation as good cook in a private family; will assist with the washing and ironing; good City reference. Call for two days at No. 104 West 32d-st., in the rear.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL OF 17, A SITuation as nurse and chambermaid, or to wait on a lady, or as regular waitress; wages, $7. Call at No. 192 East 21st-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS waitress. Can be seen at the residence of her employers, No. 348 West 23d-st.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY A NUMBER OF German girls, for all capacities, at Mrs. LOWE'S German Institute, No. 17 Stanton-st., near the Bowery.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN A situation as cook, with good recommendations. Call at No. 22 Prince-st., in the store, near the Bowery.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT laundress; has three years' reference from her last place. Call at No. 100 West 17th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT woman as chambermaid and to do fine washing. Inquire at No. 26 West 26th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG GIRL as chambermaid and waitress; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 64 West Washington-place.

A YOUNG WIDOW, AGED 20, EDUCATED, prepossessing and refined, having met with reverses, desires to obtain a position as housekeeper; is fully competent to suit the most fastidious. Call on Mrs. SANDS, No. 131 West 30th-st.

A LADY LEAVING THE CITY WISHES to find a situation for a girl in the capacity of seamstress; she can cut and fit, and can be highly recommended. Apply at 94 East 21st-st., on Friday, 2d inst.

LADIES WANTED.—APPLY AT THE OFFICE of the Ladies' Charitable Fair and Grand Presentation Festival, No. 616 Broadway.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a married man who thoroughly understands the management of horses and the care of carriages and harness, and will receive the very highest City recommendation from his employer for ability, sobriety and attention to his business. Satisfactory reasons given for leaving. Call at Nos. 78 and 80 Bank-st., (stable.)

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom by a single man; perfectly understands his business in all its branches; would make himself generally useful; can bring the best of reference; has no objection to the country. Address J. N., Box No. 214 *Times* Office.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY A FIRST-CLASS English gardener and wife to take care of a gentleman's place; wife good housekeeper, and very careful woman in the house. Address W. H., Box No. 170 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE MAN A SITuation as coachman; can produce the most satisfactory reference; disengaged in consequence of the family going to Europe. Address M. R., Box No. 200 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble young man, as coachman and groom; thoroughly understands his business; no objection to the country; would make himself useful; good City reference. Address J. M., Box No. 211 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a respectable man of long experience; is a good groom and a very good driver; understands the business thoroughly; has good City references. Address J. N., Box No. 207 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG Frenchman as first-class waiter; understands the business thoroughly; is well recommended from his former place, where he has lived several years. Apply at BEDELL'S, No. 311 4th-av.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE YOUNG MAN, A situation as coachman and groom; he thoroughly understands the care of horses and carriages and is a careful driver, and well recommended from his last place. Address W. S., Box No. 212 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom by a Protestant man of long experience; thoroughly understands the business and will make himself generally useful; best City reference. Address F. R. K., Box No. 193 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION BY A single man; has 12 years' experience at the business; has first-class City and country reference as to capability; can milk. Address COACHMAN, Box No. 212 *Times* Office

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SCOTCH SINgle man as coachman and gardener; has first-class references; thoroughly understands his business; can milk; will take moderate wages. Call or address ALICK, No. 81 Nassau-st., Office No. 9.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SINGLE MAN as first-class coachman; no objections to the country; will make himself generally useful; best of City reference. Address J. D., Box No. 208 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN AND groom and gardener by a single man; thoroughly understands the care of horses and cows; best City reference. Address P. W., Box No. 212 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISHMAN, A SITUAtion as coachman; thoroughly understands his business; is a good City driver and has the best City reference. Call on or address COACHMAN, 311 4th-av.

## HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT woman to go into the country, capable of doing the work of a small family. The situation will make a comfortable home for a widow or a middle-aged woman. Apply immediately to Mrs. HYDE, No. 6 St. Felix-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—AGENTS, MALE AND FEMALE, who want to make money fast, in a light, honorable business. Agents are making as high as $20 per day on $3 to $10 capital. Send two stamps for full particulars and return postage. Address R. WAYVELL, Box No. 4,781 Chicago.

WANTED—A WOMAN AS LADY'S MAID AND seamstress; must understand dressmaking and all kinds of family sewing. Call at No. 132 West 14th-st., after 9 o'clock.

WANTED—A GIRL AS WAITRESS AND chambermaid, and to assist in the care of grown children. Apply at No. 184 East 18th-st.

WANTED—A TRAVELING SALESMAN; LIBeral compensation allowed. Call on F. BAILEY, No. 35 Pine-st., Room No. 13.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS PROTESTANT cook. Apply between the hours of 1 and 1 at No. 48 West 11th-st.

## BUSINESS CHANCES.

$100.000.—SPECIAL PARTNER WANTED—In an old-established dry-goods house, for which one-third of the profits will be given; ten per cent. will be guaranteed. For particulars inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

## COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES

DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing between the subscribers, under the firm name of SONNTAG & BEGGS, is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 31, 1866.
HERMAN SONNTAG,
J. P. BEGGS.

HERMAN SONNTAG, having bought the entire interest of Mr. JOS. P. BEGGS, assumes all outstanding business, and will continue the importation of musical instruments on his own account, at No 1½ Maiden-lane.

THIS AGREEMENT, MADE THIS THIRTY-first day of October, 1866, witnesseth that the firm heretofore known as HEBBERD & CO., the same being composed of GILBERT C. HEBBERD, Jr., JOHN BELLAMY and FRANK M. WEBSTER is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

G. C. HEBBERD, Jr.,
JOHN BELLAMY,
FRANK M. WEBSTER.
Witness: WM. E. HEBBERD.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between PETER MORRIS and JAMES CUMINGS, under the firm name of PETER MORRIS & CO., at the Columbian Foundry, No. 45 Duane-st., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All outstanding claims of the firm will be settled at their office, as above.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 1, 1866.
PETER MORRIS,
JAMES CUMINGS.

OUR BUSINESS CONNECTION WITH Mr. W. H. DECKER has terminated this day by its own limitation. We will continue the lumber and timber business at the foot of Gansevoort st.

F. J. BARRETO & CO.
NEW-YORK, Nov. 1, 1866.

## WINES AND LIQUORS.

### CALIFORNIAN WINE BITTERS.

MERCADO & SEULLY desire to inform the public that they are the sole manufacturers and proprietors of the SAINSEVAIN WINE BITTERS, and that none are genuine unless the name of our firm is printed upon the label.

We have established a depot for the sale of our wine-bitters at New-York with Mr. CESAR AUG. ROBERT, Nos. 95 and 97 Liberty-st.

MERCADO & SEULLY.

Referring to the above, the undersigned would state that he is now provided with the favorite Sainsevain Wine Bitters, as also with a full assortment of California Wines and Brandy of the most approved brands.

CESAR AUG. ROBERT,
Nos. 95 and 97 Liberty-st.

## VALENTINES.

THE NEW-YORK UNION VALENTINE COMPANY have an immense stock of valentines on exhibition (to the trade) at their salesrooms, Nos. 134 and 38 William-st., New-York.

## SHIPPING.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL—CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.—The Inman Line, sailing semi-weekly, carrying the United States Mails:
CITY OF LONDON..........SATURDAY..........Nov. 3
CITY OF MANCHESTER......WEDNESDAY.........Nov. 7
CITY OF PARIS...........SATURDAY..........Nov. 10
ETNA....................WEDNESDAY.........Nov. 14
CITY OF NEW-YORK........SATURDAY..........Nov. 17
and each succeeding SATURDAY and WEDNESDAY, at noon, from Pier No. 45 North River.
RATES OF PASSAGE.
By the mail steamers sailing every Saturday.
First Cabin..........$90 | Steerage..........$30
First Cabin to London..95 | Steerage to London..34
First Cabin to Paris..105 | Steerage to Paris..40
PAYABLE IN GOLD.
Passage by the Wednesday steamers, first cabin, $90; steerage, $35. Payable in United States Currency.
Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at moderate rates.
Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $30 gold or the equivalent. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends.
For further information, apply at the Company's offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.
THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.
The splendid new vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, as follows:
ST. LAURENT.....BOCANDE.....SATURDAY, Nov. 3
PEREIRE.....DUCHESNE.....SATURDAY, Nov. 17
VILLE DE PARIS..SURMONT.....SATURDAY, Dec. 1
EUROPE.....LEMARIE.....SATURDAY, Dec. 15
PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD.
First cabin, $135; second cabin, $80, including table wine in either class.
These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.
Medical attendance free of charge.
Passengers intending to land at Brest can be furnished on board with railroad coupon tickets, and their baggage checked to Paris, at an additional charge of $5 for first and $3 for second class.
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

STEAMER ST. LAURENT FOR BREST and Havre, will leave Pier No. 50 North River, foot of Morton-st., on SATURDAY, Nov. 3, at 12 o'clock. Passengers are requested to be on board at 11 o'clock.
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent.

GREAT REDUCTION
IN PRICE OF PASSAGE TO EUROPE
BY THE
ONLY AMERICAN LINE TO ENGLAND AND FRANCE.
The New-York and Havre Steamship Company's first-class mail steamships ARAGO and FULTON, having been thoroughly refitted, will leave Pier No. 37 North River for Havre, calling at Falmouth, on the following days at noon, precisely.
FULTON, S. SAMUELS..........Saturday, Aug. 4, 1866.
ARAGO, HENRY A. GADSDEN....Saturday, Sept. 1, 1866.
FULTON, S. SAMUELS..........Saturday, Sept. 29, 1866.
ARAGO, HENRY A. GADSDEN....Saturday, Oct. 27, 1866.
FULTON, S. SAMUELS..........Saturday, Nov. 24, 1866.
And every twenty-eight days thereafter.
PRICES OF PASSAGE PAYABLE IN GOLD
FIRST-CLASS:
Main Saloon..........$100 | Lower Saloon..........$80
Second class..$60.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The company will not be responsible for specie or valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.
J. J. COMSTOCK, Agent,
No. 7 Broadway, New-York.
JAMES A. WOTTON, Havre, General Agent in Europe.
L'HERBETTE, KANE & CO., Agen's in Paris.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.
(Limited.)
Steamers weekly to Liverpool, calling at Queenstown.
The splendid first-class iron steamships of this line will be dispatched as follows from Pier No. 47 North River:
VIRGINIA..........SATURDAY..........Nov. 3
LOUISIANA.........SATURDAY..........Nov. 10
ENGLAND...........SATURDAY..........Nov. 17
ERIN..............SATURDAY..........Nov. 24
And every Saturday thereafter.
An experienced Surgeon on each ship, free of charge.
Drafts issued for any amount, payable at any bank in Great Britain, or on the continent.
Rates of passage, payable in currency.
Cabin. Steerage.
To Liverpool or Queenstown..........$100 $30
Through passage to Paris, London, Antwerp, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at low rates.
Steerage passage tickets to bring persons from Liverpool or Queenstown for $35, currency, can be obtained at No. 27 Broadway.
For freight or cabin passage apply at the office of the Company, No. 57 Broadway; for steerage tickets, at the passage office of the Company, No. 27 Broadway, or No. 175 Pearl-st.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

STEAM TO LONDON DIRECT.
The first-class iron steamship
UNION
will sail from Pier No. 3, North River, for London direct,
SATURDAY, Nov. 3.
Rates of Passage, payable in Currency—Cabin, $100; Steerage, $30. Apply to
TAPSCOTT BROTHERS & CO.,
No. 86 South-st. and No. 23 Broadway.

LONDON AND NEW-YORK STEAMSHIP LINE.
Passage to London, direct, $90, $60 and $30 currency.
Passage from London, $75, $60 and $36 gold.
ATALANTA, Capt. PINKHAM, from New-York, Nov. 8.
BELLONA, Capt. DIXON, from New-York, Nov. 24.
ELLA, Capt. GLEADELL, from New-York, Dec. 6.
WM. PENN, Capt. BILLINGE, from New-York, Dec. 18.
The new and elegant British iron steamship ATALANTA, 3,000 tons, will leave Pier No. 3, North River, for London direct, on THURSDAY, Nov. 8, at 12 M. The accommodations for passengers on this ship are unsurpassed.
Freight will be taken and through bills of lading given to Havre, Antwerp, Rotterdam, Amsterdam, and Dunkirk.
For passage apply to CHAS. A. WHITNEY, No. 26 Broadway.
For freight apply to
HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents,
No. 54 South-st.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.
AND
BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.
CHINA leaves Boston Wednesday, Nov. 7.
AUSTRALASIAN leaves New-York Wednesday, Nov. 14
JAVA leaves Boston Wednesday, Nov. 21.
PERSIA leaves New-York Wednesday, Nov. 28.
AFRICA leaves Boston Wednesday, Dec. 5.
SCOTIA leaves New-York Wednesday, Dec. 12.
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage..........$132 50
Second Cabin Passage..........80 00
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage..........$112 50
Second Cabin Passage..........65 00
payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Specie or Valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.
For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

TAPSCOTT'S
LONDON, LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN STEAMSHIP PASSAGE OFFICES, NO. 86 SOUTH-ST. AND NO. 23 BROADWAY.
Rates of passage, payable in currency:
To London, Liverpool and Queenstown..........$30
From Liverpool or Queenstown..........35
Passage also by Tapscott's favorite Line of LIVERPOOL AND LONDON PACKETS.
Drafts for £1 and upward, available in all parts of Great Britain and Ireland, issued on the most favorable terms by TAPSCOTT, BROS. & CO.,
No. 86 South-st. and No. 23 Broadway.

CUNARD LINE.
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.
FROM NEW-YORK EVERY WEDNESDAY.
HECLA..........Nov. 7
PALMYRA..........Nov. 14
RATES OF PASSAGE:
Cabin..........$80 Gold.
Steerage..........$30 Currency.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown at low rates.
For Steerage Passage, apply at No. 69 Broadway.
For Freight and Cabin Passage, at No. 4 Bowling-green.
E. CUNARD.

PASSAGE TO AND FROM GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND, by TAPSCOTT'S favorite lines of LONDON and LIVERPOOL PACKETS, sailing every week. Parties wishing to send for their friends or remit money to the Old Country, can do so on the most favorable terms by applying to
TAPSCOTT, BROTHERS & CO.,
No. 86 South-st.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.
FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.
REGULAR UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS, sailing on the 22d of every month:
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. L. TINKLEPAUGH, Nov. 22.
GUIDING STAR, Capt. W. C. BERRY, Dec. 22.
NORTH AMERICA, Capt. L. F. TIMMERMAN, Jan. 22.
These elegant steamers sail with regularity, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagement of freight or passage, apply to GARRISON & ALLEN, Agents,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.
EMPIRE LINE FOR SAVANNAH.
Every SATURDAY from Pier No. 13 North River,
Punctually at 3 o'clock P. M.,
The favorite sidewheel steamships
SAN JACINTO, LOVELAND, Commander, sails Nov 3.
SAN SALVADOR, ATKINS, Commander, sails Nov. 10.
Through tickets and bills of lading to all points.
Elegant passenger accommodations.
GARRISON & ALLEN, No. 5 Bowling-green, N. Y.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.
FOR HAVANA DIRECT.
Every WEDNESDAY, Pier 4 N. R., punctually at 3 P. M.
The elegant and favorite side-wheel steamships
EAGLE, GREENE, Commander, sails Nov. 7.
COLUMBIA, SLOCUM, Commander, sails Nov. 14.
MORRO CASTLE, ADAMS, Commander, sails Nov. 21.
GARRISON & ALLEN, Agents, 5 Bowling-green, N. Y.

FOR HAVANA, VIA NASSAU, N. P.
The British and North American Royal Mail Steam Packet Company's new steamer CORSICA, Capt. LE MESSURIER, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's wharf, at Jersey City, on
SATURDAY..........Nov. 3 | MONDAY..........Dec. 3
Passage money to Nassau..........$45
Passage money to Havana..........50
Payable in gold or its equivalent.
No freight received on day before sailing.
For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.—MURRAY'S LINE.
EVERY TUESDAY.
The favorite steamship VIRGO, E. M. BULKLEY, Commander, will sail on TUESDAY, Nov. 6, at 3 P. M. precisely, from Pier No. 16 East River, foot of Wall-st.
Through bills of lading and passage tickets given to all points in connection with Georgia Central Railroad.
For freight or passage apply to
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO.,
Nos. 61 and 62 South-st.

FOR RICHMOND, NORFOLK AND CITY POINT.
The side-wheel steamships HATTERAS, Capt. ALEXANDER, every SATURDAY; ALBEMARLE, Capt. BOURNE, every WEDNESDAY, at 12 M., from Pier No. 36 North River; giving through bills of lading, &c., to all points on the Sea Board Railroad and its connection. Freight to Norfolk 6c. per foot; cabin passage $6; freight to Richmond 8c. per foot; cabin passage $8.
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents,
No. 88 Liberty-st.

FOR RICHMOND, NORFOLK AND CITY POINT.
The OLD LINE, from Pier No. 21, North River.
NIAGARA, Capt. COUCH,
EVERY SATURDAY, at 3 P. M.
SARATOGA, Capt. KING,
EVERY WEDNESDAY, at 3 P. M.
G. HEINEKEN & PALMORE,
No. 115 Broadway, (up stairs,)
Agents New-York and Virginia Steamship Co.

## SHIPPING.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S
THROUGH LINE
TO CALIFORNIA,
CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL, VIA PANAMA RAILROAD.
Steamers leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock, noon, as follows:
Nov. 1.—OCEAN QUEEN, Capt. E. HOWES, to connect with GOLDEN CITY, Capt. J. T. WATKINS.
Nov. 11.—ARIZONA, Capt. JEFF. MAURY, to connect with MONTANA, Capt. G. H. BRADBURY.
Nov. 21.—RISING STAR, Capt. A. G. GRAY, to connect with CONSTITUTION, Capt. CAVERLY.
All departures touch at Acapulco; those of 1st and 21st connect at Panama with steamers for South Pacific ports; 1st and 11th for Central American Ports, and those of 1st touch at Manzanillo.
Departure of 11th each month connects with the new steam line from Panama to Australia and New-Zealand.
Steamer of Dec. 11, 1866, will connect with the first of the Company's China Line, leaving San Francisco Jan. 1, 1867, for Hong Kong.
100 pounds baggage allowed each adult. Medicines and attendance free.
For passage tickets and all further information apply at the office on the wharf, foot of Canal-st., North River, New-York.
S. K. HOLMAN, Agent.

STEAM COMMUNICATION BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND AUSTRALASIA, VIA PANAMA.
The Panama, New-Zealand and Australian Royal Mail Company dispatch a steamer on the 24th of each month from Panama to Wellington, N. Z., and the Australian Colonies, connecting with the steamer of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company leaving New-York for Aspinwall (Colon) on the 11th of each month. First and second class passengers will be conveyed under through ticket at the following rates: From New-York to ports in New-Zealand, or to Sydney or Melbourne, $340 to $364 for first class, and $216 to $243 for second class.
The above rates include the transit across the Isthmus of Panama, and the first-class fares are for forward cabins of the Australian steamer; after cabin, latter $25 additional. Fares payable in United States gold coin.
Special steamers run to the newly-discovered gold region of Hokitika, New-Zealand.
Two hundred and fifty pounds of baggage allowed free to each adult passenger from New-York to Aspinwall by steamer; by railroad from Aspinwall to Panama, 100 lbs.; from Panama to colonial ports by steamer, 336 lbs. first class, and 168 lbs. second class. Freight to be paid on all quantities in excess of the above-named allowances on the several portions of route, and according to the rates of the several Companies.
Children under three years, free; under eight years, quarter fare; under twelve years, half fare; male servants, one-half fare; female do., three-quarters fare; men servants berthed forward, women do. in ladies' cabin.
A limited quantity of merchandise will be conveyed under through bill of lading.
For further information, application to be made to the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, No. 59 Wall-st., or to
CHARLES W. WEST, Agent,
No. 23 William-st., New-York.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S THROUGH LINE TO
JAPAN AND CHINA,
VIA PANAMA AND SAN FRANCISCO, CARRYING THE U. S. MAIL.
FIRST VOYAGE.
Steamer HENRY CHAUNCEY will leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., New-York, at 12 o'clock noon, on TUESDAY, Dec. 11, 1866, connecting via Panama Railroad with steamer GOLDEN CITY, for San Francisco, where passengers, mails and fast freight will be transferred to the Company's splendid steamer COLORADO, to leave that port at noon on TUESDAY, Jan. 1, 1867, for Yokohama and Hong Kong.
Through tickets issued from New-York, adding to regular prices between New-York and San Francisco the following rates, payable in gold or its equivalent:

| | First Cabin. | Second Cabin. | Steerage. |
|---|---|---|---|
| San Francisco to Yokohama | $250 | $170 | $85 |
| San Francisco to Hong Kong | 300 | 200 | 100 |

Due notice will be given of subsequent voyages.
For through tickets and all further information, apply at the office on the wharf, Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., to S. K. HOLMAN, Agent.

REGULAR UNITED STATES MAIL LINE
FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., THE FLORIDA PORTS, AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST.—The elegant and popular side-wheel steamship QUAKER CITY, W. H. WEST, Commander, is now receiving cargo, and will sail on SATURDAY, Nov. 3, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 14 East River, foot of Wall-st., connecting at Charleston with the steamer DICTATOR for the Florida ports. Through bills of lading and passage tickets given to all points South and Southwest.
ARTHUR LEARY, No. 73 William-st.
The elegant steamship ANDALUSIA will follow Nov. 6.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.
THE PEOPLE'S MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
The favorite steamship
EMILY B. SOUDER, Capt. LOCKWOOD,
will sail on THURSDAY, Nov. 8, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 36 North River.
Through bills of lading and passage tickets given in connection with the South Carolina Railroad and its connections.
For freight or passage, apply to
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents,
No. 88 Liberty-st.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.—THE ATLANTIC COAST MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.'S side-wheel steamship
FLAMBEAU, Capt. EVERSON, sails THURSDAY, Nov. 8.
HERMAN LIVINGSTON, Capt. BAKER, sails THURSDAY, Nov. 15.
From Pier No. 36 North River at 3 P. M.
Through passage tickets and bills of lading to all points in connection with the Central Railroad of Georgia. For freight or passage apply to
LIVINGSTON & FOX & CO., Agents,
No. 88 Liberty-st.

STAR LINE FOR NEW-ORLEANS.
The NEW-YORK MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S fine ocean steamers will leave Pier No. 46 North River, at 3 o'clock P. M., as follows:
MERRIMACK, on SATURDAY, Nov. 3.
MARIPOSA, on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 7.
MISSISSIPPI, on SATURDAY, Nov. 10.
MATANZAS, on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 14.
MORNING STAR, on SATURDAY, Nov. 17.
All bills of lading signed at the office upon the pier.
For freight or passage apply to
C. K. GARRISON, President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS—BLACK STAR LINE.
The steamship
HUNTSVILLE, Capt. RYDER,
will leave on SATURDAY, Nov. 3, from Pier No. 13 N. R., at 3 o'clock precisely.
For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to R. LOWDEN, Agent,
Corner Cedar and West sts.
DAVID McCOARD, Agent in New-Orleans.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
The new and first-class steamship GEORGE WASHINGTON, Capt. E. Y. GAGER, will leave Pier No. 9, North River, on SATURDAY, Nov. 3, at 3 o'clock P. M.
For freight or passage, having unsurpassed accommodations, apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO.,
No. 86 West-st.
The GEO. CROMWELL will follow Nov. 10.

FOR WILMINGTON, N. C.—THE A 1 steamship COMMANDER is now receiving cargo, and will sail on TUESDAY, Nov. 6, from Pier No. 14 East River. ARTHUR LEARY, No. 73 William-st.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—Citizens about to travel abroad may procure passports from A. C. WILLMARTH, United States Passport Agent, No. 41 Chambers-st.

U. STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, 262 Broadway.

## RAILROADS.

HUDSON RIVER AND HARLEM RAILROADS.—On and after MONDAY, May 14, 1866, trains for Albany and Troy, connecting with Northern and Western trains, will leave New-York as follows:
7:45 A. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, 30th-st. and 10th-av., through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars, and connecting at Troy with trains for Rutland, Burlington and Montreal.
10 A. M. Mail train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for North.
11 A. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, 26th-st. and 4th-av., connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, etc.; at Albany with trains for West, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga Springs, Rutland, Burlington and Montreal.
4 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with trains for West, and at Troy with trains for Montreal, with sleeping-car attached.
5 P. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, connecting at Chatham with Western Road for Lebanon Springs and Pittsfield; at Albany with trains for West, and at Troy with trains for Rutland, Burlington and Montreal.
7 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-cars attached, and through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars. Also sleeping-car every day excepting Saturdays attached from New-York through to Ogdensburg without change, via Rome, W. and O. Railroad. This train will run on Sundays. Connection for Troy will be made at East Albany.
11 P. M. Train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-car attached, arriving at Albany and Troy in the morning, and connecting with trains for North and West.
WM. H. VANDERBILT, Vice-President.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT foot of Chambers-st., Pavonia Ferry:
7:45 A. M.—Day Express for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk, and all points West and South.
8:30 A. M.—Way Train daily to Otisville.
10 A. M.—Express Mail, Buffalo, Salamanca and West.
3 P. M.—Way Train, for Middletown.
4:30 P. M.—Way, for Port Jervis, Newburgh, Warwick.
5:30 P. M.—Night Express, Buffalo, Salamanca and Dunkirk.
7 P. M.—Lightning Express, daily, for Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk, and all points West and South.
8 P. M.—Emigrant Train, daily, for the West.
Express trains run in direct connection with all Southern and Western lines.
W. R. BARR, Gen'l Pass. Agent.
H. RIDDLE, Gen'l Su't.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—WINTER ARRANGEMENT. FROM NOV. 1, 1866.
Leave James-slip, New-York:
9 A. M., mail train for Greenport and way stations.
11 A. M., for Syosset and way stations.
3 P. M., Riverhead Express-train.
4 P. M., for Syosset and way stations.
5 P. M., for Farmingdale and way stations, and on Saturday nights for North Islip.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 5:00 and 9:12 A. M. and 1:15, 4:22, and 6:02 P. M. Saturdays only at 11:15 P. M. The 9:12, 4:22, and 6:02 run through to Monsey.
THOMAS W. DEMAREST, Superintendent.

## STEAMBOATS.

THE OLD LINE.
SAG HARBOR, GREENPORT, ORIENT.
Steamer ARTISAN, Capt. S. C. GIBBS, from Pier No. 43 East River, (foot of Rutgers-st.,) every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 4 P. M.
WILLIAMS BROTHERS, No. 5 Beekman-st.

FOR PROVIDENCE DIRECT.—THE steamer VICKSBURG, Capt. GEO. B. HULL, will leave Pier No. 35, North River, for Providence, EVERY SATURDAY AFTERNOON, at 4 o'clock.
For freight or passage apply on board, or to
E. PHILLIPS,
No. 216 Franklin-st.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND WHITE MOUNTAINS—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with railroad.

## HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE—A CLARENCE COUPE MADE BY Brewster & Co., of Broome-st.; in good order and very little used. To be seen until Saturday, at the stable in the rear of No. 43 5th-av.
Also, a bay horse, 15¾ hands high, sound and gentle.

FOR SALE CHEAP—A SPLENDID COUPE, as good as new; the owner having gone to Europe, there is no further use for it. Can be seen for two days at No. 124 Clinton-place. Inquire in the livery stable office.

SLEIGH.—WANTED, A FOUR-SEATED "ALBANY" sleigh, in good order; also robes. Address W. C. T., No. 520 7th-av.

## INSTRUCTION.

GARDNER INSTITUTE,
FRENCH AND ENGLISH
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL
For young ladies, No. 34 West 32d-st., reopens Sept. 18
Circulars obtained at the Institute.
Mr. and Mrs. C. H. GARDNER, Principals.

MR. GEO. C. ANTHON
will reopen his Classical, French and English School, with primary department and gymnasium, 5th-av., corner 28th-st., on MONDAY, Sept. 10.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, Classical, Commercial and French, with preparatory departments, No. 126 West 4th-st., corner of Macdougal-st., on Washington-square, GEORGE W. CLARKE, A. M., Principal, prepares pupils of all ages for business or college. Circulars at the Institute.

MRS. SYLVANUS REED HAS REMOVED her French and English Boarding and Day School to the large residence corner 38th-st. and Park-av., Murray Hill.

REV. J. H. TYNG'S SCHOOL FOR THE thorough instruction of a few boys at 907 Broadway.

CHEVE'S NEW MUSICAL INSTITUTE,
under the instruction of
SIGNOR JOSEPH BORRA,
No. 1,279 Broadway, entrance No. 65 34th-st., New-York.
Prof. B., in addition to the classes already commenced, has opened a subscription for new classes at a *reduced price*, for the especial benefit of numerous talented ladies and gentlemen possessing voices, who yet cannot well pay full rates. Also a class of children between 8 and 14 years of age.
Terms, 20 lessons, of half an hour each, $10. Ladies will receive instruction from 7 to 8 o'clock; Gentlemen from 8 to 9, and Children from 3 to 4 P. M., on WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY. He will be daily at the Institute from 2 till 9 P. M. to receive calls.

EDUCATION IN PARIS.
Young ladies can receive a first-class education in the languages and the usual branches taught in schools, on application by letter to Mrs. HERVEY DEMING, No. 119 Avenue d'Eylau, Paris.
The location is unsurpassed for health and convenience.
One or two ladies, accompanying their daughters, can also be boarded on reasonable terms.
For any further information, apply to Mr. Thos. C. Doremus, No. 45 Warren-st.
Mrs. DEMING has permission to refer also to
Prof. R. Ogden Doremus, New-York.
Richard Goodman, Esq., Lenox, Mass.
Dr. Thos. B. Evans, Paris.
Col. Charles B. Norton, Paris.

LYON'S COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE,
NOS. 161 FIFTH-AV. AND 937 BROADWAY.
Its rooms have lofty ceilings, are all upon the same floor, and heated by steam. For spaciousness, light, ventilation, ease of access—indeed, for all school purposes—they are unsurpassed. All the older pupils are under the direct training of Mr. Lyon, the younger of Mrs. Lyon. Light gymnastics are taught. For several years the roll of pupils has annually increased from 30 to 50 per cent., exceeding now 100. A fine class is preparing for college. Parents are invited to call.

MISS COMSTOCK'S
LIMITED FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL, No. 7 East 27th-st.
Eight boarding pupils received into the family. French is the language in use.
Two vacancies have occurred owing to illness.
The distinctive features of the school explained on application by letter or in person.

MISS ARMSTRONG'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
NO. 33 EAST 21ST-ST.
REOPENED ON THURSDAY, SEPT. 20.

PARISIAN FRENCH.
MADEMOISELLE DE WAILLY
has just returned, and will resume her instruction in schools and families, private lessons and classes. Apply at No. 136 East 45th-st.

MR. VAN NORMAN'S
French and English boarding and day school for young ladies, No. 5 West 38th-st., two doors from 5th-av., New-York. Address as above.

GOLDSMITH'S COMMERCIAL INSTITUTE.
NO. 756 BROADWAY.
SPECIALTIES—Penmanship and book-keeping.

E. FISTON'S SCHOOL,
Formerly C. D. Morris',
No. 55 West 32d-st., corner of Broadway.

THE FERRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE,
No. 135 Madison-av., corner 32d-st.,
Will reopen Sept. 18. Ten boarding pupils admitted.

CENTRAL PARK FRENCH INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN.
Prof. E. FEZANDIE, Director. Day and Boarding Scholars. Day scholars taken to school and home in an omnibus. Complete English, French, German, Spanish, Classical, Scientific and Commercial Instruction, including a thorough course of Universal History and Geography, Philosophy, Sociology, Music, Drawing and Gymnastics. Also Primary Department. Handsome house and grounds, between Central Park and Hudson River. Circulars at Christern's, No. 863 Broadway, or at the Institute, Broadway and 93d-st.

A. FAVARGER'S FRENCH CLASSES are still open to new members this week, at No. 9 University-place—to gentlemen from 8½ to 9½ A. M.; to ladies from 10 to 11 A. M.; and to ladies and gentlemen from 7½ to 8½ P. M. Advanced scholars and beginners should call early to benefit by the rudimentary exercises. A circular, with recommendations from Profs. Agassiz, Guyot, Botta and others, with testimonials from classes, terms, &c., can be obtained by addressing Mr. FAVARGER, through Box No. 6,128 New-York.

AFTERNOON AND EVENING CLASSES for young business men who are desirous of acquiring a practical and thorough knowledge of the French language, will be held by a competent Professor at his residence. Unexceptionable reference given. Address X. F. R., Box No. 164 *Times* Office.

BOOK-KEEPING, WRITING, &c., FOR BUSINESS.—Mr. DOLBEAR, No. 609 Broadway, teaches book-keeping practically as used in the best New-York houses. He also removes stiffness, cramping or trembling from the worst hand, and makes elegant business penmen.

A PARISIAN LADY, AN EXPERIENCED teacher, wishes a few pupils for French or music; would take charge of a private class for French conversation; method easy and thorough. Address V. H., Box No. 141 *Times* Office.

PRIVATE INSTRUCTION.—A. K. FISKE, a Harvard graduate, experienced in teaching, will attend to one or two more pupils. References: Rev. Dr. Bellows, John E. Williams, George Ticknor Curtis, Francis Schroeder, John Rogers. Address No. 80 East 15th-st.

HOME INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies; Miss M. METCALF, Principal. Pupils received at any time, and pay from date of entrance. Circulars may be obtained as above.

MOUNTAIN-VIEW SEMINARY.—THE above Seminary Buildings having been recently destroyed by fire, the Principal will open a Boarding-school for Boys 1½ miles below West Point, Oct. 15. For circulars address G. H. CARSWELL, West Point, N.Y.

THE ENGLISH, FRENCH AND CLASSICAL School of Dr. F. BERTHET and GEORGE B. GOODALL will open Sept. 17, at No. 920 Broadway. There is a gymnasium. For circulars apply to LOCKWOOD, No. 411 Broadway.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A Boarding School for boys. The fifty-eighth semi-annual session will commence THURSDAY, Nov. 1, 1866. For circulars apply to the Principal.
D. S. ROWE, M. A.

TOWNSEND'S COMMERCIAL ACADEMY, No. 260 Bowery; private instruction day and evening in book-keeping, arithmetic, writing, spelling, grammar; thorough business education imparted. No classes.

JOHN MACMULLEN'S SCHOOL—NO. 900 Broadway, corner of 20th-st., was reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 17. Circulars at the bookstore of Mitchell & Seixas, No. 911 Broadway, and at the school.

GRAMMAR SCHOOL OF N. Y. UNIVERSITY, with primary and commercial departments. Prepares for College, business, West Point and Naval Academy. Circulars at the University.

MISS ABBOTT'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH DAY SCHOOL, No. 25 East 15th-st.; open from 9 A. M. till 1 P. M.

MILITARY BOARDING-SCHOOL—White Plains, N. Y., 23 miles from City by Harlem Railroad. O. R. WILLIS, A. M., Principal.

MRS. BLIGH'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 48 West 17th-st., reopened Sept. 20.

A. BOURSAUD'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR BOYS, at Irvington, on the Hudson, N. Y. Formerly in Brooklyn.

WILLIAM H. LEGGETT'S CLASSICAL French and English School, with gymnasium, No 1,214 Broadway.

MISS MARY SEDGWICK'S SCHOOL, No. 923 Broadway.

## TEACHERS.

A GERMAN LADY OF REFINEMENT, superior French, English and German scholar, desires to give lessons, or a position as resident teacher or companion. Address MENTOR, Box No. 111 *Times* Office.

A YOUNG LADY COMPETENT TO educate children in various elementary studies and in music desires a situation in some respectable family or in a school. Address PRECEPTRESS, care of Dr. J. Harris, No. 148 East 34th-st., New-York.

## FURNITURE.

AT 20 PER CENT
REDUCTION IN PRICE.
DE GRAAF & TAYLOR,
Nos. 87 and 89 Bowery, and 65 Chrystie-st.,
still continue to be the largest Furniture Manufacturers in the City.
PARLOR, DINING-ROOM AND CHAMBER FURNITURE AND BEDDING,
CANOPY AND VICTORIA BEDSTEADS,
for the Southern Trade.

A SILVER MEDAL WAS AWARDED TO
J. F. C. PICKHARDT,
AT THE LAST AMERICAN INSTITUTE FAIR,
for the best
EXTENSION PARLOR BEDSTEAD
and
UPHOLSTERY,
No. 167 Bleecker-st.—Factory Nos. 203 and 205 Sullivan-st.
Also, first-class FURNITURE on hand and made to order and warranted.

ELEGANT BLACK WALNUT CHAMBER suites, first-class parlor and library furniture, in sets and single pieces, at a reasonable price; etegeres, ladies' secretaries, elegant buffets, lounges, &c.
HUMPHRYS & MATHEWS,
No. 724 Broadway.

ALL KINDS OF FURNITURE, MATTRESSES, looking-glasses, &c., cheapest at G. W. SNEDEN & CAMPBELL'S, No. 263 Bowery, between Stanton and Houston sts. Goods warranted and delivered free. Patent secretary bedstead. Cheap furniture in suites.

COUNTERS, MIRRORS, FIRE-PROOF and awning-posts wanted. Apply at 600 Broadway.

## FOR SALE.

IMPROVED IRON AND COAL PROPERTY
FOR SALE.
The best and best-improved iron and bituminous coal property now on the market, situated in the State of Pennsylvania, with furnace and mines full tested and approved, with first-class railway and water facilities, and ready for immediate business, can be purchased on the most favorable terms by early application to COAL, Box No. 4,851 New-York Post-office.

FOR SALE—AT HOLBROOK ON THE LONG Island Railroad, a ten-acre farm, well improved; cottage, fine garden, fruit, &c.; price $2,500. Also, a new cottage, six rooms, nearly finished, opposite Post-office, for $1,150. Also, small unimproved farms, of five, ten and twenty acres each, at $25 per acre. Also village lots, from $15 to $25. For particulars call on W. WILSON, at Overton & Raymond's Dining Rooms, No. 5 7th-st., opposite Tompkin's Market, from 6 to 8 o'clock P. M.

FIFTH-AV. AND 30TH-ST.—FOR SALE—the very desirable brown-stone dwelling-house, northwest corner of 5th-av. and 30th-st.; lot 40x125 feet; house 35 feet front on the avenue with spacious extension building in the rear; possession immediately; also the stable on south side of 30th-st., opposite the dwelling-house, 25x98:9 feet. Apply to Executors of W. W. DE FORREST, deceased, No. 82 South-st.

A VERY DESIRABLE COUNTRY SEAT for sale of about 8 acres, situated 1¼ mile from depot at Hackensack; handsome cottage, 11 rooms, carriage-house, good well of water, &c.; grounds well laid out with fruit and ornamental trees. For further particulars apply to or address BOGART, Union National Bank, New-York.

FOR SALE—FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED, a handsome three-story brown-stone house, 24 feet wide, with all the modern improvements, newly furnished throughout. Immediate possession will be given as the owner intends going abroad at once. Location near Fifth-avenue Hotel. For permits apply to
HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

HOUSES FOR SALE—BY A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BRO., No. 26 Pine-st.
East 39th-st., near Madison-av., four-story high-stoop brown-stone; West 38th-st., near 5th-av., four-story brown-stone; West 22d-st., near 5th-av., three-story high-stoop brown-stone; Gramercy Park, four-story high-stoop brown-stone, full front.

FOR SALE—THE FOUR-STORY BROWN-stone house and full lot, No. 19 East 25th-st., between Madison and 4th avs., one of the most convenient and desirable situations in the City.
House built for the owner, first-class and in good order. Immediate possession given. Apply to
HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

CENTRAL PARK LOTS—$1,000 LESS FOR lot than any others between Fifth and Madison, within twenty squares above these. It is the interest of purchasers and builders to secure them. Price is as stated, and thus offered by owner to command a ready sale. J. A. DAVIS, No. 53 Walker-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE AND FRUIT FARM FOR SALE.—100 acres, stocked with all kinds of fine fruit, and with about 30 acres in valuable timber, on the line of New-Jersey Railroad, within 10 minutes' drive of depot at Rahway. Apply to THOMAS STEWART, No. 22 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED, on Gramercy Park, an extra large and elegant house and stable, with extra-sized lot, situated on one of the best corners of the Park. For full particulars and permits to view the premises, apply to
HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—THE SUPERIOR DWELLING-house and lots No. 268 West 20th-st.; house double width, 44 feet, is in fine order, with first-class modern appointments, and pleasantly located opposite the Protestant Episcopal Theological Seminary grounds. Apply to STURGES, CLEARMAN & CO., 110 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—NEAR WALL-ST. FERRY, Brooklyn, the modern-built three-story brick house, No. 212 Hicks-st.; has all improvements and is in perfect order; possession to suit purchaser; price $9,000. Apply on premises.

FARM FOR SALE.—120 ACRES UNDER HIGH state of cultivation, 3 miles from Plainfield, N. J.; has large house, barn, and all necessary outbuildings, good fences, &c. Apply to J. BROOKS & CO., No. 83 Gold-st., New-York.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; Orange, corner Main and Cone sts., 1 to 5 P. M.

64 ACRES, HOUSE, 6 ROOMS, BARN and outhouses, 23 acres of crops, 50 tons hay, 3 horses, 6 cows, 4 wagons and all farming tools; Northern Railroad; near depot; will sell farm alone for $5,250 or all. Terms easy. P. ZEGLIO, No. 12 Centre-st.

A BARGAIN.—FARM OF 112 ACRES, 30 UNDER cultivation; a new two-story brick house, six rooms, barn and wagon-house; pleasant and healthy place; adjoining Waverley Station, Long Island; price only $4,000. Full particulars by LAWS, No. 118 Perry-st.

HORSE FOR SALE.—AN ELEGANT BAY horse, perfectly kind, splendid traveler, will be sold very low to save keeping through the Winter. Apply at FITZSIMMONS' livery-stable, 18th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

VALUABLE BUSINESS PROPERTY AT PRIVATE SALE.—Nine first-class stores, lying together, situate in the Third Ward; very desirable as an investment. Apply to MULLER, WILKINS & CO., No. 7 Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A FIRST-CLASS brick house, with all the modern improvements, favorably located; possession given immediately; terms easy. Inquire of S. D. CLARK, Franklin-st., near Greenpoint-av.

DOUBLE HOUSE FOR SALE.—NO. 109 West 14th-st., with stable in the rear; house very roomy and very substantially built; in perfect order; immediate possession; price $65,000. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—SOME CHEAP BUSINESS PROPerty on 3d-av., near 35th-st. Also cheap property for investments, and some cheap private brown stone and other houses. Apply to HENRY MAXWELL, No. 126 East 35th-st.

A FIRST-CLASS NEW BROWN-STONE house for sale cheap for cash. Inquire on premises, No. 91 East 60th-st., near Lexington-av., of
JOHN GLASS, Builder.

A FIRST-CLASS AND BEAUTIFULLY furnished four-story high-stoop brown-stone house, elegantly frescoed, on Murray Hill, few doors from 5th-av: possession. W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

TO CAPITALISTS.—SIX LOTS ON THE 5TH-av., opposite Central Park, near the grand entrance. Apply to THOS. DUGAN, office Fifth-avenue Hotel.

PRIVATE STABLE FOR SALE—NO. 73 West 18th-st. Apply at No. 54 William-st., Room No. 19, from 11 to 2 o'clock.

FOR SALE—O[illegible] A CORNER ON 4TH-AV., A large first-class [illegible]-basement house. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

LOT IN GREENWOOD FOR SALE, NEAR the entrance. Apply to STEPHEN MERRITT, No. 149 8th-av.

CENTRAL PARK LOTS ONLY FOR SALE. THOS. DUGAN, office, 5th-av. Hotel.

WANTED—A FARM OF ABOUT 100 ACRES within one hour's ride from 26th-st. station, Harlem Railroad; must not be more than two miles from depot. Address, giving full particulars, J. P. D., Box No. 2,946 New-York Post-office.

## HOTELS.

HAVING RECENTLY TAKEN THE ST. Denis Hotel, and partially refurnished it, we would now be pleased to show families rooms for the Winter.
NEW-YORK, Oct. 31, 1866. MOSHER & REED.

## TO LET.

FURNISHED HOUSES TO RENT.
S. W. BENEDICT, Nos. 4 and 6 Pine-st.

TO RENT—THE FOLLOWING FURNISHED houses, with immediate possession:
9th-st., near 5th-av.
East 12th-st.
*West 14th-st.
East 16th-st.
East 17th-st.
West 17th-st.
*West 18th-st.
East 21st-st.
West 21st-st.
Gramercy Park.
West 23d-st.
West 31st-st.
West 34th-st.
East 34th-st.
East 35th-st.
West 38th-st.
West 39th-st.
5th-av.
Madison-av.
Those marked with a star can be had for boarding purposes. For permits, apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

A WELL-FURNISHED HOUSE, HAVING every possible convenience for comfort, utility or amusement, the proprietor would let the house to 4 adults of good respectability; being alone for six months, the society would be considered; he would with partial board, or he would take the responsibilities of provisions. House is at Elizabeth, N. J.; by Central Railroad 30 trains per day, and 40 minutes' time. Unexceptional references given and required. Address S., Box No. 466 New-York Post-office.

TO LET—FURNISHED, A FIRST-CLASS house; heaters, hot and cold water baths; one hour from City by New-Haven Railroad; ten minutes' walk from station; grounds (five acres well arranged with choice flowers and fruits) extending to Long Island Sound; large barn and stables; can be hired from now to next May, and for one year after, if desired; terms reasonable; 16 trains daily at convenient hours. Inquire at CALDWELL & CO.'S, No. 97 William-st., New-York.

OFFICES TO LET—A LARGE AND FINE basement office in the first-class building No. 155-157 Broadway.
Also, two offices on the fourth floor, very light and pleasant; cheap rents. Apply to
HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

ROOM TO RENT—WITHOUT BOARD, IN the house of a highly respectable family, wishing to reduce their expenses, situated in 25th-st., near Madison-av.; fire, gas and bath-room. In case of sickness no family could be more desirable. Apply at No. 54 William-st., Room No. 19.

A FIRST-CLASS FURNISHED HOUSE in 21st-st., between Broadway and 4th-av., 25 feet front, high stoop, for one year, to a private family only. Price $5,000. For further particulars, inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

AT FLUSHING, L. I.—TO LET, A HANDsomely furnished house, with all the modern improvements, but ten minutes' walk of the depot; garden, stable, &c., attached. Apply to Mrs. R. C. TOWNSEND, Flushing, L. I.

FURNISHED HOUSE OF SEVEN ROOMS to let; 15 minutes' from City by Hudson River Railroad; house is very comfortably furnished; will be let from Nov. 1 to May 1, 1867; stable, &c., if required. Rent very low. Address B., Box No. 130 *Times* Office.

TO LET—THE SECOND FLOOR OF A THREE-story brick house in Gates-av., Brooklyn; suitable for housekeeping; a gentleman and lady without family only need apply. Address for further particulars O. O. A., Box No. 140 *Times* Office.

TO LET—FOR A TERM OF YEARS, FROM Feb. 1, 1867, the store No. 349 Broadway, corner of Leonard-st., New-York City, now occupied by Betts, Nichols & Co. Apply to BIRDSEYE & CROSBY, No. 170 Broadway.

TO LET.—A COUNTRY HOUSE IN NEW-JERsey, partially furnished; rent moderate, from November till May; immediate possession. Apply at No. 60 East 27th-st., between the hours of 9 and 11 A. M.

A FURNISHED FRONT ROOM FOR ONE or two gentlemen, without board, in the first-class house No. 34 West 26th-st., near Madison Park.

80 10TH-ST., NEAR 5TH-AV.—A FURnished parlor and bedroom on the second floor to let, to gentlemen only, without meals; references exchanged.

ROOMS WITHOUT BOARD TO LET AT No. 187 Henry-st. Apply at East Broadway House, corner of Pike-st. and East Broadway.

## HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—TO RENT OR PURCHASE, WITH immediate possession, a three-story house, in a good neighborhood; if rented, will be leased for three years. Address G. W. K., Box No. 1,332 Post-office.

## AMUSEMENTS.

RISTORI'S RETURN ON MONDAY, NOV. 12.—Mr. Grau respectfully announces that after the conclusion of two weeks' engagement in BOSTON, Mme. RISTORI will return for a period of two weeks to New-York and will give her SECOND SEASON OF SIX NIGHTS' DRAMATIC PERFORMANCES IN NEW-YORK and TWO IN BROOKLYN, before her departure for Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington. During the season will be produced, ADRIENNE LECOUVREUR, PIA DE TOLOMEI AND DEBORAH.
SUBSCRIPTION Books now open at Chickering's, No. 652 BROADWAY. In Brooklyn, Mme. Ristori Thursday, Nov. 15 and 22.
ADRIENNE LECOUVREUR will be produced Monday, NOV. 12.

THEATRE FRANCAIS.
West 14th-st., near 6th-av.
TUESDAY AND THURSDAY—OPERA.
SATURDAYS—COMEDY VAUDEVILLE.
SATURDAY, NOV. 3, AT 1 O'CLOCK, P. M.,
FRENCH OPERA—MATINEE.
THE CROWN DIAMONDS.
Admission $1 to all parts of the house.
SATURDAY EVENING, Nov. 3, at 7¾ precisely,
LES PETITES MAINS.
Comedy in 3 acts, by Labiche and Martin.
CA MAGAGE—Musical Interlude.
LES DEUX AVEUGLES.
Bouffonnerie Musicale by Offenbach.
Ticket Offices at Beer & Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway, and Macoy & Herwig's, Nos. 112 and 114 Broadway.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
ITALIAN OPERA.
DIRECTOR..........MAX MARETZEK
TWO GRAND OPERA NIGHTS.
MONDAY EVENING, Nov. 5, at 8 o'clock.
FAUST. FAUST.
MISS CLARA LOUISE KELLOGG.
MLLE. STELLA BONHEUR, (her first appearance.)
MAZZOLENI, BELLINI, ANTONUCCI FOSCATI.
TUESDAY EVENING, Nov. 6, at 8 o'clock.
First appearance of
SIGNORINA ANTOINETTA RONCONI.
ELISIR ET AMORE.
SIGNORINA ANTOINETTA RONCONI.
SIGNOR BARAGLI. SIGNOR ANTONUCCI.
GIORGIO RONCONI.
In his world-renowned character of Dr. Dulcamara.
The sale of reserved seats and tickets will commence THIS MORNING in Brooklyn, at the Box-office of the Academy, and in New-York at Macoy & Herwig's, Nos. 112 and 114 Broadway.

STEINWAY HALL.
THE THIRD
BATEMAN CONCERT.
THIS (Friday) EVENING, Nov. 2.
A SPLENDID PROGRAMME.
Mme. PAREPA will sing Verdi's "Tacea La Notte" (Trovatore), Blumenthal's ballad, "Why was I looking out?" Biengini's duo, "Per Valli," with Signor BRIGNOLI, and the "Quatuor Dal tuo stellato," with Signors BRIGNOLI, FERRANTI and FORTUNA.
Signor BRIGNOLI will sing the Romanza, "Spirito gentil" (Favorita), the duo, "Per Valli," with Madame PAREPA, and "Voglio dir," with Signor FERRANTI, and in the "Quatuor."
Signor FERRANTI will sing Traventi's Tarrentella, "Invita alla danza," in the duo and quatuor.
Signor FORTUNA will sing "O recchio cor" (Foscari), and in the quatuor.
Mr. S. B. MILLS will perform Chopin's "Romanza and Rondo from Concerto in A Minor" and his own "Murmuring Fountain."
Mr. CARL ROSA will play "Auld Robin Gray" and "Caprice Fantastique."
THE GRAND ORCHESTRA (Mr. THEODORE THOMAS, Conductor,) will play Rossini's Overture, "La Gazza Ladra," and Halevy's Finale to the "Jewess."
Mr. J. L. HATTON at the Piano.
GRAND MATINEE TO-MORROW,
SATURDAY, (Nov. 3,) NOON.
Concert at 12 o'clock M. Doors open at 11:15. Secured seats for the Matinee $1.
Secured seats, $1 50. Entrance tickets, $1. To be had at Steinway Hall, Beer & Schirmer's, Pond's, and at Nos. 112 and 114 Broadway.
Doors open at 7½. Concert at 8 o'clock.

IRVING HALL—SUNDAY CONCERT.
TENTH GRAND SUNDAY CONCERT,
Nov. 4, at 8 o'clock.
SIGNOR SEVERINI, Tenor, his second appearance in New-York.
MR. J. H. POLLACK, Baritone.
MR. A. F. TOULMIN, Harp Soloist, his first appearance at these concerts.
MR. G. W. COLBY, Pianist.
MR. THEO. THOMAS, Conductor,
and his celebrated
orchestra of 40 solo performers. On this occasion will be performed for the first time this season
LISZT'S PRELUDES.
ALSO
VISIONS IN A DREAM,
with zitter solo by Mr. Heindle, and
MOZART'S TURKISH MARCH.
TICKETS 50 cents.

KELLY & LEON'S MINSTRELS,
No. 720 BROADWAY.
PRONOUNCED The Great Leon. IL BACIO.
BY THE Edwin Kelly. LITTLE BAREFOOT.
PUBLIC AND George Christy. LOLLY POP.
PRESS John Allen. SHE IS SO SWEET.
UNRIVALED. Dick Sands. CHAMPION CLOG.
CROWDED John F. Oberist. SWISS WARBLER.
HOUSES. Domestic Bliss. SCREAMING JOKES.
MRS. LADY OR-DER-LY'S SE-CRET!

DODWORTH HALL, NO. 806 BROADWAY
INTENSE EXCITEMENT—EVERY NIGHT.
THE
Basket Trick. HARTZ'S Wondrous Head
Growth of Flowers, 51ST And other Miracles,
Every Night. Performance. Every Night.
Tickets 50 cents; reserved chairs, $1. For sale at the Hall from 8 A. M. till 1 P. M. Doors open at 7¼. Commence at 8. SATURDAY MATINEE at 2.
A MYSTERY SHORTLY.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—GRAND MATINEE.
SATURDAY, AT 1 O'CLOCK.
GORGEOUS TRANSFORMATION SCENE.

## BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING.—BEAUTIFULLY-FURNISHED first-class rooms, on second floor, with unexceptionable board, in West 22d-st., between 5th and 6th avs.; references given and required. Apply at No. 57 Exchange-place, Room No. 33.

BOARD WANTED—IN A STRICTLY PRIvate family up-town where there are no other boarders, by a gentleman, wife, infant and nurse. Terms $200 per month. Address Box No. 3,398 Post-office.

TO LET—ELEGANTLY FURNISHED ROOMS, in suites and single, for family and gentlemen, in the splendid residence, No. 39 Union-square; terms reasonable for the season; board on European plan if desired; also a fine stable. CHAS. PLINTA.

A FRONT AND BACK ROOM AND HALL bed-rooms, second floor, communicating, to let, together or separately, with board; ample closets, hot and cold water; good reference required. At No. 187 West 24th-st.

LODGING ROOMS.—NEW-ENGLAND HOTEL, Bowery and Bayard-st. Two hundred light rooms, with gas, 50 cents per night, $3 to $4 per week, for gentlemen only.

WANTED—BOARD IN A FIRST-CLASS PRIvate family for gentleman, wife and child, with two rooms connected, on second floor. Address stating location, terms, &c., C. D. W., Box No. 4,377 Post-office.

HANDSOMELY FURNISHED SUITES of rooms, for families, with board, in a private family. Private table if desired. Rooms for single gentlemen. Terms reasonable. No. 201 West 14th-st.

NO. 72 10TH-ST., ONE DOOR EAST OF 5TH-AV.—Parlor, suite of rooms, private table only; will be let for the Winter to a small first-class family.

VERY ELEGANTLY-FURNISHED apartment to let, by a private family living between Union and Madison squares; private table; references exchanged. Address A. T., Box No. 1,638 Post-office.

A VERY ELEGANTLY FURNISHED parlor floor to rent to first-class parties only, near Fifth-av. Hotel. Inquire of BRITTON & ELY, No. 10 Pine-st.

TWO ROOMS—ONE ON THE FOURTH, THE other on the first floor, can be had, with board, at No. 66 East 17th-st.

NO. 12 LAFAYETTE-PLACE, CORNER of 4th, one block from Broadway; furnished rooms with board. Reference exchanged.

A FEW ROOMS TO LET, WITH GOOD board, at No. 1,129 Broadway, to families or single gentlemen with good reference.

A PRIVATE FAMILY WILL LET A pleasant room with board to a gentleman and wife. Apply at No. 331 West 32d-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

## COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARD FOR THE WINTER can be procured at an agreeable private residence in Ulster County by four adults; a single family preferred; liberal table, piano, library and other accommodations. Terms reasonable. Address, with reference, C. B. H., Esopus, Ulster County, N. Y.

## LEGAL NOTICES.

AT A STATED TERM OF THE DISTRICT COURT of the United States of America for the Eastern District of New-York, held at the United States Court-rooms in the City of Brooklyn, on the nineteenth day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six—Present, Hon. Charles L. Benedict, District Judge—GEORGE PLACE and CHARLES PLACE *vs.* The STEAMBOAT CITY OF NORWICH, HER TACKLE, &c.—A libel having been filed in the above-entitled cause to recover damages for certain merchandise lost on board said steamboat *City of Norwich*, by reason of a collision between her and the schooner *General S. Van Vliet*, on Long Island Sound, on the 18th day of April, 1866; and the said steamboat having been attached by, and being now in custody of, the Marshal of this District, under and by virtue of the process of this Court, issued pursuant to the prayer of said libel: and the Norwich and New-York Transportation Company having appeared in said cause and presented a petition to the Court, setting forth, among other things, that they were the owners of said steamboat, &c., at the time of the collision aforesaid; that by reason of such collision the said steamboat took fire and sank, having on board a cargo belonging to numerous owners unknown to the petitioners, and that the claims arising out of the collision and loss aforesaid will, if established, exceed the value of said steamboat and her freight pending at the time of such collision and the fire occasioned thereby, and praying that said petitioners may be declared entitled to the benefit of the Act of Congress, entitled, "An Act to limit the liability of shipowners and for other purposes," passed March 3, 1851, and that said steamboat, &c., may be discharged from custody, and that she and her owners may be discharged from further liability by reason of the said collision and fire, and the loss arising therefrom, upon giving a stipulation for the value of said steamboat and her freight pending at the time of such collision, fire and loss, such stipulation to be for the benefit of the libelants and of all others who may intervene and prove themselves entitled to compensation for damages sustained in consequence of said collision, fire and loss, and praying for other and further relief, &c.
Now, on reading and filing said petition, and on motion of J. W. C. Leveridge, Proctor for the petitioners, ordered that all parties having claims against said steamboat or her owners, arising out of the collision, fire and loss aforesaid, be and appear before this Court at the United States Court-rooms, Number 139 Montague-street, in the City of Brooklyn aforesaid, on the seventh day of November, 1866, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petitioners should not be granted, and why the Court should not make such other or further order in the premises as may seem meet.
And on like motion, it is further ordered that a copy of this order be served, by publication thereof in the Brooklyn *Union* and in the NEW-YORK TIMES, daily, for fourteen days prior to the return thereof. By the Court.
SAMUEL T. JONES, Clerk.
J. W. C. LEVERIDGE, Proctor.

## MARBLE MANTELS.

MARBLE MANTELS—THE BEST PLACE in the City to purchase Marble Mantels of the latest designs, at very low prices, is at A. KLABER'S Marble Works, No. 109 East 18th-st., near 3d-av., New-York; mantels put up in the country. Cut this out.

MARBLEIZED SLATE MANTELS—SUperior in appearance, more durable, half the price of marble. T. B. STEWART, [illegible] 6th-av., bet. 35th and 36th

## AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM'S NEW AMERICAN MUSEUM,
Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.
Just arrived, and now on exhibition at all hours, a
RARE COLLECTION OF LIVING WILD ANIMALS,
consisting of the following splendid specimens:
DWARF ELEPHANT, JENNY LIND, very small;
DOUBLE-HUMPED BACTRIAN CAMEL, only one in America in twenty-eight years.
ROYAL BENGAL TIGER, only one in the United States.
WHITE HIMMALAYAH MOUNTAIN BEAR, never before seen in this country;
SILVER-STRIPED HYENA, the only living specimen to be found in the United States. Also,
LIONS, TIGERS, LEOPARDS, BEARS, WOLVES, SACRED CATTLE, SOUTH AMERICAN TAPIR, DEER, PELICANS, BLACK SWANS, WHITE PEACOCKS, ASIATIC NYLGHAU, JAPANESE MASK IN SWAN, THIBET BEAR, MONKEYS, GOLD AND SILVER PHEASANTS, SPANISH MACAWS, and over TWO HUNDRED AUSTRALIAN BIRDS, ALL LIVING.
EVERY AFTERNOON AT 2; EVENING AT 7¾,
THE BRILLIANTLY SUCCESSFUL SPECTACULAR DRAMA,
THE SEA OF ICE.
NEW SCENERY, COSTUMES AND EFFECTS.
Also, on exhibition at all hours,
COLLECTION OF THE LATE GORDON CUMMING.
MAMMOTH FAT MAN, WEIGHING 615 POUNDS.
Miss ANNA SWAN, Giantess, over 8 feet high.
THREE DWARFS, GLASSBLOWERS, CIRCASSIAN GIRL.
NATIONAL BRONZE PORTRAIT GALLERY.
12 PORTRAITS OF N. A. INDIAN CHIEFS.
Cosmoramas, Learned Seal, Happy Family, Grand Aquaria, Wax Figures, and 200,000 other Curiosities.
Admission, 30 cents. Children under ten, 15 cents.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
LEONARD GROVER..........DIRECTOR
EVERY EVENING UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE,
BOUCICAULT'S ENTIRELY NEW DRAMA, THE

**Long Strike**

WITH A GREAT CAST OF CHARACTERS,
NEW AND ELABORATE SCENERY.
Reserve your seats from 9 until 4 P. M. at the box office.

GERMAN STADT THEATRE,
NOS. 45 AND 47 BOWERY.
Mr. BOGUMIL DAWISON'S last week in New-York.
Last appearance but one of Mr. BOGUMIL DAWISON.
TO-MORROW (Saturday) EVENING, Nov. 3, as HEINRICH, THE GERMAN POET, in Carl von Holtei's celebrated drama, LORBEERBAUM UND BETTELSTAB, ODER DREI WINTER EINES DEUTSCHEN DICHTERS GERMAN POET, (Laurel Tree and Beggar's Staff, or the Winter of a German Poet.)
Monday, Nov. 5, positively last appearance in New-York of Bogumil Dawison in his great character of Othello.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.
14th-st., opposite Academy of Music.
L. B. LENT..........Director.
MATINEES, WED. and SAT., AT 2½ O'CLOCK.
EVERY NIGHT AT 8.
ROBINSON,
STEEPLE CHASE RIDER.
DASHING HEROIC ACT.
M'LLE CARLOTTA DE BERG,
THE WORLD-RENOWNED EQUESTRIENNE.
JAMES E. COOKE
IN HIS PICTURES FROM PICKWICK.
THE SMALL PONIES.
THE SUPERB HORSES.
THE BOLD RIDERS.
THE MIRACULOUS GYMNASTS.
Concluding with the pantomime of the
SCULPTOR'S TRIUMPH.

STUDIO BUILDING, 10TH-ST.
Reopening of Mr. MOZIER'S exhibition of MARBLE STATUARY for eight days and evenings. Will positively close on THURSDAY, Nov. 8, when the statues will be sent to their owners and the group of "The Return of the Prodigal Son" offered for sale by Mr. Leeds, if not previously disposed of at private sale.
Open from 10 A. M. to 10 P. M.
Admission 25 cents.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—MATINEE.
SATURDAY, AT 1 O'CLOCK.
BLACK CROOK AND GRAND BALLET.

DON'T FORGET UNCLE JACOB BOYCE'S benefit at Fox's Old Bowery Theatre, THIS EVENING, under the patronage of Company E, Eighth Regiment, N. G. S. N. Y. A glorious bill will be presented for the old Militia Veteran of fifty years.

## MEDICAL.

TO MARRIED AND SINGLE LADIES.
PORTUGUESE FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS.—Every lady uses them. In all cases of stoppage or irregularity, from whatever cause, they are certain to succeed in forty-eight hours, and at the same time safe and healthy. They are scientifically prepared of costly and rare extracts. The only reliable specific for ladies. They cannot fail in any case. Price $3 and $5 a box. Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Midwifery, Sole Agent and Proprietor for upward of twenty years. Office No. 129 Liberty-st., or sent by mail in letter envelope.
Dr. Mauriceau guarantees a safe and immediate removal of all special irregularities in females with or without medicine.

HASTEN TO DR. KENNEDY, NO. 195 Elm-st. He makes the greatest cures known. Thousands are saved by Dr. KENNEDY'S skillful and improved treatment.—Private diseases cured in the shortest possible time by Dr. KENNEDY, No. 195 Elm-st., New-York. Dr. KENNEDY, from the hospitals of London, Paris and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain remedies for diseases of a private character. In 28 years' practice he has cured more cases of Secret Diseases and Wrong Treatment than all others combined. I can and will cure you in less time and at less expense than any other can or will, and those who have been robbed, call; it will take but little money and time to restore you. If you have been unfortunate, call at once. Sufferers from Impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor. Persons at a distance address Dr. G. KENNEDY, 195 Elm-st. Call or write.

MEDICAL AND SURGICAL CONSULTATIONS.—Dr. R. COBBETT can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on private diseases at his conveniently-arranged suite of offices, No. 20 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., having a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place. From Dr. C. being one of the oldest, and probably the only qualified physician and surgeon in this City who makes diseases of the genitourinary organs a specialty, he is thus enabled to guarantee speedy and permanent cures, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra, seminal weakness, nervous and general debility treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—Dr. C.'s diplomas, in his office, as member of the New-York University Medical College, and College of Surgeons, London. Office hours, 9 A. M. to 8½ P. M.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY be confidentially consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 30 years, devoted to the treatment and cure of syphilitic, mercurial and diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the Urethra and seminal weakness brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured or no charge made.

TO MARRIED LADIES.—MADAME RESTELL, Professor of Midwifery over 30 years, guarantees a safe and immediate removal of all obstructions from whatever cause, with or without medicine, at one interview, or by mail. Her INFALLIBLE FRENCH MONTHLY PILLS, No. 1, price $1, or No. 2, price $5, which are four degrees stronger, and can never fail, are safe and healthy. Office No. 64 West 34th-st., near 6th-av. Also sold at Druggist's, No. 152 Greenwich st., or sent by mail. Address Box 2,379 New-York Post-office.

THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION, by Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York, or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.—Caution.—None genuine without the words "Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne" on the Government stamp. Overwhelming medical testimony accompanies each bottle. Sole manufacturer, J. T. DAVENPORT, No. 33 Great Russell-st., Bloomsbury, London. The immense demand enables the proprietors to reduce the price; it is now sold in bottles, 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d. and 11s.
Agents in New-York, J. S. ASPINWALL, No. 36 William-st., and HENRY SMITH, No. 37 Nassau-st.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. Page Wood stated publicly in Court that Dr. J. Collis Browne was undoubtedly the inventor of Chlorodyne, that the whole story of the defendant Freeman was deliberately untrue, and he regretted to say it had been sworn to. (See the *Times*, July 13, 1864.)

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.—The Right Hon. Earl Russell communicated to the College of Physicians and J. T. Davenport that he had received information to the effect that the only remedy of any service in cholera was Chlorodyne. (See *Lancet*, Dec. 31, 1864.)

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.—Extract from *Medical Times*, Jan. 12, 1866: "Is prescribed by scores of orthodox medical practitioners. Of course it would not be thus singularly popular did it not 'supply a want and fill a place.'"

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE is the best and most certain remedy in coughs, colds, asthma, consumption, neuralgia, rheumatism, &c.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE is a certain cure in cholera, dysentery, diarrhœa, cholic, &c.

RELIEF AT ONCE.—LADY INVALID, BE WISE IN TIME.—"Electricity is the only immediate emmenagogue," (monthly restorative,) without risk or danger. So says Prof. Thompson, of the London University. Applied and relief guaranteed by Dr. and Mme. DUBOIS, No. 3[illegible] 3d-av., near 10th-st., New-York. Beware of poisons, drugs and operations. Send stamp for ladies' private circulars. Board provided.

MARRIAGE AND CELIBACY.—AN ESSAY of Warning and Instruction for Young Men. Also, Diseases and Abuses which prematurely Prostrate the Vital Powers, with sure means of relief. Sent free of charge, in sealed letter envelopes. Address Dr. J. SKILLIN HOUGHTON, Howard Association, Philadelphia, Penn.

DR. POWERS' PERIODICAL DROPS, for both married and single ladies, are the very best thing known, as they will bring on the monthly sickness in case of obstruction from any cause. Expressly for obstinate cases. Dr. POWERS, No. 195 Elm-st.

LADIES' BENEFACTOR, GREAT FEMALE REGULATOR.—Dr. Powers Periodical Drops; best thing known; a cure at one trial. Office, No. 195 Elm-st.

A CURE AT ONE INTERVIEW FOR married ladies, by Dr. POWERS. Office, No. 195 Elm-st.; his Periodical Drops guaranteed effectual.

A.—YOUTHFUL VIGOR AND MANHOOD regained—use Dr. POWER'S ELIXIR, especially all contemplating marriage. Office No. 195 Elm-st.

LADIES CAN ALWAYS RELY ON DR. POWERS' Unfailing French Periodical Drops and Pills; one interview sufficient. Office, No. 195 Elm-st.

MANY THOUSANDS ARE RUINED BEYOND REDEMPTION in this life by not calling on Dr. HUNTER sooner or later. He can cure the worst cases of secret disease in a shorter time than any other physician, or no pay taken. Skeptics and doubters will please call and read hundreds of reliable certificates of cures made within the last thirty years of almost hopeless cases, that had had the benefit of dozens of our most eminent physicians and surgeons. Dr. Hunter is in constant attendance from 8 in the morning till 9 at night, at his old office, No. 3 Division-st., New-York City, since 1834. Charges moderate, and a cure guaranteed. Separate rooms, so that the patient sees no one but the Doctor himself. His wonderful medical discovery, DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures private diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, and possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb unless his remedy is used. This is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. $2 per vial. Book, 50 pages, gratis, on nervous debility, causes of impotency, marasmus, &c.

## AMUSEMENTS.

WINTER GARDEN.
W. STUART..........TO-NIGHT..........Manager.
THIRD WEEK OF
MRS. D. P. BOWERS' GREAT TRIUMPH.
LAST THREE NIGHTS,
LAST THREE NIGHTS,
LAST THREE NIGHTS,
Of John Brougham's exciting drama,
LADY AUDLEY'S SECRET,
In which Mrs. D. P. Bowers has now appeared
SIXTEEN CONSECUTIVE NIGHTS,
Before vast and enthusiastic audiences—supported by
MR. J. C. McCOLLUM AND A FINE CAST,
in her renowned and
STRANGELY ATTRACTIVE PERSONATION
of Lady Audley, the subtle power and intense passion of which are
THE TALK OF THE TOWN.
LAST NIGHTS of John Brougham's exciting drama,
LADY AUDLEY'S SECRET.
LADY AUDLEY..........Mrs. D. P. BOWERS
ROBERT AUDLEY..........Mr. J. C. McCOLLUM
MONDAY, 5th November, a new and brilliant comedy will be presented for the first time, entitled
DIANA, OR LOVE'S MASQUERADE.
Remember, last nights of LADY AUDLEY.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Proprietor and Manager..........Mr. LESTER WALLACK
THIS (Friday) EVENING, Nov. 2,
will be presented,
THE NEW COMEDY,
by Dr. Westland Marston, entitled the
FAVORITE OF FORTUNE,
with new scenery, costumes, appointments and excellent cast of characters.
SATURDAY, Nov. 3—£100,000.
CONSTANT NOVELTY AND VARIETY.
BY DESIRE,
revival of a few of the
OLD STANDARD COMEDIES.
MONDAY EVENING, NOV. 5,
THE RIVALS.
(The first of the Series.)
To be followed by an early production of
THE DOUBLE GALLANT.
(The second of the Series.)
Alternating with the present attractions as follows:
MONDAY, Nov. 5—THE RIVALS.
TUESDAY, Nov. 6—£100,000.
WEDNESDAY, Nov. 7—FAVORITE OF FORTUNE.
THURSDAY, Nov. 8—FAST FAMILY.
FRIDAY, Nov. 9—£100,000.
NOTE.—Notice will be given of the first appearance of Mr. J. W. WALLACK and other members of the company not included in the present performances.
The box-office open daily from 8 A. M. till 4 P. M.
Doors open at 7½; performance commences at 8 o'clock.

NEW-YORK THEATRE.
Managers..........Mark Smith and Lewis Baker
THIS EVENING, at 8, Byron's successful Comedy,
WAR TO THE KNIFE,
and, for the first time in New-York, William Brough's elegant burlesque,
PERDITA; OR, THE ROYAL MILKMAID,
being a legend on which Shakespeare is supposed to have founded his "Winter's Tale." Presented with appropriate scenery, costumes, &c., and with the following excellent distribution:
Leontes, King of Sicilia; a King who, in spite of the belief to the contrary, could do wrong.
Mr. GOMERSAL
Polixeus, King of Bythinia..........Mr. BAKER
Florizel, his son and heir, disobedient as usual, but charming as ever..........Mrs. GOMERSAL
Autolycus, a rogue, and, it is hardly necessary to add, a vagabond..........Mr. MARK SMITH
Camillo, a Sicilian Lord..........Mr. PERCY
Antigonus, a Nurse..........Mr. CHAPMAN
The Bear, an Ursa..........Mr. MACK
Blocus, an old Shepherd, supposed by everybody but the audience, who know better, to be Perdita's father,
Mr. BLAND
Time as Chorus, up to everything, including, of course, the time of day..........Miss COLE
Hermione, Leontes' Queen, always elegant, and finally quite statuesque..........Mrs. WILKINS
Perdita, the Royal Milkmaid..........Miss MANDEVILLE
Paulina, a strong-minded Matron, considerably the better half of Antigonus..........Mrs. BLAND

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Lessee and Manager..........WM. WHEATLEY
Doors open at 7. Commence at 7½.
*THIS ESTABLISHMENT DOES NOT ADVERTISE IN THE NEW-YORK HERALD.*
EVERY NIGHT and SATURDAY AFTERNOON,
UNPRECEDENTED SUCCESS OF
THE BLACK CROOK.
Introducing Jarrett & Palmer's
GREAT PARISIENNE BALLET TROUPE,
together with
SILVER CASCADE
AND THE GRAND TRANSFORMATION-SCENE.
Seats can be secured six days in advance.
GRAND MATINEE EVERY SATURDAY,
COMMENCING AT 1 O'CLOCK,
on which occasion the prices will be
ONE DOLLAR
to all parts of the house.
No extra charge for reserved seats, which can be secured any day during the week.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE.
Sole Proprietor..........Mr. J. W. LINGARD.
A NEW DRAMA.
First nights of the entirely new drama, by J. F. Poole, Esq., entitled
CAPTAIN HERON,
THE HIGHWAYMAN OF EPPING FOREST.
New and splendid effects.
Also, the drama of
THE FIRE RAISER.
The great drama of
THE LONG STRIKE
is in active preparation.

FOX'S OLD BOWERY THEATRE.
BENEFIT OF JACOB BOYCE,
AN OLD VETERAN OF FIFTY YEARS.
GRACE DARLING, THE HEROINE OF THE SEAS.
Miss Fanny Herring. G. L. Fox. The Company Dance.
FOREST OF BONDY. THE DOG OF MONTARGES,
Dragon, (the Dog of Montarges,) by the dog Lafayette.
Little Gen. Grant. Overture—Orchestra.

BUDWORTH'S MINSTRELS!
5TH-AV. OPERA HOUSE, Nos. 2 and 4 West 24th-st., adjoining 5th-av. Hotel.
TREMENDOUS HOUSES. BRILLIANT SUCCESS of the GREAT ETHIOPIAN SPECTACLE, ST. GEORGE AND YE DRAGON. Also, ROLLIN HOWARD every evening. MATINEE ON SATURDAY at 2 o'clock P. M.

STEINWAY HALL.
BATEMAN CONCERTS.
To save the public from the impositions of speculators,
GOOD SEATS
for the above concerts can always be obtained at the ticket office, in the Hall, the evenings on which they are announced to be given.

NEW-YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY.—Just arrived from Jefferson College, Philadelphia, the head and right arm of Probst, the murderer of the Deering family. Renewed attractions. In addition to the magnificent collection of Curiosities in Anatomy and Natural History, there will be lectures at 2½ and 8 P. M. upon the Microscope, with splendid illustrations, in all departments of science and art. Open from 8 A. M. until 10 P. M. No. 618 Broadway.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—GRAND MATINEE.
SATURDAY, AT 1 O'CLOCK.
THE MAGNIFICENT SCENERY.

THEATRE TICKET OFFICE.
Reserved seats for all first-class Theatres, Concerts, &c., can always be obtained at the
THEATRE TICKET OFFICE,
Nos. 112 and 114 BROADWAY.

NIBLOS.
BLACK CROOK.
Choice seats for every evening at ticket office, No. 575 Broadway, room No. 1.

## MUSICAL.

THE WEBER PIANO-FORTE
is called the best instrument made by all the leading musicians of this City and elsewhere. It is pronounced by the National Piano-forte Association, after a trial in their rooms with the first manufactures of this country, eminently the *best Piano in America*, and used by the Conservatory of Music and other high music schools altogether, because of their immense power, equality, sweetness and brilliancy of tone, elastic touch and great durability. Warerooms No. 429 Broome-st., near Broadway.

AT EDWARD MOLLENHAUER'S
MUSICAL CONSERVATORY,
IN SCHUBERT'S BUILDING, No. 820 BROADWAY.
MUSICAL INSTRUCTIONS FOR $10 PER TERM.
The services of the distinguished theorist F. L. RITTER have been secured for the Conservatory. Pupils desiring to study harmony will do well to apply immediately. Signor GIUSEPPE TAMARO, of the Italian Opera, has also been engaged to give instructions in singing, thus offering advantages to students of vocal music not to be found anywhere.

THE HORACE WATERS
GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANOS,
MELODEONS AND CABINET ORGANS,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL—To let, and rent allowed, if purchased. Monthly payments received for the same. Second-hand pianos at bargains, from $60 to $225. Factory and Warerooms No. 481 Broadway. Cash paid for second-hand pianos. Pianos tuned and repaired. New 7-octave pianos for $275 and upward. Piano stools and covers. HORACE WATERS.

MASON & HAMLIN, MANUFACTURERS of CABINET ORGANS, No. 596 Broadway, New-York, offer the largest assortment of reed instruments in the City. In plain cases, at $75 to $600 each; elegant cases, $130 to $1,000. Second-hand organs and melodeons at low prices.
M. & H. have been awarded FIFTY-FIVE GOLD or SILVER MEDALS, or OTHER HIGHEST PREMIUMS, within a few years.

EMIL GABLER, MANUFACTURER OF square and upright pianos, invites piano dealers and purchasers to call and examine his new scale agraffe pianos, at new manufactory, No. 140 Centre-st., between Walker and White sts., New-York.

PIANO-FORTES, MELODEONS AND cabinet organs for rent or for sale, at low prices, for cash or on installments. S. T. GORDON, No. 706 Broadway, near 4th-st.

LESSONS IN SINGING—BY AN ITALIAN gentleman, a competent and experienced professor. Piano instruction, if desired; reference given. Address CANTO, Box No. 120 *Times* Office.

PARLOR ORGANS—FIVE OCTAVES, WITH tremolo attachment, in highly finished cases, for $100. S. T. GORDON, No. 706 Broadway, near 4th-st.

J. G. DAVIS & CO., AGENTS FOR THE Harmonic Piano, No. 95 Prince-st., near Broadway.

## DANCING

A. DODWORTH'S
DANCING ACADEMY,
No. 212 5th-av., New-York.
Classes on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS, TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS, and on SATURDAY mornings.
Evening class for gentlemen TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS. For terms, &c., send for a circular.

F. DODWORTH'S
DANCING ACADEMIES, BROOKLYN.
Sawyer's Room, TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS.
Cumberland-st., WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS.
Evening class for gentlemen at Sawyer's Room, TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS. A SATURDAY morning class will be formed at Sawyer's Rooms, commencing Nov. 2.
Hours 10½ to 12½. Please send for circular.

C. H. RIVERS,
BROOKLYN DANCING ACADEMY,
No. 33 Schermerhorn-st., corner Court-st. Classes for beginners are now forming. All the fashionable dances are taught in one quarter. Send for a circular.

DE GARMO'S DANCING ACADEMY, now open for the reception of pupils at his new and elegant Hall,
No. 82 5th-av., corner of 14th-st.
Ladies' Class, Wednesdays and Saturdays, 2 to 4 P. M.
Misses and Masters, Wednesdays and Saturdays, 4 to 6 P. M.
Gentlemen, Tuesday and Friday evenings, at 8 o'clock.
Private lessons at hours not engaged with classes.
Circulars at Wm. A. Pond & Co.'s, No. 547 Broadway, and at the Academy.

## A LITERARY CONTROVERSY.

### An Interesting Case of Alleged Plagiarism—Wheaton's Elements of International Law—Wm. Beach Lawrence vs. R. H. Dana, Jr.

*Correspondence of the New-York Times.*

BOSTON, Monday, Oct. 29, 1866.

Hon. WM. B. LAWRENCE has filed a bill in equity in the United States Circuit Court against R. H. DANA, Jr. et al. for the purpose of restraining the publication of a volume on International Law, entitled *Wheaton's Elements of International Law*. Mr. LAWRENCE has made a detailed statement of the facts in the case, and appends to it a very elaborate opinion submitted in writing by Chancellor WALWORTH, of New-York. The Chancellor, in submitting his opinion, makes a very elaborate review of the work from the date of its first publication in 1836, at Philadelphia and London, and also of the copyright of the Philadelphia edition which expired in 1864 and was not renewed in the name of his widow or children. In 1846 a new edition, with some additions and corrections, was published, and an attempt made to copyright the same failed in consequence of Mr. WHEATON not being a resident of the district, (Philadelphia,) where the application was made. In 1855 Mr. LAWRENCE, for the purpose of aiding the widow and children of his deceased friend, prepared the sixth edition, containing many alterations, additions and translations. He also added copious notes upon questions of international law, which had arisen after the death of Mr. WHEATON. This edition also contained references to public documents, treaties, diplomatic correspondence, and the works of many writers, explaining, confirming and elucidating the text of WHEATON's work, and which added much to the value of the volume. It also contained a brief history of the life, character, literary productions and diplomatic achievements of the author, Mr. WHEATON. The copyright of the whole of this edition was, with the assent of Mr. LAWRENCE, taken out in the name of Mrs. CATHERINE WHEATON, the widow of the eminent publicist, one of whose daughters was the wife of Mr. LITTLE, of the firm of LITTLE, BROWN & Co., of this City, who were the publishers of this sixth edition, as they are of DANA's edition.

A second annotated edition was published by Mr. LAWRENCE in 1863, with extensive notes and much other original matter, and, by his assent, copyrighted in the name of CATHERINE WHEATON, who was then living, but has since died.

It also appears, according to the opinion of the Chancellor, that Mr. LAWRENCE obtained for the widow and her unmarried daughter six thousand francs, from Mr. BROCKHAUS, for the publication of a French translation of his notes, connected with the work, and Mrs. WHEATON was authorized to draw for the same; and on the payment of this draft Mrs. WHEATON agreed to make no use of Mr. LAWRENCE's notes in a new edition without his written consent. The draft was paid, Miss MARTHA B. WHEATON receiving for her mother the proceeds of the 6,000 francs—about $1,800 in United States currency. Mrs. WHEATON died directly thereafter, and Miss MARTHA became her personal representative; and notwithstanding the many and signal acts of kindness on the part of Mr. LAWRENCE shown toward the father when living, and the mother during her widowhood, and the children during their orphanage, Miss MARTHA, as is now alleged, in conjunction with R. H. DANA, Jr., and her father-in-law, LITTLE, have edited and published what is called the eighth edition of *Elements of International Law*, by HENRY WHEATON, LL.D., &c., edited by RICHARD HENRY DANA, Jr., LL.D., and the copyright for the same is entered in the name of MARTHA B. WHEATON.

In this eighth edition the Chancellor says he finds that notes of Mr. LAWRENCE are published entire, with no alteration of the original language, and the authorities collected and cited or referred to are the same, as are the public documents, and letters and documentary evidence—in short, all the work not original with Mr. WHEATON is taken by DANA, as editor of the eighth edition, and the distinguished Chancellor is of the opinion that DANA's publication is an unjustifiable violation of Mr. LAWRENCE's equitable rights, under the arrangement made with the widow and daughter of 1863.

As additional evidence in support of the charge of plagiarism brought against Mr. DANA in this eighth edition, ELISHA R. POTTER, a lawyer of Rhode Island, files an affidavit, in which he makes an extended review of the two books—that by LAWRENCE and that by DANA—and cites numerous instances of identity or similarity in the complainant's book and the book described in the bill as the defendant's book. One kind of these instances of identity or similarity relates to the use in Dana of the same facts, authorities, and illustrations that are found in Lawrence, in such a way that the note in the former could have been written by the use of the latter alone, and without recurrence to any originals, and without any original independent investigation of the subject. Another kind consists in the fact that in LAWRENCE's notes the editor has not inserted all the quotations and citations that might have been inserted, but has exercised judgment in the selection of some and the omission of others, and that many of the books from which he has most frequently cited, and some prominent treatises, have been continued and much added to since Lawrence was published in 1863. With comparatively few exceptions, the editor of Dana has not made any citations or quotations not to be found in Lawrence. The "text" of the two books is also referred to. The edition in question contains nothing but the text of Mr. WHEATON, according to his last revision, his notes and the original matter contributed by the editor. In the course of these searching examinations, typographical and clerical errors and typographical and clerical peculiarities are found in Dana which correspond entirely with those in Lawrence. Among them may be mentioned the following: The Queen's speech of February, 1862, is quoted in Lawrence 156; in Dana 127—each prints the phrase, "*various* foreigners." The speech is given in Annual Register, 1862, p. 5, and does not contain that word "various." The Swiss circular of April 9 is cited by Lawrence 706; Dana 114—both citing *Almanach de Gotha*, 1861, as authority. Upon reference to page 60 of that book it is found that the true date is April 11. A passage from the Berlin Decree is quoted, with marks of quotation. The quotation in both is in English, and the reference in both is to the volume and page of Martens, where the original French text is found. The translation is identical in both. A large number of other peculiarities, as well as unintelligible and meaningless quotations, are found in Dana corresponding with Lawrence. All good lawyers know that Mr. LAWRENCE is very accurate in citing the titles of books in such a manner as to identify the particular volume used. In the title given by Mr. DANA to a great many cases the volume is not identified, or the wrong book and volume is not identified; and where Mr. LAWRENCE does not professedly quote *verbatim* from original documents, he has generally used the original phraseology and technical expressions. It is alleged that where Mr. DANA's notes contain the substance of the matter so given by Mr. LAWRENCE, the language is in many instances changed. These instances are of such a nature that it would be unnatural for any one, and almost impossible for any person who was accurate, or who was conversant with the subject and the literature relating to it, to make them, if he wrote with the original books quoted in these notes before him. A schedule of these instances is referred to. A comparison of the citations of DANA with the *Revue Etrangère et Française*, a French periodical, to which Mr. WHEATON was a contributor, develops the fact that DANA makes no distinction in his citations, but the volumes of the first of this work are cited under the name of the second, and *vice versa*. The citations in Dana from MARTENS' *Recueil* of eight volumes, and supplement to MARTENS' *Recueil*, four volumes, are alleged to be incorrect, and the volume, or "part," cited is not given, whereas this distinction is invariably made by Mr. WHEATON, by Mr. LAWRENCE, and by all the other modern writers.

The notes in the complainant's book, and the notes in the respondent's book, have been examined for the purpose of ascertaining what works, or periodicals, or newspapers, or collections of treaties, or of diplomatic negotiations and papers, or debates and other works of that nature, have been cited in the defendant's book and not found in the corresponding notes of the complainant's book. The results of that examination shows a very large number of instances of similarity of citations. As an instance the following is a sample: The *Almanach de Gotha* is cited in Dana a number of times. The same citations are found in Lawrence. The citations from the *Rèvue des Deux Mondes* found in Dana are all in Lawrence. In one case a certain extract from this French quarterly agrees with the exception of one word. In many cases there are in Lawrence several citations made in an arbitrary manner, being neither alphabetical nor in order of dates, nor in logical order. In Dana the same citations, in the same order, are noticed at length.

In this statement I have not expressed opinions of my own, but have merely condensed the allegations made by Mr. LAWRENCE in his complaint, and by affidavits in its support. Mr. DANA is widely known as an able lawyer, and an accomplished scholar. He denies the alleged use of Mr. LAWRENCE's labors. The matter will be made the subject of judicial investigation.

### The Copyright Case of Lawrence vs. Dana.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

BOSTON, Thursday, Nov. 1.

The hearing in the case of WILLIAM B. LAWRENCE *vs.* RICHARD H. DANA, Jr., and others, in relation to the alleged violation of copyright in LAWRENCE's *Wheaton's International Law*, was had in the United States Circuit Court, before Judges CLIFFORD and LOWELL, this afternoon. The respondents made a motion requesting three months in which to file affidavits against the motion for preliminary injunction, representing that it would require that time to file the same. After argument the motion for injunction was withdrawn until further notice. B. R. CURTIS and J. J. STORROW for complainant, and T. K. LATHROP and S. BARTLETT for Miss WHEATON, and W. G. RUSSELL for Mr. DANA, LITTLE, BROWN & Co. The publishers of DANA's edition are represented by ABUSTEN BROWN. This case is exciting no little interest in literary circles and among lawyers.

## LOCAL POLITICS.

### Regular Union General Committee.

The Regular Republican Union General Committee met last evening at their headquarters, corner Twenty-third-street and Broadway, the Vice-President in the chair. The meeting was called to order at 8 P. M. The minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved. The Executive Committee made a report, recommending the nomination of Mr. JAMES M. SMITH for Surrogate, in place of Gen. FOSTER, who had declined. The motion being put, it was carried. Mr. ABRAM WAKEMAN then offered a series of resolutions, which, he said, covered the issues between the Radical and Conservative elements of the party. They are as follows:

*Resolved*, That we, the delegates of the Union Party of the City and County of New-York, in Central Committee duly elected and assembled, are the only true representatives in this City of that party which elected and in good faith adhered to and sustained ABRAHAM LINCOLN to the close of his life; that we not only venerate his name, but we believe that his policy, as continued and upheld by President JOHNSON, is well calculated to give rest to the country, to heal the wounds of war, to weld all the people in harmonious Union, and safely secure to the nation a period of progress in all that shall be wise, good and glorious.

*Resolved*, In the language of ABRAHAM LINCOLN, in his first inaugural address, we hold "that in contemplation of universal law and of the Constitution, the Union of these States is perpetual, and that no State upon its own mere motion, can lawfully get out of the Union. That all resolves and ordinances to that effect are legally void." And we affirm that to vindicate the truth of this proposition was the war waged, and that final victory has established it incontrovertibly and as firmly as the nation's own existence. That this principle was the key-note of the Union Party during the war and of the Reconstruction Policy of President LINCOLN, and continues to be adhered to as the basis of the same policy of ANDREW JOHNSON. That from this principle it necessarily follows that *de jure* the insurrectionary States were never out of the Union, and only out of their practical relations with the Federal Government during the continuance of the insurgent military power, upon the suppression of which the loyal population of each State had an immediate right to resume their practical relations with the Federal Government, and to have their representatives, being loyal, immediately received into Congress.

*Resolved*, That Congress practically affirmed this doctrine when, in January, 1862, it admitted A. J. CLEMENTS as a representative in Congress from the Fourth District of the State of Tennessee; and also in April of the same year, by admitting JOSEPH SEGAR as a representative from the First District of the State of Virginia; and also in February, 1863, by the admission of Messrs. HAHN and FLANDERS, as representatives from the State of Louisiana. That the right of admission in all these cases was maintained by nearly all the then Union members of Congress, including Gov. FENTON and his then Union associates from this State.

*Resolved*, That the Senate and House of Representatives practically affirmed this principle when they held that, in 1862, Virginia, notwithstanding her act of secession, was a State within the Union, and her Legislature competent to give the consent required by the Constitution in the formation of the new State of Western Virginia out of her territory.

*Resolved*, That in the same year the entire Cabinet of ABRAHAM LINCOLN, including Chief Justice CHASE, affirmed this principle when they unanimously advised the President that Virginia and her loyal Legislature were competent to give the consent required by the Constitution for the formation of the State of Western Virginia. And President LINCOLN, acting in harmony with his Cabinet, affirmed this doctrine by approving the act establishing the new State.

*Resolved*, That the National Union Convention, held at Baltimore in May, 1864, and which nominated ABRAHAM LINCOLN, of Illinois, and ANDREW JOHNSON, of Tennessee, practically affirmed this doctrine when, in opposition to the views of THADDEUS STEVENS, urgently expressed, and in reversal of the report of the Committee on Credentials and Contested Seats, it by a large majority admitted as members, entitled to all the rights and privileges of members from the other States, the delegates from the States of Tennessee, Arkansas and Louisiana.

*Resolved*, That the Chairman of the Committee of Elections of the House of Representatives, on the 14th of April, 1862, in arguing the case of JOSEPH SEGAR, reaffirmed this great principle, when he declared that "It is the desire of the Committee, which I represent upon this occasion, that just at the moment when this district and every other can come so near that deliverance that the House can say in good faith and fairly, that he who presents himself at our door as a representative, does represent the Union sentiment of this district, he shall be admitted here to do it."

*Resolved*, That the Committee on the Judiciary of the Senate of the United States, June, 1864, of which LYMAN TRUMBULL and IRA HARRIS were members, reaffirmed this principle when in their report upon the case of the Senators from Arkansas they declared that "When the rebellion in Arkansas shall have been so far suppressed that the loyal inhabitants thereof shall be free to reëstablish their State Government upon a republican foundation, or to recognize the one already set up, and by the aid and not in subordination to the military to maintain the same, they will then, and not before, in the opinion of your Committee, be entitled to a representation in Congress, and to participate in the administration of the Federal Government;" that the Union Senators, by the adoption of this report, also practically sustain the same principle.

*Resolved*, That the Proclamation of Amnesty and Pardon, issued by President LINCOLN on the 8th of December, 1863, was based upon this great principle, and contained a wise and beneficent plan by which the loyal citizens of each insurgent State could put themselves and their State into practical relations with the General Government; that this proclamation was approved by every member of the then Cabinet, and stands as conclusive proof of the wisdom of this cardinal principle of the Union Party.

*Resolved*, That if this great doctrine so generally adopted and practically illustrated requires any further support it is to be found in the last great speech of ABRAHAM LINCOLN, made at the Executive Mansion, April 11, 1865, only two days before his death. And we beg leave to commend the sound philosophy, the wise statesmanship, and the glorious patriotism of this noble address to all who would see through the mists of fanaticism and clearly discover the country's only good.

*Resolved*, That the final result of the war—the repeated acts and declarations of Congress and the leading Union members thereof—the repeated declarations and acts of President LINCOLN and his united Cabinet—the action of the Baltimore National Convention, just enumerated, and many other acts and declarations of Union Legislatures and Conventions, which might be quoted—incontrovertibly establish the truth that the Union Party had its existence in, and was based upon, the great doctrine of the entire nullity of all ordinances of Secession, and the indestructibility of the union of these States, and the undeniable right of all loyal inhabitants to be represented in Congress so soon as insurgent military authority should be overthrown.

*Resolved*, That ANDREW JOHNSON, in his plan of reconstruction contained in his proclamation issued the 29th of May, 1865, faithfully adhered to the principles of the Union Party, and wisely followed the footsteps of his illustrious predecessor; that this proclamation, when issued, was received and recognized as in perfect harmony with the principles of the Union Party; and in the Union State Convention held at Syracuse last year it was unanimously indorsed, and the wisdom and patriotism of its author was affirmed and declared, and to him was pledged the hearty and continuous support of the Union Party of this State.

*Resolved*, That to this great and well-established doctrine of the Union Party is now opposed the dangerous Radical theory that secession became an accomplished fact, and that the corporate existence of the several insurgent States was broken down and destroyed, thereby leaving the whole South in the condition of conquered territories, to be governed by Federal authority as Congress shall prescribe—a political heresy utterly subversive of principle and carried into practical operation, fraught with the most fearful consequences. Upon this principle is justified the abrogation of all distinctions between loyalty and disloyalty; the continued exclusion of loyal members from their seats in Congress; legislation including taxation without representation, and to which may be speedily added outlawry, confiscation and universal negro suffrage.

*Resolved*, That we affirm that the real and only cause of the opposition, hatred and malice so persistently shown toward ANDREW JOHNSON, WM. H. SEWARD and their patriotic associates, is to be found in their firm adhesion to the original principles of the Union Party, and their firm refusal to approve of or in any manner give support to the unconstitutional and dangerous political heresy referred to in the last resolution.

*Resolved*, That the Constitution expressly declares that representation shall be based on population, and that each State *shall* be entitled to two Senators and at least one Representative (art. 1, sec. 2.) This right, we insist, is fundamental, vital and sacred, and can only be denied at the peril of practical revolution. That it is true that the Constitution provides that each House shall be the judge of the election returns and qualifications of its own members (art. 1, sec. 5;) but this is manifestly to be construed in connection with the clause just quoted, that each State *shall* be entitled to representation. And we affirm that the House or the Senate cannot constitutionally exclude a loyal representative representing the loyal people of a Southern State duly elected and returned, any more than from a Northern State. That to make this right dependent upon conditions precedent, whether by way of constitutional amendments or otherwise in themselves, howsoever just, is not only unconstitutional, but practical usurpation. That Congress has just as much right to make the adoption of the Constitutional Amendment by the loyal population of New-York a condition precedent to the admission of her loyal members as it has to make the adoption of the same Amendment by the loyal population of South Carolina a condition precedent to the admission of her loyal members, and no more.

*Resolved*, That adhering with earnest and conscientious convictions to these great truths, we can support as candidates for office only those who in good faith substantially entertain and indorse them. To all such, in the pending canvass, irrespective of former political designations, we pledge our cordial and hearty support. That in JOHN T. HOFFMAN and ROBERT H. PRUYNE, the National Union candidates for Governor and Lieut.-Governor we recognize candidates who are earnest supporters of these great doctrines and we pledge to them our heartiest efforts.

The resolutions were carried. The Convention then adjourned.

### Republican Mass Meeting.

The Central Union Club of Brooklyn will hold a public meeting at the Academy of Music this evening, at 8 o'clock. Gen. BUTLER, Gov. CURTIN and Gen. STEWART L. WOODFORD will speak inside the Academy, and Gen. GIBSON and Hon. MAHLON CHANCE on the outside stands, which will also be visited in the course of the evening by Gen. BUTLER. The band of the Twenty-third Regiment will furnish music inside, and two other bands on the outside stands. The local clubs will come to the place of meeting in procession. The meeting will be one that will abundantly repay attendance, either within or without the walls of the Academy.

### Darling Ratification Meeting—Nineteenth Assembly District.

A large mass meeting was held last night at the corner of Broadway and Sixty-fourth-street, to ratify the nomination of WILLIAM A. DARLING for Congress, and CHARLES H. KITCHELL for Assembly. The meeting was called to order by JOHN SCHEIDLER, who, on taking the chair, delivered a brief address in the German language. The meeting was then addressed by Dr. SCHURTZ in the German language, and by Gen. TREMAINE in English. The other speakers were CHARLES H. KITCHELL, the nominee for Assembly, and Hon. WILLIAM A. DARLING, who appeared toward the close of the meeting and made a few remarks on the present political canvass. A series of resolutions were adopted indorsing the Radical Republican State ticket, and WILLIAM A. DARLING for Congress.

### Registry.

The books of Registry will be open to-day and to-morrow in the several districts for the registering of the names of voters. No other opportunity will be presented for registering previous to the election, and no person will be allowed to vote whose name is not recorded according to law. No voter should allow the day to pass without being assured that his name has been placed upon the books.

### Mass Meeting.

A Loyal Soldiers' mass meeting will be held at Cooper Institute this evening, for the purpose of ratifying the Republican State ticket. Ward clubs and soldiers' organizations will form processions and march to the ground with torchlights, banners, transparencies, &c. Prominent Republican speakers are advertised to address the meeting.

### Democratic Meeting in Peekskill.

The Democrats of the town of Cortlandt held a meeting last night in the large hall of the village of Peekskill, known as Simpson's Hall. The meeting was very respectable in regard to numbers, although many Union Republicans were present, and helped to fill the hall. The meeting was presided over by OWEN T. COFFIN, Esq., and speeches were made by J. MALCOMB SMITH, Esq., Hon. D. A. OGDEN, of Yates County, and R. COLE, Esq., of Morrisania.

### Democratic Ratification Meeting.

The Democrats of the Tenth Congressional District held a ratification meeting on Saturday afternoon at the village of Sing Sing. Delegates from the different towns arrived there in large numbers, and at 1 o'clock the meeting was called to order. Hon. AARON WARD, of Sing Sing, was called on to preside. Addresses were delivered by Hon. JOHN H. ANTHON, Hon. ELI P. NORTON, Hon. DAVID A. OGDEN, Col. B. F. SCEVA, Gen. WM. H. MORRIS, of Putnam County.

### The Yorkville Johnson Club.

The Andrew Johnson Club of Yorkville held a large and very enthusiastic meeting at their headquarters, corner of Eighty-sixth-street and Third-avenue, last evening, Hon. MICHAEL MCCANN presiding, and indorsed the platform laid down at Philadelphia and the ticket nominated at Albany, headed by JOHN T. HOFFMAN. The following able speakers addressed the meeting: Hon. STEPHEN J. MAURY, Gen. MULLEN, Hon. Mr. GREGG, Hon. ADAM C. FLANEGAN and JOHN KENTON, Esq.

### Union Republican Meeting.

A large meeting of the Union Republicans of the Fifteenth Ward was held last evening at Gross' Hall, No. 400 Grand-street, Mr. C. C. TALBOT in the chair. Mr. J. F. MADDEN addressed the meeting, eulogized the Republican nominees and denounced President JOHNSON. The next speaker was Rev. WM. H. BOOLE, of New-York, who inveighed strongly against JNO. T. HOFFMAN, who he said must be a bad lawyer if he did not know law better than he knew the people. His views of the *status* of the Southern States after the war seemed more vindictive than charitable.

### Conservative Mass Meeting in the Thirteenth Ward.

The Conservatives of the Thirteenth Ward of Brooklyn held a very enthusiastic meeting at Temperance Hall, South Second-street, E. D., last night. The principal speakers were Mr. VERDER, candidate for the office of Surrogate, Mr. CLARK, of California, Mr. JOHN HUNTER, candidate for Congress for the short term, and W. E. ROBINSON, for the long term for the Fortieth Congress.

### Democratic Ratification Meeting.

The Democracy of Kings County met at the Wigwam, Court-street, last evening. There was a large attendance. D. P. BARNARD, the Vice-President of the Association, introduced the President, Gen. H. W. SLOCUM, who, after a few remarks regretting his absence on former occasions, introduced Mr. REYNOLDS, formerly United States District-Attorney of Mobile, Ala., but now a resident of New-York. Mr. REYNOLDS made an eloquent address, which was well received, and he was followed by other gentlemen. The nominations for State, County and City officers were unanimously indorsed, after which the meeting adjourned.

TWENTIETH WARD.

A ratification meeting of the Twentieth Ward Union Johnson Club was held in Cumberland-street, near Myrtle-avenue. The attendance was large and the meeting enthusiastic. The candidates for Assembly, Alderman and Constable were indorsed.

### Radical Union General Committee.

The Radical Union General Committee met last evening, at No. 600 Broadway, AMOR J. WILLIAMSON, Esq., in the chair. There not being a quorum present at 8 P. M., when the meeting was called to order, the Committee adjourned.

### The Third Congressional District—The Republican Candidate for Congress.

The following correspondence relates to a charge against Mr. S. B. CHITTENDEN, the Republican candidate for Congress, of an attempt to reduce the salaries of salesmen. Mr. CHITTENDEN positively asserts that the charge is untrue:

No. 373 BROADWAY, Oct. 31, 1866.

*S. B. Chittenden, Esq.:*

DEAR SIR: Since your nomination for Congress, a report has gained currency, and to some extent has been believed among salesmen, to the effect that, in 1860 or '61, you tried to inaugurate a movement that would reduce the salaries of *all* salesmen, whether in your employ or not, to $600—indeed, that you were known to have said that no salesman was worth more than $600. There are many young men in the Third Congressional District whose mothers and sisters depend upon them for their respectable appearance in society—yes, in some instances, for the very *necessaries* of life—who will deem it a good service to vote against you next Tuesday, unless you can contradict in the most *positive* manner such reports.

Hoping for an early reply, I am, very respectfully, yours, &c.,

J. W. HARMON.

No. 348 BROADWAY, Oct. 31, 1866.

*J. W. Harmon, Esq.:*

MY DEAR SIR: I have received your note of this morning, and reply that there is not a word of truth nor even a shadow of substance in the report to which you refer. I deny explicitly that I ever "tried to inaugurate," or wished to inaugurate, any "movement" to limit or reduce the salaries of clerks in my own employ, or the employ of others, to $600, or any other sum whatever.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

S. B. CHITTENDEN.

### Third Congressional Candidate.

The name of the Conservative candidate for the HUMPHREY vacancy in the Third Congressional District is JOHN W. HUNTER, not JOHN D. HUNTER, as printed in the several papers.

### Ninth Congressional District.

A public meeting, under the management of the Fenton and Woodford Club, was held last evening at B reid's Hotel, corner of Manhattan-street and Bloomingdale road. Outside the place of meeting several transparencies were placed, bearing the following among other inscriptions: "William A. Darling," "The Anti-Ring Candidate;" "The Darling Boys in Blue;" "We fought for Liberty;" "We vote as we fought." Mr. JOHN GRANT occupied the chair.

The Secretary of the meeting read a series of resolutions which were adopted.

Hon. Mr. DARLING then came forward and said, he hoped his conduct as their representative in Congress had met with their approval. He had never sought to obtain for himself any position of emolument; he had contented himself with being connected with a railroad, the working of which had afforded employment and support to a large number of industrious persons in the District. Either Mr. WOOD, or his friends in his behalf, had stated that he (Mr. DARLING) had introduced or supported a measure in Congress affecting the rights of adopted citizens. He could only say, in reply, that there was not the slightest ground for such an assertion. There was but one straight course for every voter in this contest; for every man who refrained to vote for him supported FERNANDO WOOD, whether he voted for the latter or not. After referring at some length to the particulars of the previous election, as a guide to the way in which the principles involved in the present contest should be dealt with, Mr. DARLING proceeded to discuss the various important measures that have been or are to be brought before Congress, including the Constitutional Amendment, the neutrality laws, the reciprocity treaty, the national debt, and concluded an able speech amid loud and long-continued cheers.

Capt. HARTT and other speakers having been heard, the meeting separated.

### Seventh Assembly Union Republican Meeting.

The Union Republicans of the Seventh Assembly District were fairly represented, numerically speaking, at the meeting in Clinton Hall last evening. JOHN LORDELL, Esq., presided. The first speaker was Mr. EDWARD MITCHELL, the nominee from the Seventh Assembly District for the State Legislature. He occupied a few minutes of the time in speaking of the important questions at issue in the coming election, and promising for himself, that if elected, he would stand firmly by the principles of the Radical Republican Party. He was followed by Col. A. J. H. DUGANNE, who said that the line is now clearly drawn between the principles of right as enunciated by the Congress of our people, and the principles of wrong as shown by the individualizing acts of the miserable usurper, ANDREW JOHNSON. The old landmarks which declared the boundaries of parties have sunken away before the presence of the great questions evoked by the struggle of life and death from which our nation has just emerged. These great questions at issue to-day must now be settled by a free people on the side of truth and liberty. The proposed Constitutional Amendments must be incorporated in the organic laws of the nation, so that never hereafter may the liberty of the American people be endangered by the raising of these same important, mighty issues. He desired particularly to remind the good Union people of our nation of the danger of the rebels eventually thrusting their debt upon us unless we settle the matter by incorporating the proposed amendment to the Constitution in that document. If this precaution is not taken a loyal people will have to pay fifteen hundred per cent., in gold, upon the face of every rebel account debit, or in other words, for every pair of Confederate boots purchased for rebel soldiers at $1,500, in their currency. We, the loyal people of the United States will have to pay every dollar in gold. He hoped, in conclusion, that at the coming election in this State such a vast Union majority would be rolled up, as should say to that bold bad man, ANDREW JOHNSON, "Thus far thou hast gone, no further shalt thou go." Messrs. H. EVERETT RUSSELL, NATHANIEL APPLETON, H. F. RANNEY, and Dr. MOORE followed the Colonel in brief pointed speeches, in which they asked the audience to stand bravely by the Republican Party in its endeavors soon to be made, to convince the nation that the Empire State is still loyal to the core.

### Tenth Assembly District.

HARVEY H. WOODS, Esq., the Union Republican candidate for Assembly in the Tenth District, has withdrawn from the canvass, leaving the contest between OWEN MURPHY, nominee of the United Democracy, a well-known and highly-respected citizen of the Seventeenth Ward, and JOHN J. DYMOND, nominated by Tammany Hall.

### Seventeenth Assembly District Ratification-Meeting.

A large and enthusiastic meeting was held last evening on Broadway, near Forty-seventh-street, for the purpose of ratifying the nomination of WILLIAM A. DARLING for Congress. Mr. J. F. CUSHING was called to preside over the meeting, and on taking the chair said that this meeting had been assembled for the purpose of ratifying the nomination of WILLIAM A. DARLING. In a few brief remarks he reviewed the political events of the day, and predicted a most signal victory for the Republican ticket on the day of election. The speakers of the evening were then introduced in order, the first speaker being ROBERT CROWE Esq. He was succeeded by Gen. J. F. LIPPETT, late of California, who reviewed at great length the political features of this present canvass, and showed that even by adopting the Constitutional Amendment as a condition precedent to admission into the Union, the late rebel States would be receiving a greater indulgence than they had even expected. The speaker was followed by Major DOUGLAS CAMPBELL, J. S. PAGEL and Hon. WILLIAM A. DARLING, the nominee for Congress.

A brass band was in attendance and enlivened the occasion by choice selections of music.

### Seventeenth Assembly District.

A public meeting will be held on this (Friday) evening, at Washington Hall, Harlem, to ratify the nomination of Hon. WM. A. DARLING, for Congress, and Mr. WM. H. DECAMP, for Assembly.

### Kings County Fourth Assembly Nomination.

Mr. WILLIAM S. HORNFAGER has declined the Republican nomination in the Kings County Fourth Assembly District, and Mr. WILLIAM H. N. CADMUS has been named in his stead.

### Burglary of an Insurance Office in Newark, N. J.

During Wednesday night the office of the Mechanics' Insurance Company, of Newark, N. J., was entered by thieves, who broke open the safe and stole therefrom $78,000 worth of United States bonds. The window in the rear of the building was found open in the morning, but the dust on the sill had not been disturbed. All the doors were locked, as usual. The safe is built in the wall, and was fastened by an iron bar across the front of the doors, locked by a padlock. This was broken off with a "jimmy," and the drawers inside the safe were broken off in the some way.

The following is a list of the numbers of the stolen bonds:

Eighteen $1,000 5-20 bonds, as follows:

Nos. 33,834, 33,835, 60,117, 60,118, 60,119, 60,120, 60,121, 60,122, 60,123, 60,124, 60,125, 60,126, 60,127, 60,128, 70,550, 70,551, 70,552, 76,905.

Sixty $1,000 7.30 bonds, as follows:

Issue of June, 1865.—Nos. 7,073, 7,074, 7,165, 7,166, 7,167, 7,168, 171,565, 171,566, 171,567, 171,568, 17,569, 171,570, 171,571, 177,572, 54,088, 113,801, 420, 421, 422, 423, 54,139, 54,135, 54,136, 54,137, 54,162, 54,163, 166,825, 166,826, 166,827, 166,828, 171,635, 171,636.

Issues of August, 1864: 38,581, 38,583, 40,849, 40,850, 43,086, 43,087, 43,089, 43,090, 45,356, 47,962, 47,963, 47,964, 47,965, 47,966.

A reward of $10,000 has been offered for the recovery of the stolen property.

## THE TURF.

### Great Sweepstakes Trot on the Fashion Course between Lady Thorn, Lady Emma and George Wilkes—Lady Thorn the Winner—Time, 2:26, 2:27, 2:28.

The Fashion Course, L. I., was yesterday visited by a very large and eminently respectable assemblage of interested spectators to witness the great sweepstakes trot for a purse and stake of $2,000, mile heats, best three in five, to wagons, between the two celebrated fast mares *Lady Thorn* and *Lady Emma*, and the equally famous Hambletonian stallion *George Wilkes*. The close and exciting race between the two mares the preceding week on the Union Course, L. I., when five heats were obliged to be trotted before the match could be decided, and the fact of the deciding heat being only won in the last stride by a few inches, combined to increase the deep interest attached to their second meeting in the race of yesterday. The addition of the fleet stallion *George Wilkes* to complete the trio of competitors for the rich stake at issue, rendered the attraction of the contest more than usually interesting, and fully four thousand persons were on the ground. The day was remarkably fine for the advanced season of the year, but the track was somewhat dull and heavy after the heavy rain that had fallen. In the pool sales on the Course before the horses came upon the track, *Lady Thorn* had a decided call in public favor, selling for as much as the other two combined, and in many instances for a little more. In one pool sold just before the judges' bell rang for the horses to come up, *Lady Thorn*, as first choice, realized $250, *Lady Emma* $140, and *George Wilkes* $105. The outside speculation showed the bay mare to be the favorite against the field. All three horses looked in the finest possible condition; HIRAM WOODRUFF driving *Lady Emma*, DAN. PFIFER *Lady Thorn*, and DAN. MACE the brown stallion.

FIRST HEAT.—After four unsuccessful attempts, the word was at length given, when *Lady Thorn* was a trifle ahead. In a fine burst of speed, she drew rapidly in front of the others, and went around the turn a clear length ahead of *Lady Emma*, who was as far before the stallion. At the quarter-pole, passed in 36 seconds, she had increased her lead to two lengths, *George Wilkes* being three lengths behind *Lady Emma*. The same relative positions were held along the back stretch to the half-mile pole, reached in 1:10 by the big bay mare, whose long, lazy style of going is so deceptive, few persons imagining that she is going so fast as the time shows. At the third quarter she added another length to the gap she had opened, *Lady Emma* leading *Wilkes* fully six lengths. Coming up the home-stretch PFIFER took his mare in hand at the distance, and jogged over the score a winner by six lengths, in 2:26, *Lady Emma* being as far before the stallion.

SECOND HEAT.—The betting was one hundred to fifteen on *Lady Thorn*. A fine start was had, *Wilkes* breaking before reaching the turn, which the favorite rounded a length before *Lady Emma*. At the quarter-pole she was a clear length in front, the time being 36½ seconds, and this she gradually increased to a length and a half at the half-mile pole, reached in 1:11½, *Wilkes* being here two lengths before *Lady Emma*. The bay mare held undisputed possession of the lead throughout, and won the heat easily by three lengths in 2:27, *Wilkes* beating *Lady Emma* as far.

THIRD HEAT.—No betting, except between *Lady Emma* and the stallion, for the victory of the slashing bay mare appeared a certainty. A long time was wasted in scoring, HIRAM persistently declining to come up for the word until he was on equal terms with the others. When the start was effected *Wilkes* was in front, but, breaking directly afterward, the favorite took the lead, and although the stallion kept on a run, she was half a length before him at the quarter-pole in 37 seconds, *Lady Emma* being two lengths behind the stallion. On the backstretch past the old stand, *Wilkes*, who was trotting admirably, laid at the favorite's shoulders, but the latter, drawing gradually away, was a clear length before him at the half mile, which was trotted in 1:12. On the Flushing stretch both *Emma* and the stallion broke, and the mare opened such a gap that, her victory being assured, all interest became centred in the contest between the other two for second place. At the distance they were both together, head and head, but HIRAM calling upon his mare, she let out another link of speed, and beat the stallion to the score by a length, she herself being six lengths behind *Lady Thorn*, who thus won the heat and race. Time, 2:28.

SUMMARY.

FASHION COURSE, L. I., Nov. 1.—Purse and stake, $2,000, mile heats, best 3 in 5, to wagon.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| D. Pfifer named b. m. Lady Thorn | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| H. Woodruff named ch. m. Lady Emma | 2 | 3 | 2 |
| D. Mace named br. s. George Wilkes | 3 | 2 | 3 |

TIME.

| | Quarter Mile. | Half Mile. | Mile. |
|---|---|---|---|
| First heat | 36 | 1:10 | 2:26 |
| Second heat | 36½ | 1:11½ | 2:27 |
| Third heat | 37½ | 1:12 | 2:28 |

## GENERAL CITY NEWS.

COLD WEATHER.—A heavy frost prevailed on Wednesday night in the vicinity of the City, and yesterday morning overcoats were indispensable.

SUBSCRIPTIONS IN AID OF THE SUFFERERS BY THE QUEBEC FIRE.—The following additional subscriptions to the fund for the relief of the sufferers by the Quebec fire, have been received by Mr. J. A. HEWLETT, Treasurer: Previously reported, $5,790; Napier & Welsford, $200; L. M. Hoffman, Sons & Co., $50; L. J. N. Stark, $50; G. W. Lane & Co., $100; B. H. Field, $50; Wm. McGregor, $25; Bowerman Bros., $50; Johnson & Lazarus, $100; New-York Steam Refining Co., $100; D. G. Bacon, $50; Moses Taylor & Co., $100; Cash, $25; H., 100; S., $25; E. D. Morgan & Co., $100; Olyphant & Co., of China, $100; Kunhardt & Co., $100; L. E. Amsinck & Co., $100; Thos. A. Vyse, Jr., $100; Christ, Jay & Co., $100; F. Hatchez, Gotze & Co., $100; Passavant & Co., $100; Autmordt, Hessenberg & Co., $50; E. Warburg & Co., $50; E. Kaupe & Cummings, $50; Noell & Oelbermann, $50; Batger & Taacks, $50; Collins & Co., $50; Funcke, Meincke & Wendt, $50; Geo. C. Collins & Co., $50; Spencer & Porter, $25; Grinnell, Minturn & Co., $100; Olyphant's Son & Co., $100; Hoag & Barrett, $50. Total, $8,290.

ARRIVALS IN THE CITY.—H. Ewing, Minister to the Hague; Gen. Jones, Pennsylvania; J. A. Rice, Chicago, are at the Fifth-avenue Hotel. Hon. R. S. Hale, Elizabethtown, is at the Hoffman House. Commodore Allen, U. S. Navy; Ex-Gov. Joel Parker, New-Jersey; Gen. T. B. Johns, California; Gen. Simon Cameron, Washington, and Hon. H. B. Goodyear, New-Haven, are at the Astor House. Hon. John B. Chaffee, Colorado; Hon. John Wentworth, Illinois; Gen. W. Smith, U. S. Army; Hon. E. B. Judson, Syracuse; Gen. H. L. Robinson, Binghamton; Hon. Hiram Sibley, Rochester, and Gen. Whitney, Boston, are at the St. Nicholas.

THE ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY ROBBERS' TRIAL.—The trial of the prisoners charged with robbing Adams Express Company's car last January, was concluded at Danbury, Conn., yesterday. Ex-Judge STUART concluded his able argument in defence of the prisoners at 2 o'clock, after which the Court charged the jury. After a short deliberation the jury came into Court and stated that they had failed to agree upon a verdict. They were permitted to separate till this morning, to which time the Court adjourned.

## BUFFALO.

### Removal of United States District-Attorney Dart—Witnesses for the Fenian Trials.

BUFFALO, Thursday, Nov. 1.

A private dispatch received here says United States District Attorney DART has been removed. His successor is not yet known. He was very active in thwarting the late Fenian movement.

F. N. BLAKE, United States Consul at Fort Erie, Col. H. Y. THOMAS, Drs. TROWBRIDGE and LATHROP, of Buffalo, left here this afternoon for Toronto, to attend the Fenian trials as witnesses.

## DELAWARE.

### Torchlight Procession at Wilmington.

WILMINGTON, Del., Thursday, Nov. 1.

The Union Party had a grand torchlight procession this evening, which was the most significant demonstration ever seen in this city. The Boys in Blue, representing the ten regiments of Delaware, with a section of the First Delaware Battery, were out in great force, carrying the battle-flags used in the war. The various trades were represented. The pageant was more than two miles in length. The utmost enthusiasm was manifested along the line.

## LOUISVILLE.

### The Cholera—The City Council Protest Against the Execution of Lynch.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Thursday, Nov. 1.

No new cases of cholera have occurred; all former ones reported are convalescent.

Resolutions were adopted in the City Council protesting against the execution of LYNCH, and requesting the intervention of the President.

## FROM ST. LOUIS.

### National Convention of the Grand Army of the Republic.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Thursday, Nov. 1.

The National Convention of the Grand Army of the Republic will convene at Indianapolis, Ind., on Tuesday the 20th of November, for the purpose of effecting a national organization of all honorably discharged soldiers and sailors, and those now serving in the army and navy desirous of becoming members of the Grand Army of the Republic are invited to attend the Convention.

## MASSACHUSETTS.

### Nomination of a Colored Citizen for Representative in the Legislature.

BOSTON, Mass., Thursday, Nov. 1.

The Republicans in the Sixth Ward of this city have nominated Mr. CHARLES L. MITCHELL, a colored citizen, to represent them in the Legislature of this State.

## BRITISH COLUMBIA.

### Serious Commercial Crisis Impending in Vancouver's Island.

SAN FRANCISCO, Thursday, Nov. 1.

A letter dated Victoria, Vancouver's Island, Oct. 22, says: "The whole commercial fabric is tottering, and when the crash comes it will be such as Vancouver's Island never experienced."

## TENNESSEE.

### Election of State Representative.

NASHVILLE, Thursday, Nov. 1.

SELLGETT, Conservative, is elected to the Legislature by 800 majority.

### Trial and Sentence of Burglars.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Thursday, Nov. 1.

MICHAEL DUFFY, CHARLES ANDERSON and GEO. WELLS, who robbed the depot-room of the Adams Express Company at Newark, Ohio, in August last, pleaded guilty to-day, and were each sentenced to the Penitentiary for a term of years.

### Markets by Telegraph.

BUFFALO, Thursday, Nov. 1—6 P. M.

The market has ruled dull, closing in the afternoon inactive for grain, except Barley, buyers and sellers being apart. The morning sales were 1,000 bbls. FLOUR, at $12 25@$12 50 for No. 1 Spring; $15 for Double Extra Indiana; $16 for Double Extra St. Louis. Sales of WHEAT, 25,200 bushels, at $2 28@$2 30 for No. 3 Milwaukee; $2 40@$2 43½ for Port Washington Club. CORN—Sales 4,000 bushels, to arrive, at $1 19. OATS quiet. BARLEY—Sales 10,000 bushels Canada, to arrive, at 97c., in bond. In the afternoon: FLOUR—Sales 100 bbls. Single Extra State, at $12 25. No sales of WHEAT; No. 2 Chicago, certificate, offered at $2 25, without buyers. CORN held at $1 20@$1 22, without buyers. OATS quiet. BARLEY—Sales 9,000 bushels choice Canada at $1 15. RYE quiet. PORK—Sales 200 bbls. Mess at $31; 50 bbls. Clear at $33. LARD 15¾c.@16c. WHISKY nominal at $2 38. CANAL FREIGHTS dull and unchanged. RECEIPTS—Flour, 14,282 bbls.; Wheat 66,845 bushels; Corn, 3,127 bushels; Oats, 30,912 bushels; Barley, 496 bushels. CANAL EXPORTS—Flour, 2,880 bbls.; Wheat, 185,000 bushels; Corn, 100,640 bushels; Oats, 90,710 bushels; Barley, 46,810 bushels; Rye, 7,590 bushels. Receipts from Jan. 1 to Nov. 1—Flour, 1,036,022 bbls.; Wheat, 8,087,835 bushels; Corn, 25,687,881 bushels; Oats, 3,865,379 bushels; Barley, 1,035,070 bushels; Rye, 909,470 bushels; Peas, 86,818 bushels.

OSWEGO, Thursday, Nov. 1.

FLOUR steady; sales 2,000 bbls. WHEAT unchanged; sales 2,000 bushels No. 2 Chicago Spring at $2 45; 5,000 bushels mixed Spring and Winter Canada at $2 70; 1,500 bushels choice White Canada at $3 13½; 7,000 bushels do. on private terms. CORN scarce, quiet and nominally lower. BARLEY quiet and drooping; sales, last night, 9,000 bushels ordinary Canada at $1 26. RYE quiet. CANAL FREIGHTS steady. LAKE IMPORTS—3,300 bushels Wheat, 50,000 bushels Barley, 4,800 bushels Rye. CANAL EXPORTS—3,475 bbls. Flour, 7,900 bushels Wheat, 13,000 bushels Corn, 81,000 bushels Barley.

ALBANY, Thursday, Nov. 1.

FLOUR in good demand; sales ahead of receipts. WHEAT and RYE quiet. OATS—71c. for Western, and 73c. for State. CORN active, and closed lower; sales 90,000 bushels at $1 30@$1 31 afloat; $1 31@$1 34 in store. BARLEY—Sales 40,000 bushels at $1 18@$1 20 for two-rowed, $1 25 for four-rowed, and $1 39 for Canada. SHIPPED BY TOWS—32,000 bushels Corn, 87,000 bushels Oats, 99,000 bushels Barley, 27,000 bushels Wheat, 7,800 bushels Rye, 204 tons Feed.

CHICAGO, Thursday, Nov. 1.

FLOUR active. WHEAT firm at $2 22@$2 23½ for No. 1, and $2 03@$2 07 for No. 2, according to location. CORN opened at 93c.@93½c., and under an active speculation demand rallied to 96½c.@97c. for No. 1, and 92c.@94c. for No. 2. OATS quiet at 47c. HIGHWINES inactive. FREIGHTS steady. MESS PORK weak and unchanged. LARD dull. RECEIPTS—11,500 bbls. Flour, 69,000 bushels Wheat, 60,000 bushels Corn, 33,000 bushels Oats. SHIPMENTS—9,000 bbls. Flour, 91,000 bushels Wheat, 106,000 bushels Corn, 10,500 bushels Oats.

MILWAUKEE, Thursday, Nov. 1.

FLOUR dull and tending downward. WHEAT dull at $2 18 for No. 1, and $2 02@$2 02½ for No. 2. CORN quiet. OATS 48c. RECEIPTS—2,800 bbls. Flour, 81,000 bushels Wheat. SHIPMENTS—5,000 bbls. Flour, 54,000 bushels Wheat.

CINCINNATI, Thursday, Nov. 1.

FLOUR in good demand. WHEAT firm; No. 1 $2 85. WHISKY steady at $2 34 in bond and $2 34 free. MESS PORK dull at $31 50. LARD, 13c. RECEIPTS—Hogs, 4,200. GOLD, 146.

WILMINGTON, Thursday, Nov. 1.

Crude TURPENTINE advanced; Virgin and Yellow Dip, $6; Hard, $3. TURPENTINE and RESIN unsettled. TAR dull at $2 90. COTTON 36c.@37c.

### Cotton Market.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Thursday, Nov. 1.

Cotton very active; sales 620 bales strict Middling at 36c.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Thursday, Nov. 1.

Cotton firm at 35½c. for Middling. Receipts for the week, 8,218 bales. Exports, 5,256 bales. Stock, 12,100 bales.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Thursday, Nov. 1.

Cotton—Sales of the week, 2,100 bales. Receipts, 83 bales Sea Island; 4,600 bales Uplands. Exports, 5,200 bales. Stock, 5,000 bales. Sales to-day, 250 bales Middling at 36c. Market quiet.

NEW-ORLEANS, Thursday, Nov. 1.

COTTON unchanged; sales 2,500 bales low Middling at 35c.@36c.; Middling nominal at 38c. Receipts, 3,400 bales. Bank Sterling, 60. New-York Exchange ¼ discount to par.

[Advertisement.]

THE POPULAR HAT.—The name of Knox has long been associated with tasteful and very superior Hats, and the present season has been marked by the production of one which, for elegance of style and beauty of material, exceeds any heretofore introduced by him. It will be found at his store, No. 212 Broadway, corner of Fulton-st.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING's Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and HERRING's new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLOYD's Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

## MARRIED.

DWIGHT—MCMULLEN.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, Nov. 1, in the South Presbyterian Church, by Rev. Dr. S. T. Spear, Mr. F. A. DWIGHT, of New-York, to NETTIE RAYMOND, daughter of Mr. James McMullen.

FISHER—DREW.—At the residence of the bride's parents, on Tuesday, Oct. 30, by Rev. Josiah Moore, EDMUND C. FISHER, of New-York, to MARY CHILTON, daughter of Capt. William B. Drew, of Duxbury, Mass.

GALLATIN—GERRY.—At Trinity Chapel, on Thursday, Nov. 1, by Rev. Dr. Higbee, FREDERIC GALLATIN to ALMY GOELET GERRY, daughter of the late Thomas R. Gerry, all of this City.

GAUL—HULBERT.—On Thursday, at the residence of the bride's uncle, Rev. N. M. Hulbert, White Plains, DAVID J. GAUL to Miss IDA LOUISA HULBERT, of Brooklyn, E. D. No cards.

GRANT—MILLS.—In the town of Westchester, on Wednesday evening, Oct. 31, at the residence of the bride's father, by Thomas Jay Byrne, Esq., Justice of the Sessions of Westchester County, Col. JACOB GRANT, of Norwalk, Conn., to ROSANNA M., daughter of Capt. Edward Mills, of the N. Y. Vols., of the former place.

GERARD—ANGEL.—On Wednesday, Oct. 31, at Geneseo, by Rev. Dr. Irish, JAMES W. GERARD, Jr., of New-York, to JENNY, daughter of Hon. B. F. Angel, of Geneseo.

GRAHAM—COOK.—At Jamestown, N. Y., on Thursday, Oct. 18, by Rev. Mr. Van Wyck, JOHN S. GRAHAM, of New-York, to ALEXA J. DRURY, youngest daughter of the late Dr. Robert Cook, of Jamestown. No cards.

LAPSLEY—WILLARD.—On Wednesday, Oct. 31, at St. Paul's Church, Troy, by Rev. Dr. T. W. Coit, HOWARD LAPSLEY, of New-York, to KATHARINE ALDIS, daughter of John H. Willard, of the former place.

MILLS—SWANN.—At St. John's Church, Providence, on Wednesday, Oct. 31, by Rev. Dr. Crane, Rev. LAURENCE H. MILLS, of Brooklyn, to MARIA BOWEN, eldest daughter of the late Robert Paige Swann, of Virginia.

MARSHALL—TURK.—At St. Luke's Church, Somers, N. Y., by Rev. A. H. Partridge, WILLIAM S. MARSHALL to ANNA B., daughter of William Turk, Esq.

PALMER—TAFF.—In Stamford, Conn., on Wednesday, Oct. 31, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. E. G. Andrews, Mr. BEALE PALMER, of Herkimer, N. Y., to Miss CORNELIA TAFF, second daughter of Henry Taff, Esq., of the former place.

WIGERT—FLETCHER.—On Tuesday, Oct. 30, in Philadelphia, by Friends' ceremony, ARTHUR WIGERT, of New-York, to MARY FLETCHER, of Philadelphia.

## DIED.

BANTA.—On Thursday evening, Nov. 1, HARRIET LOUISA, wife of C. Vreeland Banta, and daughter of the late Peter J. Bogert, in the 40th year of her age.

Notice of funeral in to-morrow's paper.

HOWARD.—On Saturday, Oct. 27, RAYMOND GRAVESEND, youngest son of K. B. and Anna M. Howard, aged 1 year and 18 days.

HAWKINS.—On Thursday, Nov. 1, after a short illness, ELIZA M., wife of Joseph S. Hawkins.

The funeral services will be held on Saturday morning at 9 o'clock, at the residence of her son-in-law, John G. Guthrey, adjoining the Presbyterian Church at Yonkers. The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

HECKSCHER.—On Tuesday, Oct. 30, CHARLES A. HECKSCHER, in the 61st year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral at Grace Church, Broadway, near 10th-st., on Saturday morning, Nov. 3, at 10½ o'clock.

LAMBERT.—In this City, suddenly, on Tuesday evening, Oct. 30, of disease of the heart, JEREMIAH LAMBERT, in the 55th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral on Friday, Nov. 2, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the Reformed Dutch Church on Washington-square, Rev. Dr. Hutton's.

LOWRY.—In New-London, Conn., on Wednesday, Oct. 31, after a long and painful illness, HENRIETTA OLIVIA LOWRY, only daughter of Commander R. B. Lowry, U. S. N.

OWEN.—On Thursday, Nov. 1, at Harlem, after a short illness, WILLIAM OWEN, youngest son of George and Louisa Owen, aged 8 months.

Friends and relatives are invited to attend the funeral from the residence of the parents, in 123d-st., between 3d and 4th avs., on Saturday, 3d inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

☞ Chicago and Paterson papers please copy.

POWLIS.—Suddenly, of croup, on Monday, Oct. 29, SARAH LOUISE, youngest daughter of Josiah O. and Avie C. Powlis, aged 3 years, 9 months and 10 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of her parents, No. 408 Cumberland-st., Brooklyn, this (Friday) afternoon at 3 o'clock.

ROGERS.—Of yellow fever, on board the U. S. steamship *Bienville*, at Quarantine, on Monday, Oct. 29, at 8½ A. M., JAMES S. ROGERS, son of Daniel Rogers, of Newburgh, N. Y.

RAPELYE.—At Astoria, on Thursday, Nov. 1, JAMES R. RAPELYE, in the 77th year of his age.

Friends and relatives of the family are invited to attend the funeral on Saturday, the 3d inst., at 1 o'clock P. M., from his late residence.

SNYDER.—On Wednesday evening, Oct. 31, CHARLES HUDSON, infant son of Edward L. and Mississippi S. Snyder, aged 15 months.

Funeral to-day, (Friday,) at 2 o'clock, from the house, 44th-st., near 3d-av., South Brooklyn.

WRIGHT.—At his residence in Newark, N. J., on Thursday, Nov. 1, Hon. WILLIAM WRIGHT, United States Senator.

His funeral will be attended from the House of Prayer, Newark, on Saturday, the 3d inst., at 2 o'clock. The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

WINTRINGHAM.—On Thursday, Nov. 1, CLIFTON M., only son of David L. and Mary P. Wintringham, aged 8 years and 23 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral on Saturday, the 3d inst., at 11 A. M., from No. 40 Essex-st., Jersey City.

### Passengers Sailed.

*In steamship Ocean Queen, for Aspinwall*—Mrs. S. N. Clark, Mrs. Kirkham, Mrs. A. Burt, C. A. Low, wife and family; Mrs. Bayliss, Mrs. Montague, N. T. Waterhouse and wife, Geo. Wallace and wife, Mrs. March, sister and infant; Warren Ewen, wife and family; Miss Sophie Metzger, Mrs. W. Martfield, J. D. Arthur, Mrs. H. C. Swain, Miss N. J. Clark, Miss Sadie Clark, W. L. Thomas and wife, Miss Anna Hunter, Miss Arthur, J. H. Redington, Miss Lather, Mrs. A. A. Haskell, Mrs. A. T. Mitchell, J. S. Harbison and wife, Mrs. Nancy Glover and two daughters, T. W. Bowen and wife, Mrs. Upham, Mrs. E. M. Burton, Richard Covington, D. J. Turner, Mrs. Walton and child, Lieut. A. H. Nickerson and wife, A. Sutro, F. H. Waterman, Mrs. Brittan and Mrs. Drusback, Mrs. J. Dubois, C. T. Thomas, Mrs. A. E. Hitchcock and child, Mr. Cole, Mr. Medina, Rev. Mr. Hodges, F. Ansoategini, P. L. Peterson, E. H. Pullen, C. H. Crowell, Dr. L. B. Freeman, I. N. Block, E. Epstein, W. S. Wood, Herriman Wilke, A. B. McCreeny, George Crook, I. W. P. Huntington, Archbishop Allemany, Bishop O'Connell, I. H. Walker, Mrs. Gorman and four children, E. Sperry, William Levi, J. A. Pendergast, E. R. Brown and wife, S. M. Damon, James Patterson, wife and family, Mrs. Glidden, Mme. Moeller and daughter, Miss Lizzie Pratt, Mrs. Scott and child, L. N. Grant, wife and daughter, Mrs. C. W. Butler and child, Mrs. Swayne, Miss Robinson and child, Rev. Mr. Alcolte, Rev. Mr. Billio, Rev. Mr. Brunengo, Rev. Mr. Juan Francisco, W. D. Bliss, Rev. Mr. Vallarasa, Rev. Mr. Langlois, C. L. Perkins, L. K. Roserfeld, Mrs. S. J. Aanley, son and daughter, Mrs. G. Francis, Mrs. E. B. Smith and child, Mrs. G. G. D. Amon and 2 children, Mrs. J. A. Pendergast, Mrs. T. C. M. Jones, Miss Clark, Mr. Suly and wife, L. A. Beach and son, Mrs. Childs and 2 sons, Mrs. Clarke, Mrs. Jerome Spaulding, Mrs. Mary T. Golden, Mrs. A. E. Gray, Miss Maguire, Mrs. Sperry, Maj. Sherburn, wife and family; Miss Cornelia A. Gould, Miss Sherburn, Mrs. P. J. Batchelder, Mrs. N. Copeland, Mrs. T. A. Clark, Robt. C. Hill, E. H. Martindale, E. L. Pond, Mrs. Kinkead, Miss Cadlia Bronson, Miss Mary Bronson, W. H. Bird, W. M. Kemp, and 150 in second cabin, and 320 in steerage.

### Passengers Arrived.

NOV. 1.—*In steamship Australasian, from Liverpool*—Mr. and Mrs. Freeburn and son, W. H. Wagner, T. Henckle, Miss Field, Mrs. Lanier, Miss Norton and sister, W. C. Egleston, Mr. Sandford, Henry Chorley, Mr. and Mrs. G. F. Hodges, Mrs. Sandford and maid, Mr. Hanselt, Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Bell, Mr. and Mrs. J. Newkumer and child, Mr. and Mme. de Lagrange, Rev. and Mrs. R. C. Hand, Mr. and Mrs. John Reed, 3 children and maid servant, Mrs. Carnegin, Mrs. Coleman, Mrs. Roser, infant child and nurse, Thomas Carnegin, E. W. Wyngard, T. Sinneborn, J. Firth and son, Mrs. Robinson and daughter, Ethan A. Allen, Miss Tatem, Miss Bell, L. Kingan, Mr. Battersfield, Mrs. Norton, Miss Bell, Mrs. Norton's 2 sons, Mrs. Whitney and maid, Mrs. Whitney and sister, Mr. and Mrs. Pool, R. Peyton, E. L. Solomon, Mr. Cordorkers, Mr. Bayley, Miss E. Trenholm, Miss C. Trenholm, Dr. W. Ogier, W. Limeller, G. Hatter, C. Bone, Mr. Brickles, Mr. Freeburn's maid servant, Mr. Lanier's maid servant, Mrs. Hegensterbery and child, C. McBurney, C. H. McBurney, M. L. Ewart, Mr. Areas, Mr. Whitney, Col. Jay, F. R. Nichols, John Jay, wife and 2 daughters, Mr. Warren, wife and child, Miss Clark and sister, Thomas Hodghins, Miss Hankel, Mrs. Chapman and child, J. H. Black, Wm. Isbister, Jas. M. Brown and wife, C. E. Winderlich, T. Sawyer, De Herrera, A. de Laskie's man servant, Mrs. Norton's man servant, Prince John Doria and friend, J. C. Newkriel, C. Lalouhere, Mrs. E. P. Burch, Waldron P. Brown, Miss Brown and sister, Miss Brown and maid servant, P. Reid, Mrs. Keggery, F. R. Nichols' man servant, L. L. Townsend, Mrs. Townsend, Dr. G. K. Smith, Mr. Heiderheimer, D. Chanol, H. Becker, Mrs. H. Henderson, Misses A. and H. Henderson and female servant, A. Gildemeister, H. G. Fairchild, Mr. Trenholm's man servant, John Capman, Sergt. 1st W. I. Regt.; John Berrel, Mrs. Smith and child, Mr. Herriott, Mr. Merritt, Mr. Huntington, Mrs. Huntington and son, Mr. and Mrs. Trenholm and son, A. de Laski, Mr. Powell, Prince Doria's man servant.

*In steamship Eagle, from Havana*—Albert C. Wadsworth, lady and child, A. J. Kanett, S. N. L. Williams, Ricardo Pineira, E. Knight, Domingo Lamadrid, J. A. Joscano, Fernando Pino, Frans Flonks, William Hoffman, J. Alvarez.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises..... 6 31 | Sun sets....... 4 56 | Moon rises.. 1 47

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook.. 3 55 | Gov. Island. 4 44 | Hell Gate... 6 0

## MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....THURSDAY, Nov. 1.

### Cleared.

Steamships El Cid, Hobart, Newbern, C. Goodspeed; Savannah, De Hart, Havana; Moneka, Libby, Charleston, Livingston, Fox & Co.; Ocean Queen, Gray, Aspinwall, Pacific Mail Steamship Co.; H. Livingston, Baker, Savannah, Livingston, Fox & Co.

Steamers Nereus, Bearse, Boston, Neptune Steamship Co.; S. W. Brune, Foster, Baltimore, W. Dalzell; Concord, Norman, Philadelphia.

Ships Coldstream, Greenman, San Francisco, Sutton & Co.; Henry Pelham, (Br.,) Burns, San Juan de Sul, Boyd & Hincken; Aureola, Hughes, San Francisco, C. Comstock & Co.; Carla, (Aust.,) Ragersin, Cork, Slocovich & Smith.

Barks Fosterlandet, (Swed.,) Haggeland, Funch, Meincke & Wendt; Ellwood Cooper, Flitner, New-Orleans, N. H. Brigham; Honduras, (Br.,) Huxford, Buenos Ayres, F. Alexandre & Sons; Camelia, (Ital.,) Riggo, Buenos Ayres, Slocovich & Smith; Waldo, Baker, Mobile, Brockway & Baker.

Brigs Independence, (Br.,) McNitte, Rotterdam, Funch, Meincke & Wendt; Edward, (Br.,) Doty, Nassau, Thos. Norton; Julia, (Br.,) Blitz, Demarara, Harvey Barnes; Fortuna, (Port.,) Borda, Oporto via Lisbon, Hagemeyer & Brunn; C. M. Nevins, Calvin, St. Mark's, E. D. Hurlbut & Co.; Minnehaha, (Br.,) Douglas, Point-au-Petre, J. F. Whitney & Co.; Leonard Berry, (Br.,) Steele, Hamilton, Bermuda, J. Norman Harvey; Alex. Nickels, Rosbrook, Galveston, Young & Cowan.

Schooners S. P. Godwin, Waterbury, Stamford; A. C. McMicken, Hale, Norwalk, Conn.; W. S. Gesner, Egbert, Richmond, Van Brunt & Slaght; Louisa Crockett, Harden, Port-au-Prince, Metcalf & Duncan; Margaret Ann, (Br.,) Whelply, St. John, N. B., A. Smithers & Co.; John Forsyth, Applegate, Baltimore, Van Brunt & Slaght; Queen of Clippers, (Br.,) Davison, Windsor, D. R. De Wolf & Co.; Lima, Smith, Uncasville, Rackett, Tooker & Taylor.

Sloop Harvest, Corwin, Bristol, G. N. Stranahan.

### Arrived.

Steamship Raleigh, Walker, New-Orleans Oct. 23, with mdse. and passengers to Livingston, Fox & Co. The R. experienced a succession of gales from E. N. E. to S. E. from S. W. Pass Bar, up to Cape Hatteras. 30th, at 1 A. M., was compelled to lay to for 6 hours in consequence of the severity of the gale.

Steamship Australasian, (Br.,) Cook, Liverpool Oct. 20, Queenstown 21st, at 4:30 P. M., with mdse. and passengers to E. Cunard. Oct. 29, lat. 45 05, lon. 54 53, passed Br. ship Sirocco, bound E.

Steamship George Cromwell, Vaill, New-Orleans Oct. 25, at 9 P. M., and S. W. Pass 26th, at 6:30 A. M., with mdse. and passengers to H. B. Cromwell & Co. Oct. 26, at 5:30 P. M., 96 miles S. E. from S. W. Pass, exchanged signals with steamship Minnetonka, hence for New-Orleans. 29th, at 10 A. M., lat. 27, lon. 79 45, exchanged signals with steamship Monterey, Whitman, hence for New-Orleans.

Steamship Mariposa, Quick, New-Orleans Oct. 24, with mdse. and passengers to C. K. Garrison. Experienced very heavy weather most of the passage.

Steamship Hatteras, Parrish, Richmond and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Livingston, Fox & Co.

Steamship Eagle, Greene, Havana Oct. 27, with mdse. and passengers to Garrison & Allen.

Steamer Acushnet, Kelly, New-Bedford, with mdse. to Ferguson & Wood.

Steamer Pittsburgh, Hull, Providence.

Ship Messenger, Small, Callao 69 ds., with guano to master. Passed Cape Horn Sept. 11, and crossed the equator Oct. 9.

Bark Hesperus, (of Andrew's, N. B.,) Waycott, Antwerp Sept. 12, and Flushing 24th, with mdse. to John Boynton's Son & Co. Sld. in co. with barks Morning Star, Volant, Fannie, and a Pruss. bark, and ship Emanuel, all for New-York, and brig Althea, for Montreal. Oct. 11, Robert Rowie, of Massachusetts, (passenger,) died. of consumption. (Massachusetts papers please copy.) Oct. 13, heavy S. E. gales and heavy sea, ship lying to under maintopsail; at 6 A. M., shipped a heavy sea, sweeping decks of water-casks, ladders, &c., starting bulwarks, and washing overboard Joseph Belmore, seaman, of St. John, N. B., who was lost, it being impossible to render any assistance at the time. (St. John papers please copy.) Oct. 24, lat. 44 35, lon. 59 17, passed a lower masthead and tressle trees, apparently not long in the water. 27th, passed a number of deals; saw pilot-boat No. 15; saw a small boat adrift, white outside and green inside. 30th, had a heavy gale from S. E.

Bark Thomas Wood, (Br.,) Gadd, Cardiff Sept. 24, with coal to W. F. Tufts. Oct. 13 and 14, experienced a cyclone, veering from S. E. to N. N. E., during which lost galley and stove bulwarks.

Bark Blomidon, (of Windsor, N. S.,) Corwin, Newport, Eng., 30 ds., with railroad iron to H. J. De Wolf & Co. Had fine weather up to lon. 40, from thence to 50, strong S. E. gales, since light northerly and westerly winds.

Bark Milton, Buckley, Galveston 23 ds., in ballast Tupper & Beattie.

Bark Mary, (Br.,) Putnam, Cow Bay, with coal to C. B. Swain.

Bark Meta, (Pruss.,) Schultz, Cardiff 81 ds., with coal to Kunhardt & Co. Experienced heavy westerly gales the entire passage.

Brig Riverside, (of St. John, N. B.,) Newell, Sagua 16 ds., with sugar to master.

Brig Amelia, (of St. John's, N. F.,) Dunn, Sydney, C. B., 10 ds., with coal to Maitland, Phelps & Co.

Brig Dirigo, (of Harrington, Me.,) Rumball, Cow Bay 13 ds., with coal to F. Talbot & Co.

Brig Omega, (of Sydney, C. B.,) McGinnis, Cow Bay 7 ds., with coal to master.

Brig Henry Laurens, Borden, Sagua 15 ds., with sugar and molasses to T. A. R. Webster & Co.

Brig Amanda Jane, (of Maitland, N. S.,) Webb, Cow Bay 9 ds., with coal to J. F. Whitney & Co. Oct. 30, off Montauk, encountered a very heavy S. E. gale, sprung foremast.

Brig B. F. Nash, Lancy, Havana 18 ds., with sugar, &c., to Brett, Son & Co.

Schr. Charles Thompson, Kent, Curacoa 15 ds., with skins, &c., to S. W. Lewis & Co.

Schr. Elizabeth White, Bush, Georgetown, S. C., 10 ds., with naval stores to Bentley, Smith & Co. In a heavy gale on the 30th inst., lost part of deck-load, foreboom, &c.

Schr. Kate Brigham, Luce, New-Orleans 21 ds., with flour to order.

Schr. Charles Thompson, Kent, Curacoa 15 ds., with mdse. to S. W. Lewis & Co.

Schr. Hudson, Champlin, Elizabethport, for New-London.

Schr. Westover, Cousins, Elizabethport, for Boston.

Schr. E. Flower, Russell, Rondout, for Hartford.

Schr. A. T. Sipple, Steers, Albany, for Boston.

### By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Nov. 1—Arr. steamers St. Louis, New-Orleans; Rebecca Clyde, New-York; Warrior, do.; Washington, do.; barks R. A. Allen, Havana; Pathfinder, New-Orleans; Commerce, do.

Returned—Bark R. R. Walker, from Charleston; also, bark Carleton, hence for New-Orleans, with rudder-head sprung.

### Miscellaneous.

The smack Two Brothers, during the blow on Tuesday, dragged her anchors and went ashore on High Island, and bilged; fish all lost.

The brig Louisa, from Turks Island for New-York, which put into Bermuda in distress, would resume her voyage Oct. 30.

### Spoken, &c.

Alladin—fishing schr., of Marblehead, at anchor on the Grand Banks, Oct. 19, lat. 43 58, lon. 50 14.

Ellen McDonald—bark, steering S. W., Oct. 7, lat. 49 29, lon. 18 22.

### Foreign Ports.

At Bermuda, Oct. 22, brig T. H. A. Pitts, Covel, for New-York Oct. 30.

At Sagua, Oct. 16, brig Ida, for Philadelphia soon.

At Curacoa, Oct. 16, bark Teresa, dischg.

CLOTHING.

25 PER CENT. BELOW BROADWAY PRICES,

and every way equal in style, quality and workmanship.

TRAPHAGEN, HUNTER & CO.,
398, 400 and 402 Bowery,
(Junction 3d and 4th avs.,)

Now offer their new and desirable FALL AND WINTER STOCK at LOWER PRICES than the same quality of goods has been offered since 1860.

ALL WOOL BUSINESS SUITS,
$18, $20, $25 and $30.
OVERCOATS.

| | |
|---|---|
| USUAL PRICE $60, | NOW $48. |
| USUAL PRICE $55, | NOW $44. |
| USUAL PRICE $50, | NOW $40. |
| USUAL PRICE $45, | NOW $36. |
| USUAL PRICE $40, | NOW $32. |
| USUAL PRICE $35, | NOW $28. |
| USUAL PRICE $30, | NOW $24. |
| USUAL PRICE $25, | NOW $20. |
| USUAL PRICE $20, | NOW $16. |
| USUAL PRICE $18, | NOW $14. |

BUSINESS COATS, PANTS AND VESTS,
BOY'S AND CHILDREN'S CLOTHING,
AND CLOTHING OF EVERY STYLE, TO ORDER,
At the Same Reduced Rates.

CARPETS, VERY LOW FOR CASH.
A large assortment, foreign and domestic.
E. F. MANY & CO., No. 64 4th-av.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS.

KENTUCKY—EXTRA CLASS NO. 619, Nov. 1, 1866.
52, 31, 4, 23, 65, 78, 38, 68, 34, 8, 7, 20, 19.
KENTUCKY—CLASS No. 620, Nov. 1, 1866.
5, 72, 11, 70, 16, 3, 32, 37, 49, 15, 50, 27.
SHELBY—EXTRA CLASS No. 519, Nov. 1, 1866.
55, 38, 61, 62, 54, 27, 33, 67, 42, 31, 56, 6, 70.
SHELBY—CLASS No. 520, Nov. 1, 1866.
58, 7, 6, 43, 23, 4, 20, 55, 53, 21, 70, 27.
JOSEPH BATES, No. 78 Broadway, New-York.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY.—PRIZES paid in gold; information furnished. Highest rates paid for doubloons and all kinds of gold and silver.
TAYLOR & CO., Bankers,
No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.

CIRCULARS AND INFORMATION FURnished in all legal lotteries.
J. CLUTE, Broker,
No. 176 Broadway and No. 153 Fulton-st.

POST-OFFICE NOTICE.—THE MAILS FOR the United Kingdom and the Continent, via Queenstown and Liverpool, per steamer *City of London*, for France, via Brest and Havre, per steamer *St. Laurent*, and for the German States, via Bremen, per steamer *Herman*, on Saturday, Nov. 3, will close at this office at 10:30 A. M. and at the up-town offices as follows: Stations A and B, 8:05 A. M.; Stations C and D, 7:45 A. M.; Stations E and F, 7:30 A. M.; Station G, 7:25 A. M.

JAMES KELLY, P. M.